The New-York Times.

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CONCORD AND LEXINGTON.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION AT LEXINGTON.

AMUSING RIVALRY BETWEEN THE TWO TOWNS—GREAT EFFORTS TO OUTDO EACH OTHER—THE STORY OF THE STATUES—THE DECORATIONS IN LEXINGTON—THE ARCHES, MAMMOTH TENTS, OLD MUNROE TAVERN, ADORNMENTS OF PRIVATE HOUSES—REVOLUTIONARY RELICS TO BE EXHIBITED ON MONDAY—PROGRAMME OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—THE LEADER OF THE PROCESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, Mass., April 17.—The citizens of Concord and Lexington are making Herculean efforts to have everything in readiness for the Centennial celebration on Monday. They are stimulated not only by the occasion, but also by a rivalry which, to the observer not directly interested, is almost laughable. Prompted by these feelings, the people of Lexington some time ago ordered a celebrated Italian sculptor to carve for them statues of Adams and Hancock. Hearing this, the people of Concord caused to be executed for their celebration the statue of a Revolutionary Minute-man. In this spirit of competition they have continued up to the present. If Concord ordered a particularly handsome flag, Lexington at once secured two of the same pattern. If it was announced that Lexington would display an old cannon-ball, Concord immediately, in some mysterious way, became possessed not only of several rusty cannon-balls, but also of a Revolutionary cannon. Regarding the statues of Adams and Hancock there is a somewhat interesting story. Several weeks ago the Lexington Committee of Arrangements announced that the unveiling of these works of art would constitute a part of the programme. At the commencement of the present week, however, the statues had not yet arrived. Tuesday came, and still no statue. The people of Concord most uncharitably began to rejoice at the misfortune which had befallen their neighbors. Their Minute-man was in his place and ready for service on Monday, and in their hearts they were glad that he would not be outdone by the renowned first signer of the Declaration of Independence. On Wednesday morning a member of the Lexington committee went to Boston and returned with the annoying intelligence that the statues had not yet arrived. This information soon spread to Concord, and the wicked people there laughed slyly at the defeat of their rivals. On Thursday, however, all Lexington was made happy by the announcement that Hancock's statue had arrived. The spirits of the Concord people sunk in consequence. Yesterday the Cunard steamer brought the marble likeness of Adams, and now their former exultation has changed almost to despondency. The Lexington people are, of course, in the very best of spirits. The whole town turned out to receive the statues, and now nearly all its inhabitants are engaged in preparing the ground and pedestal for their reception.

OTHER PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION.

Most of the other preliminary arrangements have already been made, and already old Lexington presents an appearance which cannot fail to be attractive to every American heart. On every side there is some token of those by-gone days when blood was the price of liberty. Old muskets, rusty pistols, and blunted swords remind the visitor of the wounds that were received and the agonies suffered 100 years ago, while draped above the worn and broken stands of arms a bright American flag, unsullied and undivided, is suggestive of the great victory that was then achieved. Passing up Main street from the railway depot, the eye is attracted by a massive arch placed over the entrance to the Common, and bearing the inscription, "Welcome to the birth-place of American liberty." The arch is crowned with an American eagle, and has a drapery of United States flags on either side. From the large flagstaff near the arch extends across the square both right and left a line of flags, the central one on the right bearing the motto, "Too few to resist, too brave to fly;" while on the central flag, on the left, is inscribed the words of Capt. Parker to his company of Minute-men when menaced by the British troops on the memorable 19th of April, 1775: "Don't fire unless fired upon; but if they mean to have war, let it begin here." Two mammoth tents, erected by Yale, occupy a large share of the area of the Common, that nearest the arch having an area of 200 by 80 feet and said to have a capacity for seating 8,000 people. In this tent the orations will be delivered and the grand ball will take place at night, the Germania Band, twenty five pieces, providing terpsichorean music, and Brown's Brigade Band, thirty pieces, furnishing music for the promenade. In close proximity to the tent to be devoted to oration exercises and dancing is an immense dinner tent, 410 by 50 feet, containing about 100 tables and having a seating capacity for 3,529 persons. The prominent buildings in the old village are decorated with many novel and appropriate devices. Over the front entrance to the Town or Memorial Hall, containing the Cary library, is a large shield, with a representation of an American eagle and the United States coat of arms on the design. A canopy of tri-colors covers the face of the building, and three lines of flags extend across the street, on one of which is the motto "E Pluribus Unum," while from the sides of the building are suspended parti-colored pennants in profusion. The decorations of the high school house consist of a large arch on the main street front and the following mottoes: "1775—British Cannon;" "1875, The School-book;" "On this spot, April 19, 1775, Lord Percy planted his cannon to protect the retreating British troops." In addition the pillars are embellished with streamers and bunting.

THE ANCIENT MUNROE TAVERN.

The ancient Munroe Tavern, located near Munroe Station, has weathered the storms of more than one hundred years, and to-day presents attractions of more than ordinary interest. In the centre of the front is a large arch bearing the motto, "Pillaged by the regulars on their return, April 19, 1775." The old sign, announcing "Entertainment for man and beast," still remains in the position which it occupied one hundred years ago, and forms a medallion in the centre of the building; and above the motto over the front door are two American flags festooned, and an eagle. There is also on the front of the house a canopy of bunting, and streamers in the form of a shield. Both sides of the side entrance are draped with flags, and a shield over the door forms a centre medallion. Inscribed upon the house in prominent letters is "Munroe's Tavern, 1775; Percy's head-quarters and hospital for the regulars." On the front of Norris' block, on Main street, near the depot, is a large arch draped with flags, and inscribed, "The day we celebrate." Also streamers, pennants, and festoons of bunting.

DECORATIONS OF PRIVATE HOUSES.

The occupants of private houses and stores in Lexington have not been behind the town authorities in the effort to make the celebration a grand success. From the richest to the poorest all have vied with each other in adding some suggestive decoration to the general display, and even the humblest cottage is decked with the American standard. On Main street, facing the depot, is the house of Capt. Phelps, a veteran mariner. He has embellished his residence by a large and elegant cartoon representing Washington, with head uncovered and sword at his side, standing in an elegantly-furnished apartment. This cartoon is placed directly over the front or main entrance to the Captain's residence, while over another door is a finely-executed cartoon representing the Goddess of Liberty in the foreground grasping the Stars and Stripes in her right hand. The back-ground represents Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures, the whole picture being intended as an illustration of the peace and prosperity which grew out of the Revolutionary War.

SARAH SMITH STAFFORD.

One of the most interesting features of the Lexington celebration will be the presence of Sarah Smith Stafford, the only surviving daughter of Lieut. James Bayard Stafford, an officer of the frigate Bon Homme Richard of historic fame. This lady, now seventy-three years of age, is as active as some young girls, and converses on points of history connected with the Revolution and subsequent important events not only very intelligently, but with a vivacity quite charming. Being a direct descendant of the heroes of Lexington she takes great interest and pride in all that pertains to the Revolution and the early history of the Union.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

In response to an invitation from the committee, who guaranteed the payment of her expenses, she came on from Trenton, N. J., and brought with her the following relics, selected from a very large collection in her possession: A sword, owned by Ephraim Bacon, of Needham, a descendant of Michael Bacon, of Bedford, who used it in the French and Indian wars; a sword, worn by Henry Smith, of Needham, an Ensign in Capt. Joseph Morse's company of "Minute-men;" two cannon balls picked up at Lexington April 20, 1775, by Ephraim Bacon's sons; one cannon ball and one shell from Bunker Hill; an English "tower" musket, one of the trophies of the engagement between Paul Jones' frigate, Bon Homme Richard, and the English frigate Serapis, Sept. 23, 1779; a grape-shot picked up at Lexington, April 20, 1775, and the flag of the Bon Homme Richard shot away in an engagement, and subsequently presented to Lieut. J. B. Stafford, father of the lady, for his bravery displayed in leaping into the sea and saving the interesting relic. With the collection is also exhibited a Turkish sword, carried on the 19th of April, 1775, by John Bacon, of Needham, a Lieutenant in Capt. Caleb Kingsbury's company, which was a part of Aaron Davis' regiment of "Minute-men." Lieut. Bacon was killed on the afternoon of that day, in the engagement between the King's forces and the Provincials at Menotomy Point, so called. The sword was found by Ephraim Bacon, ancestor of the lady, and, after being kept by her a long time, was presented by her to J. B. Mann, of Washington, D. C., a great-grandson of Lieut. Bacon.

THE LEADER OF THE MONDAY'S PROCESSION.

The procession on Monday promises to be very interesting. William B. Harris, of the west village, an old resident, will appear in it with a carriage containing several relics of the battle of Lexington. He will wear a hat and a set of equipments which were worn at the battle. The hat was worn by Joseph Winn, and is of a black color with a very wide rim. The material of which it is made is very similar to the common stiff hat of to-day. He will carry in the carriage four guns, one of which, tradition says, was fired thirteen times on the 19th of April, 1775. All of them were used on that day—they are flint-locked and well made. Mr. Harris has put one of the guns in good order and proposes to fire it on Monday, on the exact spot it was fired one hundred years ago. He also has, among other relics, one of a pair of boots worn on that day by Winn.

To-morrow evening centennial services of a most interesting character will be held in the old Lexington church.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET AT THE CELEBRATION.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARTY AT BOSTON—THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE STATE-HOUSE—HE IS PRESENTED TO THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS—THE CELEBRATION IN THE OLD NORTH CHURCH THIS EVENING—BUSINESS TO BE SUSPENDED IN BOSTON ON MONDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 17.—Nobody thinks of anything but the centennial, and as a consequence nobody talks of anything but that event. It is centennial upon the street corners, in hotel parlors and dining-rooms, in stores and bar-rooms. Everywhere when two or more meet, in the phraseology of the defunct Force bill, "it is nothing but centennial." Perhaps the advent of the President, Vice President, and Cabinet added fuel this morning to the centennial flame. It was certainly something new for Boston to have the whole Government of the United States congregated within its tortuous municipality, and the fact is sufficient excuse for the crowds which gathered early in the morning around the Revere House and waited patiently for the appearance of his Excellency. It has been announced that the President would this morning attend a horse-race at Beacon Park, but there were two impediments to this part of the imagined programme, the first being that there was no such race, and the next that the President would not have attended it if there had been. During the morning he remained in his hotel, and previous to 10:30 o'clock received a few of his personal friends in his private parlor. Most of them were old army companions, and the intercourse was social and informal. A stray allusion now and then to war times gave sufficient indication of the subjects of conversation. At 10:30 o'clock the President, with Secretary Robeson, proceeded, with the Sergeant at Arms, to the ladies' parlor, where for a short time a public reception was held, at which prominent citizens of Massachusetts and others shook the President by the hand and welcomed him to the Commonwealth. The reception lasted but a short time, and at its close the President went to his private apartments to prepare for his visit to the State-house.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE STATE-HOUSE.

At a few minutes before 12 o'clock the party left the Revere House, and entered the waiting carriages. They were driven direct to the front entrance of the State-house, where a very large crowd was waiting. The steps and the sidewalk in front of the State-house were perfectly clear of people, a strong force of officers being on duty. The Boston Independent Cadets, in very full numbers, formed flanking lines from the gate up toward the main door, Brown's Brigade Band taking its station about half way down the steps. The carriages containing the Presidential party having halted, the party proceeded up the steps, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Col. Mitchell, Sergeant at Arms, led the way, and the party followed, two and two, into the building. First came President Grant, leaning on the arm of Col. Harwood, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and successively came Mr. Williams, escorting Secretary of War Belknap, Mr. Tompkins escorting Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Mr. Fitzgerald escorting Postmaster General Jewell, Mr. Blunt escorting Mr. Delano, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Barr escorting Col. Babcock, the President's Military Secretary, and Collector Simmons, of the Port of Boston, and others, closing the line. The party moved directly up the main stairs of the west wing and entered the Governor's Room, where Gov. Gaston was present, with his staff and the heads of departments, among whom were Col. Wyman and others, Adjt. Gen. Cunningham and Assistant Adjt. Gen. Kingsbury, Surgeon General Dale, Secretary of State Warner, Attorney General Train, State Treasurer Adams, State Auditor Loud, and others. Among those present in the room also were Vice President Wilson and Hon. N. P. Banks. Col. Harwood introduced the President to Gov. Gaston, and a few informal words of greeting were exchanged, when the gentlemen present successively paid their respects to the President, including the members of the Council, Hon. Mr. Frost, Member of Congress elect, and Chief Justice Gray, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and Associate Justices Wells, Devens, Endicott, and Morton, who had come into the room under the escort of High Sheriff Clark.

THE PRESIDENT PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The President was taken into the Council Chamber until the arrangements were perfected for his presentation to the Legislature, when the procession of gentlemen was re-formed, and moved out of the door of the Council Chamber, and through the long corridor behind Representatives' Hall to the Senate Chamber in the east wing of the building. The corridors and passage-ways of the State-house were thronged all through the morning with those who hoped to gain access to the gallery and witness the presentation of the President to one or the other branch of the Legislature. A large proportion, however, were doomed to disappointment, as the ladies' gallery of the House was carefully guarded, and only the families of the members were permitted to enter. It was filled, nevertheless, at an early hour, and the front settees and the gentlemen's gallery were occupied by ladies. The Senate gallery and the limited accommodations for the public in the chamber were overcrowded an hour before the time for the arrival of the Presidential party, and both branches pursued the regular order of business until the time arrived for the President to make his appearance. The party having come direct to the Senate chamber, entered through the centre door, Senator Harwood coming first with the President, and the others following in the same order in which they entered the Executive department. Senator Harwood stopped just in front of the President's desk and said, "I have the honor of introducing to you the President of the United States." The President of the Senate replied, "In behalf of the Senate, over which I have the honor to preside, it is my privilege to welcome you to this Senate chamber, and I congratulate the Senators that you have given them an opportunity of paying their respects to you." On motion of Senator Verry, of Worcester, a recess was taken to enable the Senators to meet the distinguished visitors. The President of the Senate then descended to the floor and shook hands with the President, and Senator Harwood and other members of the Committee introduced the Senators as they filed into the open space to the President and the other visitors. The reception in the Senate Chamber lasted about fifteen minutes, and at its close the party went direct to the House. The Presidential party entered the House at 12:50, and the President was presented to the Speaker by Mr. Williams, of the Legislative Committee. Speaker Sanford extended to the President and Cabinet a word of cordial welcome, after which he presented the President and the members of the Cabinet severally to the House, the members standing meanwhile. A recess was then declared, and the members were presented to the party by Speaker Sanford, the hand-shaking occupying considerable time.

SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The party left the State-house about 1:15 and drove through Mount Vernon, Temple, and Bulfinch streets to the armory of the National Lancers. There they were received by Capt. Emory, and a few minutes were spent in inspecting the armory of the corps. They then visited the house of Engine Company No. 4, watched the operation of "hitching out," and inspected the establishment generally. Shortly before 2 o'clock the party returned to the Revere House, where the President remained until 3 o'clock. He was then delivered by the Legislative Committee to the Commercial Club, with which organization he dines between 8 and 9 o'clock this evening. The President will go to Concord on a special train. There he will be the guest of Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar until Monday morning. He will remain in Concord until after the morning celebration, after which he will proceed to Lexington, about four miles distant, where he will be present during the afternoon. It has not yet been announced what his movements or whereabouts will be during the evening, but it is presumed he will spend a short time at each of the two balls, and return to Boston at a comparatively early hour, completely worn out by hand-shaking and patriotism.

WHAT WILL BE DONE IN BOSTON TO-NIGHT—THE CELEBRATION AT THE NORTH CHURCH.

To-morrow is the day before the eventful anniversary, but Puritan Boston will not be moved from its propriety until after nightfall. Then there will be, in part, a mimic repetition of the scene of 100 years ago that night. There will be no Paul Revere on the opposite side of Charles River, pacing anxiously up and down by his horse's side, waiting the signal from the old North Church belfry, bidding him ride fast and far for his country and freedom. But the lanterns which were the signal to Paul Revere will be hung out as they were 100 years ago. Inside the church will be a scene no less impressive than interesting. The interior, which has had a century of experience and piety, will be filled with the eloquence of Dr. Loring, than whom no one is more fit to speak for Massachusetts and freedom. That great crowds will gather in and about the old North Church to-morrow night is already an established fact. That they will be infused with the most unbounded patriotism and enthusiasm cannot be doubted. Hardly more than once in a century has an orator had such an opportunity, and Boston is fortunate that Dr. Loring is at hand to embrace it.

BUSINESS TO BE SUSPENDED IN BOSTON ON MONDAY.

That the city intends to render due honor unto the occasion with the towns of Lexington and Concord, is shown by the fact that it is already announced there will be an almost total suspension of business on Monday. It will not be a legal holiday, wherefore banks and public offices must remain open, but they will have little to do, for nearly all the stores will be closed. Boston has determined to do honor to the occasion, and it is well known that stiff-necked Boston always adheres to her resolutions, and Boston, no less than Concord and Lexington, is happy to-day in the fact that the weather is at last propitious, and, so far as fitful April can be trusted, promises to remain so. The streets in the city are in an admirable condition, and the roads in the country are drying up so fast that there is a chance the miracle spoken of yesterday will intervene, and the walking be excellent on Monday.

APRIL 19, 1875.

BY JULIA WARD HOWE.

One hundred years the world hath seen,
Since, bristling on these meadows green,
The British foeman mocked our sires,
New-armed beside their household fires.

The troops were hastening from the town
To hold the country for the Crown;
But through the land the ready thrill
Of patriot hearts ran swifter still.

Our Fathers met at break of dawn,
From many a peaceful haunt they come;
From homely task and rustic care,
Marshaled by faith, upheld by prayer.

They knew not that their ransomed land
To free the vassal'd Earth should stand;
That Thou, through all their toil and pain,
A home of nations didst ordain.

Upon this field of Lexington
We hail the mighty conquest won,
Invoking here Thy mightier name
To keep our heritage from shame.

May peaceful generations turn
To where these ancient glories burn;
And not a lesson of that time
Fade from men's thoughts through wrong and crime.

The Winter's wheat was in the ground,
Waiting the April zephyr's sound;
But other growth these fields should bear
When War's wild summons rent the air.

Here flowed the sacrificial blood,
Hence sprang the bond of Brotherhood;
Here rose, resolved for good or ill,
The Nation's majesty of will.

Oh, Thou who Victor dost remain
Above the slayer and the slain,
Not ill we deem that in Thy might,
That day, our Fathers held their right.

Beside the hearth let freemen still
Keep their integrity of will,
And meet the treason of the hour
With mind resolved and steadfast power.

But not in arms be our defense;
Give us the strength of innocence,
The will to work, the heart to dare,
For Truth's great battle everywhere.

So may ancestral conquests live
In what we have and what we give;
And the great boons we hold from Thee
Turn to enrich humanity.

THE RUDE BRIDGE.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Sung at Concord, April 19, 1836.

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled;
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.

The foe long since in silence slept;
Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;
And Time the ruined bridge has swept
Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.

On the green bank, by this soft stream,
We set to-day a votive stone;
That memory may their deed redeem
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

Spirit that made those heroes dare
To die, and leave their children free,
Bid time and nature gently spare
The shaft we raise to them and Thee.

THE VISITORS.

DEPARTURE OF ADDITIONAL DELEGATIONS FROM NEW-YORK CITY.

The Presidential party, consisting of Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Gens. Babcock and Belknap, and Secretary Robeson, which left the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday morning for Boston to attend the centennial celebrations at Concord and Lexington, was followed yesterday morning by the New-York Chamber of Commerce delegation, consisting of Messrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, (Chairman,) A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, F. A. Conkling, and Josiah M. Fiske, who will be received and entertained by leading Boston merchants. The Pennsylvania delegation, which arrived from Philadelphia last evening at 4:30, has also proceeded to Boston. In this delegation are represented both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature and Common Council of Philadelphia. The Chairman is Hon. W. W. Burnell, Delegate of the Special Council, and he is accompanied by twenty-two others, among whom are ex-District Attorney W. B. Mann, Chief Surveyor Smedley, Hon. H. H. Bingham, Hon. B. H. Brewster, Hon. A. H. Macadam, President of the Select Council, Messrs. Joseph H. Paste, Alexander Russell, John Fox, W. M. Muzzy, and representatives of the *Ledger* and *Press*. At Lexington they will be joined by Hon. Henry Armitt Brown, with whom will be associated Dr. Burnell and Col. Mann. The party left Pier No. 33 North River, at 5:10, on the steamer Rhode Island, for Stonington, where a special train will be in waiting to convey them to Boston, a distance of ninety-three miles in less than two hours. To-day the visitors will be the guests of the City of Boston, and to-morrow morning will be joined by other representative bodies from Providence and Connecticut.

Two palmetto trees, grown in South Carolina, were yesterday shipped from this city to Concord, to be used in the celebration. They arrived here during the latter part of the week on the steamers Champion and Georgia, of the Quintard Line, from Charleston. They are in excellent condition, and will form an attractive feature of the celebration.

PHILADELPHIANS GOING TO LEXINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—A delegation of the City Council left this afternoon to take part in the centennial celebration at Lexington.

EMBARRASSMENTS IN THE LOWELL MILLS.

LOWELL, Mass, April 17.—The warp is gradually giving out in all the mills at Lowell, Mass., and as it does so one after another is compelled to discharge its help. All the ring spinners were dismissed this morning until Monday. The agents have made a careful estimate, and say that in less than a week 3,000 operatives will be out of employment. That will be substantially the basis on which the mills can run indefinitely—that is, about two-thirds of the full average capacity of most of the corporations.

GOSSIP FROM FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL TOPICS.

DIFFERENCES IN THE CABINET—M. DUFAURE'S WORK AND HIS CRITICS—MARSHAL MACMAHON AND THE GOLDEN FLEECE—A DEAD ACTOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 2, 1875.

The journals have been full of rumors for two days past with respect to differences that have arisen between the members of the Cabinet since the publication of M. Dufaure's circular. The semi-official organs of the Government deny the truth of the report, and say that a perfect accord reigns in the Ministry. However this may be now, there is no manner of doubt that the harmony of the Government councils were troubled on the first appearance of this document, which is nominally addressed to the Magistrature and to the judicial officers of the Administration, but really addressed to to the country. M. Dufaure informs his officials, in effect, that the Republic has been legally established, and that it is illegal to contest its legal character or to work for any other form of government. He asks them to make a report upon the the feelings of the men who hold local offices, of the leading men in each district, and of the press, telling them that it is their duty to see that the Republic is fully recognized by all, and to pursue all who try to contest its legitimate character. M. Dufaure was acting within his own province in sending out this circular, for as Minister of Justice he has the right so to address the judicial officials under his control; but M. Buffet has the right to complain when a document of the kind does not preserve a purely administrative character. M. Dufaure has to administer the Department of Justice, and must communicate with his subordinates by circular. Hence, Mr. Buffet, who was not at all pleased at this affirmation of the republican principle, maintained the most perfect reserve until the moment when he was informed that the document was about to appear in the official journal. Such a publication would necessarily be regarded as emanating from the Government, and involving the responsibility of the entire Cabinet. M. Buffet, the Premier, and as Vice President of the Council, the responsible Minister, then asked to have the document communicated to him, although he had read what purported to be M. Dufaure's circular in the *Times*. How it got there no one knows, but it was certainly telegraphed from Paris. The next morning the French journals retranslated it back into French, and after undergoing this double translation the document published was very apt to differ in form from the original. Of course, M. Buffet had the original circular, and he immediately raised several objections to it. He pointed out to M. Dufaure that in insisting upon the Republic as the definite Government, sufficient account had not been taken of the reserves contained in the text of the constitutional laws; and furthermore, M. Dufaure had announced his intention of asking a change in the law upon the public sale of books and printed matter, and this was infringing upon the domain of the Minister of the Interior. M. Dufaure admitted that an act tending to involve the responsibility of the entire Cabinet should be discussed in council and approved, but he was not disposed to change the terms used in his circular, and hence it was resolved not to publish it in the official journal. It was thought that the question would be brought up before the Permanent Committee, but nothing was said about it yesterday, and there will not be another meeting before the 15th of April. Meantime some new incident will arise to draw attention from this, which, in fact, is only dwelt upon because there is a great dearth of political news at this moment. There is one small item worth noting in this connection. The newspapers want to know who gave a copy of this document to the English correspondent, and why an English journal was chosen as the medium for its publication. Naturally, after having been translated from French into English, sent to London by telegraph, and published in the *Times*, then translated back into French, the wording differed from the original text, though the sense was preserved. But, singular to state, the "translation" given by the *Journal des Débats* is completely exact, even to a comma, and the other papers ask if the *Débats* really has such superior translators upon its staff, or whether some member of the Cabinet furnished it with a copy of the original. The *Français* intimates that M. Léon Say did the translating, he being not only one of M. Dufaure's colleagues, but one of the owners of the *Débats*. The main reason for all this outcry is found in the fact that M. Dufaure goes on with his work of consolidating the Republic without giving a thought, apparently, to the feelings of his Orleanist allies.

MARSHAL MACMAHON AND THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

There was a state ceremony at the Elysée yesterday on the occasion of the presentation of the Collar of the "Golden Fleece" to Marshal MacMahon. The order of the *Toison d'or* is one of the highest in the world, and it was formerly considered the privilege of Princes and Sovereigns. But the order carries with it the honorary title of Prince and Grandee of Spain, so that all the Chevaliers of the order may still be called Princes. The first plain bourgeois named a member of the order was M. Guizot, who was made a Chevalier at the time he negotiated the famous Spanish marriages. Next came M. Thiers, and his name now figures alone in the list of much-betitled personages belonging to the order. Don Alfonso has bestowed it with unusual prodigality, and has made Chevaliers of the Golden Fleece of several of those who helped him to his throne, including the Duc de Lesso, the Marquis de Molins, and his faithful private tutor. More recently he has given it to Prince Bismarck, Prince Gortchakoff, and Marshal de MacMahon. As the order is profoundly Catholic, and every member regarded as a defender of that faith, it is singular to see the name of Prince Bismarck upon its lists. Yesterday the old-fashioned and grandiose ceremonies of investing a new member with the collar of the order were greatly simplified by M. de Molard, the master of ceremonies. Formerly an oath to defend the Catholic faith and the order had to be taken before the altar and upon the cross. At the Elysée the insignia were laid upon a table. The Marshal was introduced by his sponsor, the Duc de Noailles, and the collar was put upon his neck, after the customary formalities, by the Marquis de Molins. The latter was dressed in the most gorgeous red and gold uniform that it is possible to imagine. In his oath the Marshal promised friendship to King Alfonso XII., and, after receiving the rich collar, the performance ended. M. Thiers, who had been invited, informed the Marshal that he would attend the ceremony if his presence was needed to form a chapter, for which courtesy he was immediately thanked in the name of the Marshal; but there were Knights enough present to do the work in a proper manner.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AS A CANDIDATE.

The irrepressible Prince Napoleon has announced his intention of presenting himself as a candidate for Corsica in the next general elections, and has already begun his campaign. He says that he has no sort of prejudices, but will support the men whom he thinks are loyally devoted to the service of the country; but if there is any one thing more than another that he means to do, it is to uphold the rights of Corsica, and to represent her people in a worthy manner. The words of the Prince are very fine, indeed, and no exception can be taken to them, but how far his acts will bear out the sentiments he expresses remains to be seen. Of course, the journals belonging to the other part of the Bonapartist Party are very bitter upon the circular of Prince Plon-Plon.

THE DEATH OF MELINGUE.

The severity of the present season has proved exceedingly fatal to our prominent men, and nearly every day brings one or two necrological notices. They come too fast to permit of my dwelling upon each. But I feel bound to say a few words of Mélingue, the actor, who has just passed away, because he was one of the most renowned and popular artists of his day. He died very suddenly from rheumatism, after a walk with his son in his garden at Belleville, and at the age of sixty-five. When a boy his artistic taste began to show itself, and, after showing his rude models in clay, he was sent to study with an Italian sculptor in Caen. One day he went to the theatre and the acting made so much impression upon him that he determined to study for the stage. He pushed in upon the scenes and told his story to the comedian of the hour. After a time the latter said, "So you want to be an actor; what prevents you?" "My father," answered the boy. "Kneel," cried the other, in stage accents, "on your knees," and as the boy kneeled he took a can of lamp-oil and poured it upon his head. "In the name of Garrick, of Talma, of Roscius, I baptise you an actor; you will be one, and will tell us why." Mélingue never forgot this singular baptism in which he was covered with lamp-oil. He became an actor, and a good one, but never quite left off being a sculptor. He executed several of the figures upon the front of the Madeleine. In one of his pieces he models a statue of the Hebe upon the stage, and his facility so struck the Emperor that he asked for the statue. Mélingue gave him one, and received a diamond-set snuff-box in return. His two sons are artists of considerable renown.

AUSTRIA.

EMPEROR WILLIAM PLEASED WITH THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING VICTOR EMANUEL.

VIENNA, April 17.—The *Presse* says the Emperor William, of Germany, has written a letter to King Victor Emanuel, expressing his gratification at the recent interview between the latter and the Emperor of Austria at Venice. The German Emperor also, says the *Presse*, speaks in affectionate terms of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and expresses the hope that the interview will serve to strengthen the friendship between Austria and Italy.

GERMANY.

SECOND READING OF THE BILL WITHDRAWING STATE GRANTS FROM CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

BERLIN, April 17.—The Government bill withdrawing the State grants from the Catholic Bishops passed its second reading in the Prussian Chamber of Peers to-day.

MEXICAN ARTIFICE TO PROTECT THE RAIDERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 17.—A special dispatch to the Galveston *News* from Brownsville says that Judge Dougherty had arranged to have witnesses come from Nueces to Matamoras to identify the property in the possession of the arrested raiders, proposing to test whether the Mexican authorities would deliver up the raiders under any circumstances. He received a note from Consul Wilson, dated April 14, informing him that he had noticed that the Federal Government had ordered the prisoners to Monterey, in the interior of Mexico, to be placed in charge of Gen. Escobeda, Military Commander of the State of Nuevo-Leon. This virtually amounts to a refusal to let the Americans testify against the raiders, as they will not go to Monterey, nearly 300 miles in the interior of Mexico. The public meeting last night was well attended. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and the meeting adjourned till Saturday.

A BODY WASHED ASHORE AT CAPE HENRY.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The following was received at the Signal Office this morning:

CAPE HENRY, April 17.

The body of a young man, apparently about twenty-six years of age, was found washed upon the beach about two miles north of this station this morning early. He was about five feet six inches in height; had black hair, cut short, and was dressed in a good suit of tweed clothes. Nothing was found on the body but a copy of the New-York *Herald*, dated March 10. He was buried by the fishermen on the beach.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 17.—Anton Linburg, a Swede, while drunk, fatally stabbed Andre Johnson, in the latter's sick-room, at Collinsville, on Friday night. John Felton, a German, who entered the room on hearing the trouble, was stabbed four times by Linburg, and died instantly. Felton's wife also received a fearful stab in the hip. Linburg then plunged the knife into his own body and also cut his throat. He lived only a few moments. The tragedy has caused intense excitement in the place.

BOLD ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 17.—A bold robbery was perpetrated in the corridor of the Post Office, at noon to-day, upon H. S. Hill, a messenger of the Faneuil Hall National Bank. The office was filled with people, and as Hill was opening his box a crowd jostled him and a man grabbed his pocket-book, containing $500, from his pocket. He seized the thief, but was tripped up, probably by a confederate, and fell heavily, the robber meanwhile making his escape.

THE CANADIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

MONTREAL, April 17.—The *Herald* says that a part of the change in sugar duties, lately made by the Government, consists in a departmental order given to Customs collectors to collect duties on the basis of the old instead of the new or greater drawback, thus increasing the true value on which ad valorem duty is levied by the difference between the old and new drawback. This order was clearly illegal, inasmuch as it added to the true value the difference between these two allowances. It is said that the order has been countermanded.

HAYDEN, THE ALLEGED POST OFFICE THIEF.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 17.—D. L. Hayden, the dishonest Post Office clerk in this city, who was placed under $3,000 bonds on Thursday, was re-arrested as he was leaving his house to take the owl train, after 12 o'clock this morning, and kept in custody till this forenoon, when he was arraigned on a new complaint and put under $5,000 additional bonds, which were given, and he is at liberty again.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 17.—In the billiard tournament last night Shaw beat Hea by a score of 200 to 144; winner's average, 5. Carter beat Burleigh; score, 200 to 185; winner's average, 4.65. Rhines beat Gallagher; score, 200 to 184; winner's average, 4.44.

WASHINGTON.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

REPORT OF FLEET SURGEON SUDDARDS—A FRESH OUTBREAK OF THE DISEASE APPREHENDED.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Fleet Surgeon James Suddards, of the North Atlantic fleet, writes to the Navy Department, under date of Port Royal, S. C., April 14, 1875, in regard to the health of the crews of the vessels attached to the fleet, and the existence of yellow fever at Key West and Havana. He says it was remarked at Key West, as well as at Havana, that the wind constantly blew from the eastward, so that there had not been a single norther during the season when they are the most prevalent. The average temperature of Key West, from Dec. 1, 1874, to March 31, 1875, has been more than six degress above the average of that season of the year. In all probability the good health of the squadron at Key West, at all times for the past year, may be attributed in a great measure to the strict sanitary regulations observed. Surgeon Suddards then speaks of the departure of the Colorado and Plymouth from Havana, on the 29th of March, upon learning that the yellow fever existed there and their arrival at Key West, where a board, consisting of Surgeon Adrian Hudson, of the Worcester; Acting Assistant Surgeon R. J. Perry, in charge of the medical stores at Key West; and Surgeon Suddards, investigated the circumstances attending the reported appearance of yellow fever there. They found that three deaths had occurred from yellow fever of the most pronounced character, while of several other cases the issue was still doubtful. During the few days that the fleet remained off Key West no new cases in town were reported. Surgeon Suddards says:

> "All this time, however, a strong north-east wind had been blowing, cooling and purifying the air. When the hot weather returns, which may be expected from day to day, I very much fear a fresh outburst of disease. It now only remains to state the general probabilities of health and disease on this station during the coming Summer. I have heard but one opinion expressed. Since early in the Winter all the old residents of Key West with whom I came in contact, invariably expressed themselves as fearful of a very sickly season. In Havana, too, I made a point of asking the opinion of almost every one I met on this point. It was the same. A general apprehension was felt, and even the most conservative were compelled to acknowledge their fears."

In concluding his report he says: "The increased temperature of the past Winter being 6° above the average, the undue prevalence of southerly and easterly winds, and the absolute absence of northers during the whole Winter, the general opinion existing among those who have had best opportunities to observe and form a judgment, and the actual appearance of yellow fever so early at Havana and Key West, all combine to favor the belief that any protracted stay of a large naval force at either of these places might have a most calamitous result, and would, therefore, be in the highest degree imprudent."

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The amount of national bank notes received for redemption during the week ending this day is $3,569,245. The amount redeemed from the 1st of July to date is $95,353,379. The amount assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, from the 1st of July to date, is $85,079,745. The Redemption Agency to-day made a call upon the national banks in the Cities of Philadelphia and Providence to reimburse it for $584,100 of their notes unfit for circulation, redeemed and assorted, and $115,900 of their notes fit for circulation assorted and prepared for return to them. This is the first call that has been made upon banks to reimburse the agency for the redemption of notes fit for circulation. Other calls of a like nature will follow upon the national banks throughout the United States.

Prior to the 1st of April, the national bank notes fit for circulation, redeemed, were not assorted, but were exchanged with the various officers of the Treasury for national bank notes unfit for circulation. The accumulation of notes unfit for circulation in the Treasury at first was very large, and the agency was unable to assort both these notes and the notes fit for circulation, redeemed, without increasing its force much beyond what would be required when the accumulation in the Treasury should be disposed of. As a temporary measure, the plan was adopted of exchanging the one for the other. Now that the accumulation in the Treasury has been disposed of, the agency has begun the assortment of notes fit for circulation in compliance with the requirements of the law, and it is now able to do this without increasing its force.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department have been made: Major J. M. Moore is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte and ordered to proceed to Santa Fé, New-Mexico, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the District of New-Mexico; Capt. A. G. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas and ordered to the Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty at Omaha, Neb., to relieve Capt. J. H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster. The commanding General, Department of the Platte, will order Capt. Belcher to proceed to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and assume the duties of Depot Quartermaster at that place. Capt. G. C. Smith, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Fort Union, New-Mexico, and ordered to report to the commanding General, Department of Texas, for assignment to duty. Capt. A. J. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster, is ordered to report by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at Fort Union, New-Mexico.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon Robert H. White, stationed at Fort Porter, New-York, has been extended six months, with permission to go beyond the sea.

A board of ordnance officers, to consist of Col. P. V. Hagner and Col. F. D. Callender, has been appointed to meet in New-York City on the 21st inst. for the examination of the following named officers of the Ornance Department for promotion under the provisions of section 5, act of June 23, 1874: Lieut. Col. T. T. S. Laidley, Major S. Crispin, Capt. F. H. Parker, and First Lieut. J. C. Clifford.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Masters John P. J. Augur and Frank W. Nabor have been ordered to duty in the Asiatic Station, per steamer of May 1 from San Francisco. Lieut. A. A. Boyd has been detached from the Kearsarge, Asiatic Station, and ordered to proceed to San Francisco and report for duty in the North Pacific Station.

Master John S. Abbott has been detached from the Roanoke and ordered to the Asiatic Station per steamer of May 1 from San Francisco.

Chief Engineer James W. Thompson, Jr., recently detached from the Omaha, South Pacific Station, has been placed on sick leave.

CLAIMS.

The Treasury Department has decided that hereafter, in all cases, drafts for the proceeds of claims will be made to the order of the claimant, and will be delivered to the claimant, or to an attorney having the latest valid power authorizing him to receive it.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $246,759 75; total for the month to date, $3,793,873 93. The receipts from Customs at the Treasury to-day were $510,947 59. National bank notes received for redemption during the week ending to-day, $3,569,245. The Treasury now holds $379,881,600 in United States bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $16,270,000 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation outstanding is $349,682,411, of which $2,430,000 is in gold notes. The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day were $700,000; shipments of legal tenders, $2,217,754.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances left in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,160,344; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $48,490,000; coin, $86,873,392, including coin certificates, $23,150,500; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900.

THE CARDINALS.

THE ORIGIN OF THEIR ORDER.

THE HISTORIC WORK OF XIMENES, RICHELIEU, AND OTHERS IN THE STATESMANSHIP OF EUROPE.

The order of the Cardinals grew from the temporal power of the Church, and its origin, like the origin of so many other customs of men, is not very distinctly explained. In general acceptation, "cardinal" means "first" and "chief," and always did. But that is not so certain. The name existed long before the Sacred College was formed. Some authors say Pope Sylvester (300 A. D.) first made Cardinals, when Constantine had given him the title deeds of the Church patrimony. They were about that time called *Parochias Cardinales*—managing priests—so to speak, of these circuits; and the title "Cardinal Priest" is found mentioned in many parts of Western Europe. The truth would seem to be that those Cardinal Priests were a sort of secular superintendents as well as priests. In 1056 the order had become very important, for Pope Nicholas ordained that the election of Popes should belong to it, and not, as before, to the body of the clergy and people of Rome. Those Cardinals might have been named from their quality of "electors." An old Keltic term for "counseling" and "electing" is very like the word cardinal. It is to be noted that the Prime Ministers of Theodosius, in the fourth century, were called "Cardinales"—so early had the name been identified with State counsel and Government.

Be this as it may, the Cardinals of the Italian parishes were grouped in a college, which at first seems to have had fifty-two members, and subsequently sixty five. The number now is seventy. Pope John laid it down that the Pope should represent Moses, and the Cardinals stand for the elders; and this felicitous arrangement yet endures.

For ages the Cardinals acted as the counselors as well as the electors of the Popes, and were also their Legates at the courts of European Kings. Then they occasionally became "residents" abroad and Ministers of these Kings, holding their offices by the divine right of knowledge and intellect in ages of ignorance. The historic reader will remember a great many of them. They are generally powerful figures, and picturesque enough for any kind of stage. Shakespeare has three or four of them. In the great European movements those haughty churchmen are found making history with a high hand and a lordly cunning. They helped the Kings to quell their fierce nobility, like Cardinal Balne in the reign of Louis XI. of France, and Cardinal d'Amboise in that of Louis XII. The reader of *Quentin Durward* will remember Balne, and how he was shut up in a cage for eleven years for trying to circumvent Louis himself. In Spain Cardinal Ximenes controlled a turbulent Kingdom, at a time when the independent Provinces had been united by Ferdinand and Isabella, and the recent departure of the Moors had left society in confusion. Born a Castilian, in 1436, and educated for the Church, he brought order out of chaos, and reconstructed the monarchy in the midst of many trials. In the first place, he had on his hands a crowd of Moors who would stay in Granada. These he converted so vigorously that they did not like it, and made a commotion called the Rising of Alpujarras. But they were all baptised in the end. He then gathered up and burned all their curious old Arab manuscripts, so full of songs, legends, and sorceries. In compensation he gave them a better literature, and founded schools and colleges, the University of Alcala being one of them. He also published the Polyglot Bible, called the Complutensian. When, in 1507, he was made a Cardinal, he had a grand notion of invading and Christianizing Palestine. Then he took in hand the wicked nearer home, and, as the Minister of King Ferdinand, sent a fleet to put down the African Corsairs. On the death of the King in 1516, he became Regent for young King Charles, and undertook to quell the great feudal hidalgos. For this purpose he formed a National Guard, composed of the people of cities and towns. The astonished nobles expostulated, and asked by what authority he was acting. He took them to a balcony, showed them his army of burghers, and said, "That's my authority." He kept Navarre and Castille for Charles. He denounced the carrying of negro slaves to the West Indies, and was in most things far before his age. The Spain of the Emperor Charles V. was the work of Cardinal Ximenes. He died in 1517, at the age of eighty-one.

Next in the order of time appears the imposing figure of Wolsey, born in 1471, at Ipswich, where his father was a victualer. In after years his enemies pelted him with an alliterative rhyme:

> "Begot by butchers, but by Bishops bred,
> How haughtily his Highness holds his head!"

In 1506 he was King Henry's chaplain and his envoy to the Emperor Maximilian. In 1515 he became a Cardinal, and, being also made Lord Chancellor, his fortunes were at their brightest, and he was the virtual ruler of England. He lived splendidly, keeping a household of 800 persons, among which young Knights and Barons did service, in order to learn politeness and stately courtesy in such a dignified seminary. King Henry loved the Cardinal's hospitality, and would often bring a "surprise party" of gallant masquers to dance a "brawl," and then sit to a banquet. Wolsey aspired to the tiara on the death of Leo X., and also when Adrian II. died. If he had been chosen he might have prevented the English Reformation. He was in favor of Henry's divorce from Katharine of Arragon. But he did not consent to the marriage with Anne Boleyn, and this turned the King's friendship into antipathy. Wolsey's disgrace shortened his life, and he died in 1530, at the age of fifty-eight. In his time he was a liberal patron of learned men, and founded seven lectureships at Oxford.

Cardinal Richelieu walked a broader stage and played a still more splendid part than that of Wolsey. He was born of a noble family in 1585, and became a Bishop at the age of twenty-two. He was a Cardinal at thirty-seven and Prime Minister of Louis XIII. The great purposes of his life were to crush the factious Protestantism of France, to destroy the power of the great nobles, and to cripple the house of Austria. He was always in a triumph or a fight. He first took the nobles in hand, and made a severe law against their custom of dueling, under which he imprisoned the Marshal Ornano and beheaded Count Chalais. He also beheaded Montmorenci, Lord of Bouteville, and the Count des Chapelles, and banished and beheaded his rivals, the Marillacs. When the Queen mother, Marie de Medici, turned against him, he banished her to England. He defeated Gaston of Orleans, (the King's brother,) and the Duke of Montmorenci, at the battle of Castelnaudary, and then took off the Duke's head. He now turned his attention to the Calvinists, who were defending themselves in Rochelle, with the help of an English fleet in the bay, and beseiged the place in person. After a desperate defense the town surrendered in 1628, and France remained Catholic. It was now the turn of Austria, and as the Hapsburgs were hard to manage, the Cardinal very cordially joined hands with the Protestant Swede, Gustavus Adolphus, and the German Calvinists! When Austria had been properly harassed, he undertook to punish Spain, and ended by separating Portugal from that country. To the close of his life he was trying conclusions with his enemies, and taking off the heads of some of them. In 1642 he defeated the conspiracy of Cinq Mars, and made that young gentleman and his friend, De Thou, shorter by their heads. These are among the salient points of his fierce and resolute biography. But he had his milder moments, and in these he encouraged the arts and the study of Oriental literature. He also published his Polyglot Bible, like Ximenes; and, in 1635, he founded the celebrated French Academy, a more creditable achievement than the quelling of Rochelle. Richelieu loved poetry, and also wrote it at favorable moments—after decapitations and when his mind was at ease. This great man held the champion's ring to the last, looking round and seeing none to confront him. Then, in 1642, at the age of fifty-seven, he surrendered to "the lean fellow that beats all conquerors," leaving France in the organized and efficient condition which enabled the next King, Louis XIV., to play such a thundering part on the European arena.

But this result was not due to Richelieu alone. He was followed by Cardinal Mazarin in a similar line of statesmanship. William Mazarino was born at Naples in 1602, of a noble family. He was first a Captain in the Pope's army, and in 1630 went to France, where Richelieu attached him to his own service and that of Louis XIII. In 1641, Richelieu obtained for him the red hat of a Cardinal from Urban VIII., and when Louis XIII. died, in 1643, his widow, Queen Anne, made Mazarin Prime Minister under her own Regency. The plots and conspiracies that had been overawed by Richelieu broke out afresh to embarrass his successor. The Prince of Conti and a group of nobles, backed by a Cardinal of their own, (De Retz,) set him at defiance, and the Parliament of Paris rose against him and his war taxes. Mazarin arrested the President of that body; whereupon Paris broke into insurrection, and, in 1648, made "barricades," the fashion of which was so effective 200 years later. Out of this confusion rose the fantastic civil war called the *Fronde*, and Mazarin, with the Regent and her son Louis (aged ten) was forced to fly from the city. Mazarin, under the ban of the Parliament, remained out of the Kingdom till 1653, when Louis XIV. entered Paris and was crowned King. Meantime Mazarin had distinguished himself as a soldier by defeating an army of Spaniards on the frontier, and the tide turned in his favor. He was welcomed back to Paris in triumph, and became more powerful than ever. In 1659 he brought about the peace of the Pyrenees with Spain and the marriage of King Louis with the Infanta, Maria Teresa. Mazarin died in 1661, aged fifty-nine, one of the richest men in Europe, his wealth exceeding fifty millions of dollars. In dying he gave this money to the King, who restored it to Mazarin's family.

The contemporary Cardinal de Retz, of the Fronde Party, was born in 1614, the son of Gen. de Gondi. He began life as a gay young Abbe, making love, fighting duels, and getting up conspiracies. The Parisians loved him, and he helped them to build their "barricades." When he became Cardinal, in 1651, he tried to ride the Fronde whirlwind, but was blown out of the country into Spain and Italy, where he was obliged to stay during the life of his enemy, Mazarin. He returned to Paris in 1661, and got along without any more outbreaks. He was a genial and good-natured man, and Mme. De Sevigné calls him "our good Cardinal." He spent his latter years in writing his own memoirs, and died in 1679.

Following Mazarin came another powerful Cardinal, but on another stage, that of Spain. Giulio Alberoni was born in 1664, at Piacenza, in Italy, and in the debate of the Spanish Succession (1700) he sided with the French claimant, Philip. In 1714 Alberoni was King Philip's Prime Minister, and three years later was made a Cardinal by Clement XI. He brought order out of the confusion of Spain, remodeled the Army, strengthened the fortresses, built a navy, and encouraged commerce. He cherished great purposes, meaning to win back Sardinia, Sicily, Spanish Flanders, and some of the Italian States lost in war, and also (1720) to send back the Pretender to England with an army strong enough to drive out the Hanoverians. He made himself so formidable that the Quadruple Alliance of England, France, Austria, and Holland was formed to cope with him. The end of this was that the Spaniards were defeated, and a peace followed; one condition was the dismissal of Alberoni. Even the Pope, Clement XI., was against him; and then he stepped down and out. He died in 1752, at the great age of eighty-eight.

Contemporary with Alberoni were two other distinguished Cardinals, Prime Ministers of France. One of these was the famous—some say the infamous—Cardinal Dubois, born in 1657, the son of a Limousin apothecary. He began life as a teacher in Paris, and became tutor of the Duke of Chartres, nephew of Louis XIV. In 1715, when Louis XV. had become King, at the age of four years, the Abbe Dubois had become well known for his ability in matters of intrigue and state-craft. A hundred stories have been told of his bluff, ready, and overbearing manners. He was made Archbishop of Cambrai in 1719 and Cardinal in 1720; and he died in 1723 at the age of sixty-six. He was as splendid in his tastes as Wolsey, and died almost as rich as Mazarin. Another great Cardinal Minister of France was the pacific Fleuri, who was born in 1653. He was regarded as one of the best churchmen of his time, and when Minister of State lived without any show of pomp or dignity. He maintained the peace of France from 1714 to 1741. He was Prime Minister of Louis XV. from the year 1723. In 1741, when Frederick II. of Prussia seized Silesia, and set all the powers of Europe together by the ears, the quiet Cardinal tried to stop the tumult, but was forced to take part with the Bavarians and fight. In the midst of the contest, for which his good genius had not fitted him, he died at the patriarchal age of ninety, with a record much more beautiful than that of Dubois, but not so entertaining to the general reader. Faulty and wicked people, as Campbell the poet once observed, furnish far more attractive biographies than the virtuous.

In the time of Louis XVI. those great priestly statesmen had ceased to appear. Their day had gone by with the declining influence of the Church, and the secular intellect was everywhere found fitter to cope with the democratic exigencies of the world. If Cardinals still ruled it was in the little Italian States and as Ministers of the Popes. Napoleon fluttered these as Coriolanus "fluttered the Volsces in Corioli." After his fall it looked strange to see a Cardinal at the long diplomatic table of the Vienna Congress. This was Cardinal Consalvi, who owed his place there to the mediation of George, Prince Regent, a fact showing how greatly changed the English feeling had become on the subject of the Papacy. A common dislike of revolutionists and Bonapartes had brought the islanders into sympathy with the Pope, and it was also found that the Catholic influences were unfavorable to any Irish rebellion. George III. would allow Cardinal Weld to live in England if he pleased, and offered him (as was reported) Hampton Court as a residence—a piece of politeness greatly outdone by the visit paid in our own time to Pius IX. by the future King and Queen of England. Latterly, Archbishop Manning's name, printed on the gazette of the garden parties of the Prince of Wales, was set down before the names of English Bishops. Those who think the logic of ceremony should be fully carried out, may probably hope to see the gazetted name of a Catholic Cardinal precede the names of all the English Archbishops. And in truth, the quality of a Cardinal seems at present to be a matter of ceremony in most countries. It is no longer directly associated, as in former days, with the commanding genius of government, and no more Ximenes and Richelieus can rise to control the policy of nations. Cardinals have no longer any secular power, not even in Italy, and the influence of the Sacred College must for the future be confined to the department of religion and education.

This remarkable change of rôle is a thing not to be regretted, as the world goes, and men of progress may fairly sympathize with those late "revivals" of the Catholic Church, and the spreading abroad of the newly-made Cardinals. It is to be hoped they will everywhere find the good-natured reception that has awaited them among the English and Americans. That, however, seems past praying for in Germany, where Lodochowski, Archbishop of Polish Prussia, has received his *berretta* in a prison, as the English Bishop, Fisher, once received his own from Clement VII., to the great displeasure of Henry VIII. "They bring him over a hat," said that King, with a savage pleasantry, "but he shall not have a head to put it on." He was as good, or as bad, as his word, for poor Fisher lost his head as well as his hat. All humane people must hope that Kaiser William will not repeat such a cruel piece of history in the case of his captive recusant, Lodochowski. Such a mode of baffling the Vatican would make a general sensation almost as great as that of Sedan, and aggravate the ecclesiastical quarrel that so troubles the peace of Prince Bismarck. An educated people, like the Germans, should not be afraid of those whose purposes, however carried out, must tend also to the education of men's minds, and the world should not be made to witness, in our day, the revival of the dreary old quarrel of the Guelphs and Ghibellines.

A YOUNG COUPLE OVERHAULED.

The following moving tale is told in the Rome (Oneida County) correspondence of the Utica *Observer:* "One day this week your correspondent observed a young couple riding through this city at a rapid gait, followed closely by an old lady in a carriage, who appeared very desirous of keeping in close proximity to them. Their strange manner excited the curiosity of many, and after some inquiry the following facts have been elicited: The parties all live in or near the village of Taberg, and the young man has been paying some attention to the young lady, contrary to the wishes of her mother. After the young couple's determination had become familiar to the old lady she forbade her daughter receiving any further attention from the lover. This only seemed to add new heat to the flame of affection already existing, and a series of clandestine meetings were planned, and arrangements made to come to Rome and be married. A conveyance was procured, and the happy pair started out in pursuit of one possessed of the power to make them one. They came here and were about to seek the services of a clergyman, when the old lady came suddenly upon them, demanded an explanation, and elicited the fact that their intention was to be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony; whereupon she commanded her truant daughter to return home with her. The young lady persisted in carrying out her designs, but the mother objected. After quite a long controversy the old lady arrived at the conclusion that she couldn't persuade her daughter to accompany her, so she compelled them to take the slowest horse and she would follow them. When they were going through Rome the young man was putting on the whip and trying to get away from the pursuer, but the mother had stolen a march on the young people and got their horse, which was a good roadster and couldn't be left in the rear. The young lady was obliged to return to her abiding place bearing the same name with which she was before honored, and convinced that she had better not trust herself to the care of one who will allow himself to be outwitted by an old lady."

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE OF THE WEEK.

MR. BEECHER'S DIRECT EXAMINATION CONCLUDED—THE CROSS-EXAMINATION BEGUN BY MR. FULLERTON—RELATIONS WITH MRS. TILTON INQUIRED INTO—THE INTERVIEWS WITH BOWEN, MOULTON, AND TILTON—SERIOUS CONTRADICTIONS ABOUT THE "LETTER OF CONTRITION."

Mr. Beecher had no more letters to explain after the close of his examination last week, and his evidence on Monday was directed mainly to contradicting the verbal statements of witnesses for the plaintiff, as given in court, mainly Mrs. Moulton's. In this he proceeded smoothly and without interruption, but the deep interest which was felt when the more critical points of the case were under inquiry, had considerably abated, and the Judge's temper was no longer ruffled by overt manifestations of opinion on the part of the audience. Mr. Beecher said his visits to Mrs. Moulton were irregular; he had had some conversation about Mrs. Woodhull with that lady, wherein she expressed anything but a liking for the woman, and said she only endured her visits because it was her husband's wish. Four times out of five the conversations between himself and Mrs. Moulton related to the Tilton troubles, and she frequently spoke of Tilton in a way that gave witness an idea that there was no love lost between them. There was a conversation on one occasion on the subject of witness having alienated from her husband and won for himself the affections of Mrs. Tilton. He distinctly said to her that he had never tried to win Mrs. Tilton's affections. He was asked if there was ever any conversation concerning his adultery or crime with Mrs. Tilton, and he said that Mrs. Moulton was incapable of saying anything of the kind, and never, in fact, did say it. He denied that Mrs. Moulton had ever advised him to confess to the church, and stated that she never entered with him into any diplomatic conversations. The statement that he spoke to her of committing suicide he characterized as preposterous and false, and his denial of other portions of Mrs. Moulton's testimony was equally emphatic. "Absolute dream of fiction," "a most melancholy falsehood," were two of the characterizations of her testimony. He gave an emphatic denial to the statement that he had expressed his regret at the calling of the committee, but that he had nothing to do with it. As a matter of fact he said that he was mainly instrumental in the assembling of the committee. The interview on May 31, when, according to Mrs. Moulton, Mr. Beecher lay upon the sofa and was covered by her with an afghan, was then inquired into. Mr. Beecher denied that he was so disposed of by Mrs. Moulton on that occasion, and gave an equally unequivocal denial to the subsequent conversation testified to by Mrs. Moulton. In reference to his having described Mrs. Moulton as like "a section of the day of judgment," he said that it was the last figure which he should think of applying to Emma Moulton. "She was more to me," he said, "like a bank of Spring flowers."

This subject being exhausted, another was taken up, and Mr. Beecher declared emphatically that the first time he had any intimation that he was to be charged with the crime of adultery, was when Mr. Redpath told him so at Peekskill, just before the suit commenced. The examination next touched on a card which it was proposed Mr. Beecher should sign, after the publication of the Bacon letter. The card contained an admission that Mr. Beecher had committed an offense against Mr. Tilton. Witness understood that this offense meant improper advances to Mrs. Tilton, and he positively refused to sign such a statement. The statement prepared by Mr. Beecher for the Investigating Committee, but not submitted to it was then offered in evidence. It was a long document, and contained a recital of the relations between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, mingled with much argument and personal appeal, and expressions of self-reproach on having wrought injury to the Tilton household. Up to the time of preparing the statement for the committee, and for a considerable time afterward, Mr. Beecher said he retained the impression that he had alienated the affections of Mrs. Tilton from her husband, and had drawn them toward himself. He changed that opinion, however, after Mr. Tilton's testimony before the committee.

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday morning the direct examination, continued for so many long days, finally closed, and the defendant was delivered over to the tender mercies of Mr. Fullerton. The closing portions of the examination by Mr. Evarts were directed so as to afford Mr. Beecher an opportunity to deny in the most broad and comprehensive manner that there had ever been anything improper in his relations with Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Beecher had previously made a complete and emphatic denial (so emphatic, indeed, that his friends in the court-room had uproariously applauded, and caused that scene which closed one of the day's proceedings,) that he had ever committed the crime with which he was charged, or had ever wrongfully solicited Mrs. Tilton from the day he first knew her down to December, 1870; and with the close of his examination on this day he repeated the denial as to the period from 1870 to the present moment. Following this came an equally emphatic disclaimer that Tilton or Moulton, in any conversation they had ever had with him, had mentioned, referred to, or charged in any way or shape that he had committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton. [It will be remembered that Mr. Beecher has throughout claimed that he was only accused of improper solicitations, till a month or so before the trial, as stated in Mr. Redpath's evidence.] With this the direct examination closed, and Mr. Fullerton took his turn at the defendant.

He first questioned Mr. Beecher about his refusal to be sworn on the Bible, and asked him if he had not heretofore sworn in that manner. After some little questioning Mr. Beecher said that he had, or supposed that he had. Then Mr. Fullerton asked him about Mrs. Beecher's absence from home, the dates of her going South, and who kept house for him during her absence. He said his daughter kept house for him during one season, his sister [Mrs. Perkins] two seasons; but he could not remember if his sister did or did not keep house for him during the Winter of 1870-1. After this the topics of Mr. Tilton's looseness of views regarding theological doctrines, and the course of the *Independent*, were taken up, and a long conversation between counsel and witness ensued upon them. From all of it came the conclusion that about 1870 Mr. Beecher did not think that Mr. Tilton's views made him unfit for a moral teacher or editor of the *Independent*. Getting through these matters, Judge Fullerton wanted to know how many times Mr. Beecher had ridden out with Mrs. Tilton besides the two occasions he had mentioned, and whether on those or any other, he or she, or both, had entered or alighted from the vehicle, at any other place than her house. On all these points Mr. Beecher said he remembered nothing, but refused to say positively whether it had or had not occurred. She never visited him at Peekskill, but he could not say precisely at what other places he had seen her, nor how many times he had visited her at her house. Then came the visit of Bessie Turner to him, in December, 1870, when she told him that Mrs. Tilton intended to separate from her husband; that she wanted to see him, [Beecher,] and the visit he made in consequence; how he heard all Mrs. Morse had to say, and remembered it; but he could not remember the little that Mrs. Tilton said. He told them he would consult his wife. He did so, and on her judgment a separation of the Tiltons was advised. He did not consult Mr. Tilton himself about the matter; and, after some questioning, Mr. Beecher acknowledged that Tilton had some time before this forbidden him to enter his house. Mr. Fullerton then took up Mrs. Morse's letter to Mr. Beecher of Jan. 27, in which she referred, in what appeared an obscure manner, to some matters more or less connected with these visits and the separation business. He asked Mr. Beecher to explain these, but he said he couldn't. He was asked if he did not understand them at the time, and he replied that he did, but did not now. Mr. Fullerton then asked him if he would swear that he had made no other visits to Mrs. Tilton at this period than the two he had mentioned. Mr. Beecher said he did not recollect any, but refused to swear. Going then to the familiarity matters, Mr. Fullerton reminded Mr. Beecher of the evidence of Mrs. Tilton's brother, and of Kate Cary, and asked him if he would swear that such scenes as they described had never taken place. Mr. Beecher refused to do it. He then asked him if he was in the habit of kissing Mrs. Tilton when he met her, and obtained from him the admission that he only did so when there were no other persons present. After this the interview with Bowen, on Dec. 26, 1870, was inquired into; and then Mr. Fullerton began the approaches to the famous interview between Tilton and the defendant, and had brought the latter to the door of Moulton's house, when the court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

With the opening of the cross-examination on Wednesday morning, Mr. Beecher was confronted with Tilton in the famous Friday night interview. The whole scene was thoroughly gone over, Mr. Fullerton bringing out various points favorable to the plaintiff, but no serious deviation from his former statements on this subject was made by Mr. Beecher. He left Tilton to see Mrs. Tilton in a perplexed state of mind, doubtful, he said, whether she had made these charges or not. When he saw her she told him that she had been wearied out by the importunity of her husband, and had given the written confession to him under a degree of coercion. Mr. Beecher swore positively that he did not dictate a single word of Mrs. Tilton's retraction. Mr. Fullerton immediately read the note of Mrs. Tilton, asking Moulton to obtain the retraction, in which she says it was "written at his [Beecher's] dictation," and also another note, in which she stated that "she had copied his letter as her own." Mr. Beecher declared that both statements were false, and again reiterated his denial of dictating the retraction. Then the pistol scene with Moulton was inquired about, and in this connection Mr. Fullerton read Mr. Beecher's "statement" to the Investigating Committee, wherein he says that Moulton "made no verbal threat, but threw open his overcoat, and showed a pistol, which afterward, with some emphatic remark, he took out and laid on the bureau." Under Mr. Fullerton's questions, Mr. Beecher first modified the account he had given of this scene on his direct examination, and then had to deny, first, that Moulton showed his pistol, then that he made any remark as he took it out of his overcoat pocket, and then to acknowledge that he took off his coat because it was a very warm night, and lastly, that the pistol did not make its appearance till Mr. Beecher was actually coming across the room with the retraction in his hand. When he was asked why he had made such a statement as he did to the committee about this, he said he made it as he then remembered the scene. This subject being concluded, the famous "letter of contrition" was taken up and the examination on this subject lasted the remainder of the day. It must be acknowledged that on this subject Mr. Beecher's contradictions were most serious. His account of the letter is, substantially, that it was no letter of his; that the document was only memoranda by Moulton of points in Beecher's conversation, which might, if necessary, be shown to Tilton; that he knew nothing of what was in it; never read it, never saw it till it was shown to him in the court-room, and that the production was in no way, shape, or manner anything of his. Mr. Fullerton first questioned whether he had at that interview given one single word of denial to be sent to Tilton that he was not guilty of the charge Tilton had made against him. Mr. Beecher said he had not, but that the whole interview was in the nature of a vindication of himself. Mr. Fullerton asked him to repeat anything he said to Moulton in denial, or to point out a single word in the letter to the same effect. Mr. Beecher said he could not. Then Mr. Fullerton read and reread the letter, again repeating his question, with the same result. Then he took the letter phrase by phrase, asking Mr. Beecher whether he said this or that. Mr. Beecher denied point blank that he had said he had Mrs. Tilton's forgiveness, but of the rest he said, in substance, that he might have said something like it. Now came the point whether he had really acknowledged the document to be a letter of his. He denied that he had ever heard anything about it till Mr. Tracy told him of it in December, 1872, and that then he had only mentioned that there was something of the kind in existence, but did not state either the form of the document or the substance of it. Mr. Fullerton then showed Mr. Beecher his letter to Moulton, of June, 1872, in which he speaks of this very document as "My letter to him [Tilton] through you." Thereupon, Mr. Beecher said Mr. Tracy did tell him the form and substance of it; and then five minutes after, he again denied this very statement, and said he did not. Mr. Fullerton again repeated his inquiry, when he got the information which enabled him to call the document a letter, and Mr. Beecher had to say that he could not tell. "You cannot tell; very well, let that answer stand," was Mr. Fullerton's remark. He inquired whether Mr. Beecher had ever denied the authenticity of the document to any person who had spoken to him about it, and he replied that he did not recollect that he had. Mr. Fullerton lastly asked if he did not tell Mr. Young, of the *Herald*, (who spoke to him after the publication of the Bacon letter,) that he did not want to see or know anything of the "letter of contrition," so that he might say when the case came into court that he had never seen it and knew nothing about it. Mr. Beecher's reply was that he did not recollect doing so.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE TRIAL.

MR. FULLERTON'S HEALTH—WILL MRS. TILTON BE CALLED TO THE WITNESS STAND—MR. CLEVELAND'S EVIDENCE—CONVERSATIONS WITH THE LAWYERS—HOW THE PRINCIPALS OF THE CASE AND THE JURY ARE SHADOWED.

The proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher suit will be resumed to-morrow. Mr. Fullerton, it is understood, having completely recovered from the attack which necessitated a postponement of the case on Thursday. Since the adjournment he has carefully abstained from attending to any business whatever, and has enjoyed a period of absolute rest, which has been productive of satisfactory results.

That Mrs. Tilton will be called as a witness, and will be permitted to testify, is now accepted as a fixed fact. A prominent lawyer informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that he was fully persuaded, from the many indications pointing in that direction, that she would be called by the defense. The reporter replied that he understood the general impression to be that under the law Mrs. Tilton would not be a competent witness. To this he answered that a wide difference of opinion existed on the subject among able lawyers. He thought that were the lady to be called, and no objection made by the plaintiff, the Court would allow her to be sworn without remark. He added that he was quite sure counsel for the plaintiff would interpose no objection to such proceeding. He declined to give any opinion as to what her evidence would be worth in the trial. She would have to submit to a rigid cross-examination, he said, and the jury would have to determine upon the value of the testimony.

From the incessant activity with which the case has been canvassed by the public, in all its bearings, many curious and important facts have been brought to light, and many rumors prevail. Among other things, it is said that Mr. Richards, Mrs. Tilton's brother, could have disclosed much more than he did had he been more closely questioned, or had he chosen to tell all he knew.

It is now stated that Teresa Burke and the other servants of Mr. Tilton's household, who have so long been sought for, have at last been found, and will give important rebutting testimony for the plaintiff. The popular mind is also much exercised about the probability of Mr. Bowen's appearance on the stand, some being of opinion that he will certainly be called by the defendant, while others hold directly opposite views. The chief difficulty seems to be in the fact that Mr. Bowen will hold no communication with counsel on either side. Under this state of affairs the plaintiff's lawyers, it is said, although they are not afraid that his testimony will damage the interest of their client, do not care to call a witness without knowing whether he is for or against them. On the other hand, it is said that the defendant does not care to have Mr. Bowen testify in the case, partly for the same reasons attributed to the plaintiff, and partly because he fears that it would not be beneficial. It is the general desire of the public that Mr. Bowen should tell what he knows of the scandal, and should the trial conclude without the evidence of one who has been so prominently mixed up in the affair, the disappointment will be universal. One of the witnesses in the case is said to have been so anxious to give his evidence correctly, that he had rehearsals in which his statements were taken down *verbatim* by a stenographer and written out. After the witness had succeeded in giving a satisfactory statement, the services of the stenographer were dispensed with, and the gentleman was ready to tell all he knew.

Another strange story is that a large number of private detectives have been employed by the defendant, or his friends, to watch the jury and the parties connected with the other side. The jury are said to be watched and followed by these spies wherever they go, and the counsel for the plaintiff as well as the more prominent witnesses, and Mr. Tilton himself, are never lost sight of by the detectives, whose duty it is to make a regular daily report of all they can possibly learn regarding their movements and intentions. Mr. Moulton is said to have known that he was being constantly followed several weeks ago, but makes light of it. That this is the case, he has proved several times to friends, who have purposely accompanied him, by pointing out the individual following them. The idea of employing these men in this manner is said to have originated out of their having been first engaged to make inquiries concerning the proclivities and sentiments of the men drawn on the jury panel.

The health of Mr. H. M. Cleveland is said to be rapidly improving, and it is supposed that he will be the next witness called after Mr. Beecher. Mr. Cleveland has already given part of his evidence, taken at his bedside before Judge Neilson, the counsel for the parties to the suit, and the Court Stenographer. It was intended that this should be read to the jury in open court, but as Mr. Cleveland himself will be able to go on the stand, this testimony will not be used.

Mr. Tracy's allusion to Mr. Moulton's answers during his cross-examination, in which he averred that Mr. Moulton had said "he did not recollect," three hundred and five times, in one form or another, has not been forgotten. Mr. Tracy said he knew this, because he had had them counted, and now Mr. Beecher's answers to the same effect are being carefully noted, and it is claimed that, in proportion to the length of the examination, Mr. Beecher's lapses of memory equal if they do not exceed Mr. Moulton's.

Complaints of the unhealthy condition of the court-room have latterly been more frequent than ever, and the confinement in its noisome atmosphere is beginning to tell on many persons the nature of whose duties compels them to be there all day. The frequent cases of sickness among the counsel, and jurors, and members of the press, are attributed to this cause, and the necessity for better ventilation of the room is very evident. Besides Mr. Fullerton, a reporter connected with one of the Brooklyn papers was taken seriously ill a few days ago, and is now lying in a critical condition. It is hoped that when the weather will permit all the doors and windows to be opened, that freer ventilation will be maintained.

THE HOMEOPATHIC FAIR.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY AT THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY—THE COTTAGES AND TABLES—LIST OF THE LADIES ATTENDING THEM.

The first week of the Homeopathic Fair closed last evening with a more satisfactory attendance than on previous evenings, on which the stormy weather has prevented many who would otherwise have been among the most liberal patrons of the enterprise from attending. The receipts have been, owing to this cause, somewhat less than was anticipated for the week, but the prospect of a handsome return during the coming week is good, unless the elements should prove inexorable. Certainly, no more attractive place in which to spend money can be found than the wilderness of beauty which fair laborers have succeeded by the toil of months in preparing. The spacious Twenty-second Regiment Armory is a garden which blooms with rare blossoms of beauty and utility. The ladies in charge of the fair have, many of them, been working since December in the cause, and, under the general superintendence of Mr. Alfred Mackay, the arrangement of the heterogeneous collection of articles is both orderly and tempting.

As the visitor is inclined he can either begin or end his tour of the room with refreshments, the dining rooms being at the left of the entrance. The Committee on Refreshments comprises Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. Kellock, Mrs. Dr. Evans, and Mrs. O. H. Palmer, and, judging from the liberal patronage they have received, these ladies are eminently successful as caterers.

Around the room, which is decorated with elegant imitations of tropical vegetation, and is overhung with blue gauze, studded with stars, are thirty-five different departments.

The Guernsey cottage, under charge of Mrs. Dr. Guernsey, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Pardee, Mrs. C. M. Spencer, Mrs. J. Norris Robinson, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. Seth Robinson, Mrs. W. Wylie, Mrs. William Drew, Mrs. J. M. Toucey, Miss Mathews, Miss A. Catlin, Mrs. Frank Herring, Mrs. J. H. Cunningham, Mrs. Col. Vose, Mrs. T. Y. Avery, Mrs. M. C. Davis, Mrs. L. D. Richards, Mrs. C. Jerome Hopkins, Mrs. Harvey B. Lane, Miss Livor, and Miss Julia Yard, is an elegant cottage, filled with choice articles of fancy work, stationery, jewelry, pictures, and ornamental furniture, including some handsome jewel safes.

The Lady Washington cottage and its branches are presided over by Mrs. W. H. Neilson, assisted by Mrs. C. P. Crosby, Mrs. P. Brignoli, Mrs. T. F. McDowell, Mrs. Charles Fanning, Mrs. E. H. Chapin, Mrs. Eugene Earle, Mrs. J. McGinness, Jr., Mrs. R. Shannon, Miss Susy Maclay, the Misses Schaus, Mrs. L. L. Kellogg, Mrs. J. A. Jameson, Mrs. James Andrews, Mrs. R. C. Hutchings, Mrs. C. H. Neilson, Mrs. W. Schaus, Mrs. James Wilson, Mrs. Phyfe, Mrs. S. Moffat, and the Misses McGinness. Here may be found a $1,000 set of regimental colors, which are to be presented to the regiment whose admirers purchase the most votes at $1 a vote. There are also two pianos and a number of diamonds.

The bric-a-brac table is under the direction of Mrs. Harry Alden, Mrs. T. Reed, Mrs. Millard, Miss Harper, Mrs. Dr. Minor, Mrs. Dr. Fowler, the Misses Fabian, and Miss C. Henry. The especial feature of this table is an album containing drawings and paintings by twenty-six different artists of note, to be raffled, 1,000 chances at $2 a chance.

La Signorita table is the cigar store of the fair, and a dainty one too. It is under the care of Mrs. Mortimer Brown, assisted by Miss Clara Gridley, Miss Lena Gridley, Miss Fanny Hoyt, Miss Bella Gridley, Miss Mary Comstock, and Miss Lizzie Spencer.

At Mrs. J. W. Barron's table, at which she is assisted by Mrs. G. A. Robertson, Mrs. Joseph Moore, and Mlle. Jolly, is a $350 bronze library set, to go to the physician who receives the most votes.

Au bon Marche, under charge of Mrs. G. W. Fuller, Mrs. T. M. Lewis, Mrs. J. J. Bennett, Mrs. Dexter Hawkins, Mrs. Godfrey C. Gunther, and Mrs. W. M. Welling.

The Norwalk table, under charge of Mrs. W. S. Hanford, Mrs. D Schwartz, Mrs. M. Stone, Mrs. G. W. Crann, Miss F. Cothiel, Miss Minnie Hanford, Miss P. Snell, Miss F. Hill, Miss L. Smith, Miss A. Smith, Miss Ella Pratt, and the Misses Hatch.

The Palais Royal, under charge of Mrs. N. Huggins, Mrs. A. L. Dodge, Mrs. D. D. T. Marshall, and Mrs. H. W. Atwood.

The cornucopia table, under charge of Mrs. Dr. Bartlett, Mrs. W. H. Atwater, Mrs. D. Tenny, Mrs. F. W. Gwinn, Mrs. D. Terry, Mrs. T. S. Bradford, Miss Jennie Bartlett, Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Dr. Kellogg, Mrs. Jackson Schultz, Mrs. W. Orton, Mrs. J. M. Goetchius, Mrs. M. M. Caleb, Miss L. F. Cornell, Miss K. C. Schultz, Miss A. Mills, and Miss Earle.

The Japanese table, under charge of Mrs. Wallace, Miss F. Moulton, Mrs. Charles Watrous, and Mrs. J. T. Sparhawk.

The Electic table, under charge of Mrs. O. B. Frothingham, Mrs. Calvert Vaux, Mrs. J. Hopper, Miss F. Ryder, Miss Cary Savin, Mrs. Groot, Mrs. J. W. Bigelow, Mrs. W. H. Jenkins, Miss Nelly Gardiner, Miss Charlotte Nichols.

The Rose-bud table, under charge of Miss Jennie Trigg, Miss Josie Guidet, Miss Jennie Guidet, Miss Clara Bodstein, Miss A. Loring, Miss McCulloch, Miss Nettie Blank, Miss C. Casey, Miss Marion Torrey, Miss Lottie Skinner, Miss Flora Guernsey, Miss Fannie Rutter.

The Twenty-second Regiment table, under charge of Mrs. Dr. Dowling, Mrs. Dr. Burdick, Mrs. S. Cooper, Mr. J. R. Franklin, Mrs. Edgar Waite, Miss Hopkins, Miss M. L. Lester, Miss Annie Heroy, Miss Kate Cook, Miss Mary Rockwood, Miss Minnie Waite, Miss Bartholomew, Mrs. Dr. McDonald, Mrs. Dr. Wood, Mrs. W. Cadwell, Mrs. E. Shaw, Miss Anna Evans, Miss A. M. Lester, Miss Louisa Lasell, Miss Mary Boughton, Miss Flora Waite, Miss McKinley, Miss Teft, Mrs. Hertzell.

The Harlequin table, under charge of Mrs. Dr. Helmuth and the following ladies: Mrs. J. Mildeberger, Mrs. S. Swan, Mrs. George Powers, Mrs. Dr. McVicker, Miss Clara Wales, Miss Pierre Duflon, Mrs. J. Platt, Mrs. A. B. Darling, Mrs. E. Raymond, Mrs. J. T. Irving, Miss Roosevelt, the Misses Irving.

The Eureka table, under charge of Mrs. Salem H. Wales, Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, Mrs. W. M. Kingsland, Mrs. Francis H. Macy, Mrs. H. Hollister, Mrs. B. H. Van Auken, Mrs. A. Cary, Miss Jenny Clark, Miss Foster, Mrs. Ogden Hegeman, Mrs. Chauncy M. Depew, Mrs. Josiah Macy, Jr., Mrs. J. T. Willetts, Mrs. Judge Hilton, Mme. De Pollone, Miss Grace Arnold, Miss Pond, and many others.

The Chow Chow table also, under charge of Mrs. H. Heaton and her friends, is stocked with the choicest wares, and in the receipt of excellent custom.

In addition to these, the Gallery of Fine Arts, under Mrs. Kingsland's charge; the Floral Temple, last night under Mrs. R. Shannon's care; the Army Tent, under Miss Neilson's care, and a host of others, combine to entice visitors into becoming the possessors of things which generally have the peculiarity of being of no earthly use to their purchasers.

The attendance last night was far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the promoters. Visitors poured in without intermission, and by 9 o'clock the throng was so great that it was almost impossible to walk through the hall. The refreshments were all consumed, and the supply of flowers, although very large, failed to meet the demand, while the amount of money taken in at the various tables rendered the Treasurer supremely happy. Music was supplied by Gilmore's brass band, and the promenading continued to a late hour. It is estimated that at least 5,000 people were present in the armory during the evening, and as everybody must have left a pecuniary memento, the funds of the hospital will be considerably enriched. Hitherto the fair has had to contend with an extraordinary run of bad weather, but it is to be hoped that the fates will prove more propitious in the future, and that the friends of the enterprise will attend in large numbers. Several extra attractions are in course of preparation, and the members of the Twenty-second Regiment purpose to attend in full uniform on an evening to be hereafter announced. Amateur performances are also to be given during the week at the Union League Theatre, and "Ages Ago" is to be repeated by special request.

THE BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

At a special meeting of the Board of Police Justices held on Saturday, April 17, 1875, all the members except three being present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is proposed by a bill now pending before the Legislature of this State to reorganize the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the City of New-York, which bill, among other things, provides for the appointment of two additional Justices, who, together with one of the present Police Justices of said City, shall constitute and hold said court,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the present number of Police Justices in the City of New-York is sufficient to transact the business both in the Police Courts and in the Special Sessions in said City, and that the passage of the said bill will entail unnecessary additional expense upon the City.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to the Legislature.

STEAM-SHIP DEPARTURES.

The following ocean steamers left this port yesterday for European and other ports: The Mosel, of the North German Lloyd Line, with merchandise and 277 passengers; the Ethiopia, of the Anchor Line, with merchandise, the Scotch mail, and 190 passengers; the City of Richmond, of the Inman Line, with merchandise and about 180 passengers; the Baltic, of the White Star Line, with merchandise and about 180 passengers; the City of Mexico, of the New-York, Havana, and Mexican Line, with a few passengers and a fair cargo; the Periere, of the General Transatlantic Company, with 160 passengers and a large cargo of merchandise; the Atlas, of the Atlas Mail Line Company, for Nassau, and the New-Orleans, of the Cromwell Line, for various Southern ports. The Colon is to stop for the first time at Savanilla, at the mouth of the Magdelena River, United States of Colombia.

HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

UP-TOWN PROPERTY-OWNERS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS IN CONFERENCE.

A committee of up-town property-owners, consisting of Hon. Benjamin Willis and Messrs. Barney, Foster, Johnson, Godwin, Hutchings, Ackerman, and Fonda, yesterday afternoon had a conference with the Commissioners of Parks on the subject of improving the Harlem River channel. President Chandler, of the Board of Health; Commissioner Wales, of the Dock Department, and Gen. Green, Topographical Engineer of the Park Department, were also present. The gentlemen of the committee, through their Chairman, Mr. Hiram Barney, stated that they had considered the late report of Gen. Newton relative to improving the channel of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and would urge that in the event of such improvements being carried out, the canal suggested be abandoned, and the natural channel of the river be retained. The following resolution adopted by the committee was then read, and a copy presented to the board:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this committee the Spuyten Duyvil and Harlem River improvements, by the natural channel of those waters, will best secure the commercial, economic, and sanitary interests of the City and of the general public; and we respectfully urge the departments of the City Government having these interests in charge to take such measures as will secure the early improvement of these waters, by the General Government alone, if practicable, or in connection with the State and City Governments.

Speeches in support of the requests and suggestions embodied in the resolutions were delivered by Messrs. Barney, Willis, and other members of the committee. Addresses were also delivered by Commissioner Wales, Gen. Green, and President Stebbins, the last named gentleman assuring the committee that the Department of Parks had not as yet committed itself in favor of any particular plan, and was consequently at liberty to give full consideration to the suggestions submitted.

After passing a vote of thanks to the board for its courtesy, the members of the committee withdrew.

THE FEAST OF PASSOVER.

CELEBRATION OF THE DELIVERANCE OF THE ISRAELITES FROM BONDAGE—INTERESTING RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

To-morrow evening the Israelites throughout the world will commence the celebration of the important festival of "Pesach," or Passover, also known as "Hag Hamatzos," or the Feast of Unleavened Bread. The festival was instituted by divine command to commemorate the miraculous deliverance of the Children of Israel from the captivity which, for hundreds of years, they had endured in the land of Egypt. It continues for eight days, commencing on the evening of the 19th inst., and ending on the evening of the 27th. Among the orthodox Hebrews, the two first and two last days of this period are held as sacred as the Sabbath, and business is entirely suspended; but those who are members of what are known as the Reform Congregations regard the first and last days only as holidays. The intermediate days are not regarded by either orthodox or reform members of the persuasion as of special importance. The peculiar and distinguishing feature of this festival is the eating of "matzos," or unleavened bread, a species of cracker, composed simply of fine flour and water. The dough of which these crackers are made is kneaded in so hurried a manner, and baked so quickly after kneeding, that no opportunity is given the compound to ferment or become leaven. These crackers take the place of bread in every Jewish household. Other articles of household consumption which when manufactured, or while cooking, are subject to fermentation are also interdicted, and beer and spirituous liquors made by a process of fermentation are not allowed to be used.

On the first and second nights of the festival, among the orthodox, and upon the first night only among the reform Jews, a peculiar religious ceremony denominated the "Sidar" is performed. After the conclusion of the services at the synagogues on the nights referred to all the members of the household gather around the table, when the head of the family recites a history of the deliverance of the Israelites from the Egyptian captivity. On the table are displayed a number of "matzos," a portion of a lamb roasted, a quantity of bitter herbs, and a composition of raisins and almonds chopped very fine and mixed with wine to the consistency of a jelly. The portion of roasted lamb is an emblem of the Paschal lamb, slaughtered by the Israelites on the eve of their departure from Egypt, the bitter herbs is to remind the Jews of the present day of the bitterness of the captivity endured by their ancestors, and the compound of raisins, &c., is intended to represent mortar, as an emblem of the hard tasks which devolved upon the captive Israelites, who were compelled to build cities for their masters. To these emblems spread upon the table frequent allusions are made in the religious services, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies a bountiful repast is served. It is customary to make the "Sidar" an occasion for a family gathering, the young and old, single and married, members of the family all gather around the table in their homes to do honor to the celebration. Should there be any Jewish servants in the employ of the family, they have on these occasions the privilege of sitting at the table on a footing of perfect equality with their employers. The festival is considered of great importance by the Jewish community, and is very generally observed.

THE CHURCH PEW SYSTEM.

The Presbytery of Orange, at their meeting in the City of Orange, N. J., last week, dissolved the Pastoral relations existing between Rev. George S. Bishop and the church known as the Brick Church in Orange, at the Pastor's own request. Mr. Bishop had been for a considerable length of time Pastor of the church. He was in favor of making the seats in the church free to all comers. The Trustees were opposed to it, preferring rather to receive rent for the pews. Mr. Bishop, in spite of their views, made frequent reference to the free-seat system in his sermons, advocating it strongly. The Trustees protested against this. They claimed the right to manage the temporal affairs of the church as in their judgment the best interests of the church demanded. Mr. Bishop regarded their action as an infringement upon his freedom in preaching the Gospel, and threatened to resign. The Trustees maintained their position of defiance, and on Sunday evening last the threatened resignation was presented. At the opening of the service the congregation of the church were surprised to observe that Mr. Bishop walked into the pulpit accompanied by another minister. Their surprise was not abated by the fact that the stranger conducted the services. Mr. Bishop took no part in them at all, but at the close of the sermon stepped forward and read his letter of resignation. The Trustees at a meeting soon after held, accepted the resignation, and when the Presbytery met on Wednesday last, Mr. Bishop begged to be released from his charge. He said that he would not relinquish a charge with a salary of $4,000 unless there were good reasons for doing so, and he asked the Presbytery not to inquire into them. Some members of the church demurred against the granting of the Pastor's request, but the Presbytery, after considerable discussion, acceded to it.

ADMISSION OF NAVAL APPRENTICES.

A limited number of boys of from sixteen to eighteen years of age are to be admitted on board the Minnesota for naval training under the Navy Department regulations. Each applicant must present a guarantee of his age and a record of the consent of his parents or guardians to his serving until his twenty-first year. The examination of applicants will be conducted by a Board of Officers, consisting of the Captain, a line officer, and the senior medical officer of the vessel. The successful competitors will be enlisted as second-class boys at the rate of $10 50 per month and one ration, and will be promoted to the rating of first-class boys according to their merit and proficiency. On reaching their eighteenth year they will be transferred to sea-going vessels. The educational training on the Minnesota will comprise an elementary English education, together with practical seamanship, and the professional occupation necessary to prepare them for navy sailors.

BURGLARY AT YORKVILLE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the clothing store of Max Goldstein No. 102 West Thirty-eighth street, was entered by burglars and robbed of goods valued at $100. A short time afterward Officer Hartigan, of the Twenty-first Precinct, hailed two men at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Third avenue, each of whom carried a bag. The strangers fled, but after a chase the officer overtook one of them and lodged him in the station-house. On returning to his post Officer Hartigan found the bag thrown away by the other burglar in his flight, which contained a portion of the clothing stolen from Goldstein's shop. The prisoner, who gave the name of Timothy Madden, was yesterday commited for trial by Justice Flammer, in default of $3,000 bail.

A TRIO OF EX-CONVICTS.

Daniel Callahan, George Wilson, and Joseph Farley, the three youthful ex-convicts who, on Wednesday last, were found prowling around Blackwell's Island in a yawl, with the apparent intention of aiding in the escape of prisoners, were yesterday again arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court. Michael McGuire, of No. 643 First avenue, the owner of the boat in which the gang were captured, preferred an additional charge of grand larceny against the accused. They were recommitted in default of $1,000 bail each, and sent to the Tombs for trial at General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

THE CONVICTED COUNTERFEITER.

GEORGE ALBERT MASON CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO STAB TWO OF THE WITNESSES AGAINST HIM.

George Albert Mason, convicted of passing counterfeit money, was, on Friday afternoon, after the verdict had been delivered, remanded to Ludlow Street Jail to await the result of a motion for a new trial, to be argued before Judge Benedict, in Brooklyn, next Tuesday morning. Daniel F. Long and Albert W. Ensor, two witnesses against Mason, and against whom the latter displayed a bitter feeling, were also remanded to the jail—Long to be sent back to Boston and Ensor to Rochester, to answer in those places for passing counterfeit money, which they testified they had received from Mason. Long was brought down to the United States Marshal's office yesterday morning, preparatory to being sent to Boston, and, while waiting there, said he had been attacked by Mason, and in response to questions told the following story:

"This morning, about 7 o'clock, Ensor and I were washing ourselves down stairs in the jail. I happened to turn round, and saw Mason coming down the staircase. As soon as he saw me he glared at me with an angry and surprised look, not knowing that I had been remanded back to the jail, and immediately darted up stairs, two flights, and I suppose, went to his cell. Ensor and I ascended the first flight, and were just about to turn the corner of the landing to go on to the corridor, when Mason rushed at me with a large dirk-knife. Ensor called out to me to 'look out,' and was about to turn to run when Mason made a lunge at me; the blade of the knife struck Ensor's arm, but glanced off, hurting neither of us. I then cried out, and Mason desisted from any further attack, and was locked up in his cell. Ensor was sent on to Rochester about 10 o'clock this morning, and I was brought down here to be sent on to Boston. I did think of preferring a charge of felonious assault against Mason, but have given up the idea. Mason did not say a word, either before, during, or after the attack."

Mason was visited at the jail in the afternoon to get his version of the affair, which he gave, as follows:

"I came out of my cell this morning to go down stairs and saw Ensor and Long washing themselves. I did not know that Long was in the jail, and looked rather sharply at him. I turned and went back to my cell, not caring to meet them, for I, of course, believing they had perjured themselves, did not feel very kindly toward them, and also because Mr. Gardner, the Deputy Warden, had stated that if any row occurred between us he would lock the man in fault up in his cell. I was walking along the corridor cutting my nails with this small pocket-knife, (which Mason exhibited,) when they turned the corner of the corridor quickly, coming upon me quite suddenly. I started, and Ensor, who is a miserable coward, started and ran down stairs, at which I laughed. Long cried out that I had attempted to stab him, and ran down after Ensor, and complained in the Warden's office that I had assaulted him, saying nothing, however, about the alleged attempt to stab him. I was locked up in my cell until Long and Ensor were taken away, not because I had attempted to stab either of them, but simply, as I was informed, to prevent any possibility of any difficulty between us. As soon as they were removed I was released, and no fault was found with me by the jail authorities."

A keeper in the jail and one of the prisoners who witnessed the occurrence substantially corroborated Mason's statement, and Deputy Warden Gardner, who had inquired into the matter, said he had no reason to believe that Mason's story was untrue.

After making this statement about the stabbing story, Mason complained that he had not had a fair trial, as he had not been given an opportunity to produce witnesses and documentary evidence of great importance in his defense. He claimed that it could be shown that he was in Washington at the time when, as testified to by Long, he was selling the latter counterfeit money in this City; that, if time were given, he could show that he had bought the counterfeit money found in his bed from a female counterfeiter, through whom he was trying to trace a gang of counterfeiters; that he could show he had never been a counterfeiter; that he did not know counterfeit money from good money, and that the real cause of his arrest and prosecution was on account of his extraordinary zeal in arresting the heaviest and most notorious counterfeiters in the country. He [Mason] had acted honestly in trying to arrest the McCartney gang, "which cut him to pieces" in St. Louis, and would have succeeded had he been supported by Detective Duckworth, who had promised to aid him, but who, he afterward discovered, was attending a ball in St. Louis instead of being near by ready to assist him when he was attacked by the gang. McCartney escaped after his arrest in St. Louis, and had lately escaped in Texas, after being arrested by Duckworth, and would never be kept long imprisoned while Washburn was at the head of the secret service force and McCartney had money to buy his freedom. In the language of Mason," McCartney is too valuable a bird to be caged, and Washburn is too smart to kill the goose that lays his golden egg." Mason speaks with great earnestness and apparent sincerity, but fails to dispel the impression that he is guilty of having passed counterfeit money, the real question at issue.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Motions Denied.—Davis vs. Kroos, Hawley vs. Hodges.

Cornell vs. Slater.—Motion granted.

Heck vs. Davidson.—Motion granted to discharge bail on payment of costs.

By Judge Barrett.

Stahl vs. Stahl.—Referee's report, and order confirming same and granting a decree of divorce to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Bolz vs. Bolz.—Motion granted. See memorandum for counsel.

McLaughlin vs. McCabe.—Motion to appoint Receiver and punish judgment debtor for contempt of court denied, without costs.

Fitzgerald vs. Smyth.—See memorandum for counsel.

Town vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion to interplead granted.

In the Matter of Isaacson.—Application granted.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Barrett yesterday enjoined any performances at Cordelia Hall until the statutory license shall have been paid.

Max A. Wolff, a cigar manufacturer at No. 306 West Thirty-ninth street, was held yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, to answer a charge of violating the Internal Revenue laws by removing unstamped cigars from his factory.

James Lee, of No. 49 Forsyth street, was yesterday held in $1,500 bail, by Justice Otterbourg, at the Second District Police Court, charged with larceny from the person. On Friday afternoon, as Mrs. Elizabeth A. Jackson, of No. 83 Clinton place, was walking through Ninth street, the prisoner snatched her pocket-book, containing $7, and ran off. He was pursued by Officer Hanlon and captured after a sharp chase.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Meyer Dick was fined $10 for overloading his team of horses, and Henry Stock a similar amount for beating his horses in a cruel manner. James Ward, charged with causing and procuring a horse to be worked while suffering from a matterated sore on the back under the saddle, and Bernard McCook, charged with cruelty to his horse, were found not guilty.

The new trial granted by the General Term of the Supreme Court to Duncan D. Templeton, convicted of shooting his wife, Ida Maude, through the cheek, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to seven years and six months in State Prison, has been set down for to-morrow week in the Court of General Sessions. As on the first trial, Recorder Hackett will preside and District Attorney Rollins prosecute. The latter has gone to Great Falls, N. H., for a week, to recuperate after his recent illness.

On Thursday night last the premises No. 3 Forsyth street, occupied by Mrs. Ellen Binnen, were broken open and some $150 worth of clothing carried away. On Friday morning Detective Wood arrested Michael Smith, who was carrying a bundle containing a quantity of clothing for which he could not properly account. Subsequently the clothing was identified by Mrs. Binnen as her property, and yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, Justice Bixby held Smith in $1,500 bail to answer.

THE CHAIN-GANG.

The following are the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin during the week ending yesterday: John Harrington, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; George A. Adams, petit larceny, five years; Thomas Hogan, petit larceny, two years and six months; Richard Grant, petit larceny, one year; James Gordon, petit larceny, two years and six months; Joseph Stephens, petit larceny, one year; Dennis Splain, grand larceny, four years; John Jones, burglary, five years; William Stiles, assault with deadly weapon, three years; Henry C. Neff, burglary, ten years; Thomas Barton, burglary, ten years; Pauline Kohler, grand larceny, five years; James Dayton, burglary, one year; Henry Chabassen, receiving stolen goods, three years; Morris Cellar, forgery, one year; Michael Mulroy, burglary, two years and six months; George Wilson, burglary, two years and six months; William Clarkson, grand larceny, two years and six months; William Walsh, grand larceny, two years and six months; Joseph Searles, robbery, first degree, five years; John Williams, grand larceny, five years; Andrew Hess, burglary, three years and six months; William Brown, burglary, three years and six months.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE HORIZON.

I sit on the sands by the sea,
While the tired tides wearily flow,
And the waves seem to whisper to me
Strange truths that I know not, or know;
The lore of past ages they bring,
As they break on the shore at my feet,
And the finite and infinite meet
In the words of the song that they sing:
If the universe be but One,
And the bloom be one with the tree,
Though the day that has been is done,
The thing that has been shall be.

I gaze o'er the watery plain,
Till the heavens drop down to the sea,
And I cry as I gaze thus in vain
At what is not, but seemeth to be;
Ah, local and limited man!
Ever longing to travel through space,
Yet fastened and fixed in one place,
Running forward the length of a span.
Though each part with the whole be one,
Yet men must patiently wait;
Though the day that has been is done,
They must labor both early and late.

Still in vain do we struggle to pass
The horizon that limits our sight;
But darkly to day through a glass
We see, and soon cometh the night;
And what in the future shall be,
And what in the past may have been,
Ere the sun and the sunlight were seen,
Lie far on the infinite sea;
While the whispering waves sing on—
If the bloom be one with the tree,
Though the day that has been is done,
The thing that has been shall be.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.* S. WADDINGTON.

[WRITTEN FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

By WILLIAM BLACK,

Author of "A Daughter of Heth," "Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Princess of Thule," &c., &c.

CHAPTER IX.

IN THE DEEPS.

Things went from bad to worse, and that rapidly. Moira knew but little of what was going on, for the neighbors were slow to tell her. But every one in Ardtilleach was aware that Angus McEachran had sold his share in the boat to young Donald Neil; and that, while this ready money lasted, he had done no work at all, but merely lounged about until he could get hold of one or two companions to go off on a drinking frolic. Moira saw him go out each day; she did not know but that he was gone to the fishing. When he returned late at night, she sometimes saw that he had been having a glass, and she was a little perturbed. But Angus had a strong head; and he managed to conceal from her for a long time the fashion in which he was spending his life.

He did not deliberately set to work to drink himself and his young wife out of house and home. He had fits of remorse, and always was about to turn over a new leaf—next day; but the next day came and Moira was silent and sad, and then he would go out to get a cheerful word with some companions, and a glass. Moreover, the savings of a fisherman either increase or decrease; they never stand still. When the motive was taken away for the steady addition to the little hoard in the bank at Stornoway, that fund itself was in danger. And at length it became known in Ardtilleach that Angus McEachran had squandered that also, and that now, if he wanted money, he must go into debt with one of the curers, and hire himself out for one of the curers' boats.

The appearance of the man altered too. He had been rather a smart young fellow, careful of his clothes and cleanly in his habits; now, as Moira noticed, he paid less attention to these things, and heeded her not when she remonstrated.

One night Angus McEachran came home, and staggered into the cottage. Moira regarded him with affright. He sate down on a wooden stool by the peat-fire.

"Now there iss an end of it," said he, gloomily.

"An end of what, Angus?" said she, in great alarm.

"An end of you, and of me, and of Ardtilleach; and it iss not in Ardtilleach I can lif any more, but it iss to Glassgow that I am going."

"To Glassgow!" she cried.

"Ay," said he, "this iss no longer any place for me. I hef no share in the poat. I hef no money in the pank. It iss all gone away—in the tammed whisky—and it iss not a farthing of money I can get from any one—and what iss to become of you, Moira?"

She did not cry aloud, nor were her eyes wet with tears, but she sate with a white face, trying to comprehend the ruin that had befallen them.

"It iss not the truth you are speaking, Angus McEachran!" she said, somewhat wildly.

"It iss the truth ass if it were spoken pefore Kott," said he, "and now you will hef something more to cry ofer. Well, I am sorry for you, Moira. It wass another thing I looked for when we were marriet; but now it iss no use my living in Ardtilleach, and it iss to Glassgow I am going."

Moira was rocking herself on the chair, and sobbing and moaning in her great grief. It was true, then. They were ruined; and to whom could she turn for protection? The friends who had come to her wedding were now away in London. As for her father, she might as well have thought of appealing to the rocks on the shore.

"Angus, Angus!" she cried, "you will stay in Ardtilleach! You will not go to Glassgow! It iss many another poat that will be glad to hef you, and there iss no one can mek so much at the fishing ass you—"

"And what iss the goot of it," he said, "that a man will mek money, and hef to lif a hard life to mek money, and when he comes home, then it iss not like coming home to him at all? What I hef done that wass bad enough; what you hef done, Moira Fergus, well it iss something of this that you hef done."

She dared not answer—some strange consciousness oppressed her. She went away from him, and sate in a corner, and cried bitterly. He spoke no more to her that night.

Next morning he was in a very different humor; he was discontented, quarrelsome, and for the first time of their married life spoke rudely and tauntingly to her. The knowledge that he was now a beggar—that the neighbors regarded him as an outcast—that his old companions in the boat were away at their work, leaving him a despicable idler to consort with the old men about—seemed to drive him to desperation. Hitherto he had always said, in answer to friendly remonstrances, that there were more fish in the sea than ever came out of it; and that by and by he would set to work again. Now it seemed to have occurred to him that his former companions were rather shy of him; and that he had a bad name throughout the island.

"Yes," said he angrily to her, "when I go to Glassgow, then you can go to your father, and you can ask him to tek you back to his house. It wass my house that wass not goot enough for you; and from the morning to the night it wass neffer a smile or a laugh wass on your face; and now when I will go away to Glassgow, you will be a great deal petter, ay, and fery much petter in the house of your father John Fergus—and tam him!"

She said not a word in reply, for her heart was full; but she put a shawl round her shoulders and walked away over to the curing-house, where her father was. Angus McEachran was mad with rage. Was she already taking him at his word; and seeking to return to her father's house. With a wild feeling of vengeance at his heart, he determined there and then to leave the place; and as he set out from Ardtilleach, without a word of good-bye to any one in it, the last thing that he saw was John Fergus coming out to the door of the curing-house to speak to Moira. With many an angry and silent imprecation, he strode along the rough road, and then he began to bethink himself how a penniless man was to make his way to distant Stornoway and to Glasgow.

The purpose of Moira Fergus was quite different from that which her husband had imagined.

"What will you want with me?" said her father, coldly, when he came out in response to her message. "I hef told you, Moira Fergus, that it iss no word I hef for you. You hef gone to another house; you shall stay there—ay, if you wass to lif in Ardtilleach for sixty years."

"It iss Angus McEachran," she said, with tears in her eyes, "and—and—he iss going away to Glassgow if he cannot go to the fishing—and—if you would speak a word to Mr. Maclean—"

"Ay, he iss going to Glassgow?" said John Fergus, with an angry flash in his eyes. "And the teffle only knows that he iss fit for nothing but the going to Glassgow. Ay, ay, Moira Fergus, and it wass a prout tay for you, the tay you were marriet to Angus McEachran; but it iss not a prout tay any more, that you are married to a man that iss a peggar and a trunkard, and hass not a penny in ta whole world; no, it iss not any longer a prout tay for you that you marriet Angus McEachran!"

She would take no heed to these hard words; her purpose to save her husband was too earnest.

"Ay, ay, that wass a bad day," Moira said, sadly, "and if I had known, I would not hef married Angus McEachran; but now, father, it would be ferry kind of you to speak a word to Mr. Maclean—"

"For Angus McEachran?" said the father, with a savage scrowl; "not if he wass to be tammed the morn's mornin'!"

Moira shuddered—her last hope was slowly leaving her.

"You would not hef the neighbors," she pleaded, "you would not hef the neighbors say you wass a hard man, father, and it iss not any one would say a word like yourself to Mr. Maclean; and Mr. Maclean will know that Angus McEachran iss a ferry goot fisherman and ferry clefter with his hands, and if he would gif Angus a share in a poat, it would be ferry soon he would be paid back for that, for there iss not any one in the island can make parrels like him—"

"And it iss a foolish lass you are!" the father broke in impatiently, "that you will come to me to speak to Mr. Maclean for Angus McEachran. Iss it any cause I hef to speak for Angus McEachran? And ferry much I would hef to say for him, and the whole of Ardtilleach, and the whole of the islands will know of his trinking, and his trinking, and not any work, no more ass if he wass an old man or a rich man, and the money going from him until it iss not a penny of it that iss left!"

"But—"

"And there iss more, Moira Fergus," continued her father, vehemently. "I will say to you many's the time I hef no word for you—"

"But only this once—"

"Only this teffle! I tell you to go away, Moira Fergus, and not to come pothering me with your Mr. Macleans and your Angus McEachrans! Let him go to the men that hass been trinking his whisky! Let him go to the man who hass his share in the poat. But not to me!"

"Father—"

"I hef told you, Moira Fergus," John Fergus said, recovering from his rage, "that it iss no word will pass petween us; and this iss an end of it."

With that he turned and went into the curing-house, slamming the door after him.

"And it iss a hard man you are," said Moira, sadly.

She walked back to her own little cottage, almost fearing that her husband might be inside. He was not; so she entered, and sat down to contemplate the miserable future that lay before her, and to consider what she could do to induce Angus McEachran to remain in Ardtilleach, and take to the fishing and sober ways again.

First of all, she thought of writing to her friends in London; but Angus had the address, and she dared not ask him for it. Then she thought of making a pilgrimage all the way to Borva to beg of the great Mackenzie there to bring his influence to bear on her husband and on Mr. Maclean, the curer, so that some arrangement might be made between them. But how could she, all by herself, make her way to Borva? And where might Angus McEachran be by the time she came back?

Meanwhile Angus was not about the village, nor yet out on the rocks, nor yet down in the little harbor; so, with a sad heart enough, she prepared her frugal midday meal, and sate down to that by herself. She had no great desire for food, for she was crying most of the time.

Late that evening a neighbor came in, who said she had just returned from Harrabost.

"Ay, Moira," said she, "and what iss wrong now, that Angus McEachran will be for going away from Ardtilleach?"

Moira stared at her.

"I do not know what you mean, Mrs. Cameron," she said.

"You do not know, then? You hef not heard the news, that Angus McEachran will be away to Glassgow?"

Moira started up with a quick cry. Her first thought was to rush out of the house to overtake him and turn him back; but how was that possible?

"Oh, Mrs. Cameron, what iss it you tell me this tay? And where tit you see Angus? And are you quite sure?"

"Well, well, Moira," said the old woman, "it iss not any great matter the going to Glassgow; and if you will sit down now, I will tell you."

The girl sate down, silently, and crossed her hands on her lap. There was no more crying now; the last blow had fallen, and despair had supervened.

"You know, Moira, my son that lifs round at the pack of Harrabost, and I wass ofer to see him, and all wass ferry well, and his wife hass got ferry well through her trouple. And when I wass for coming away, it wass Angus McEachran will come running up to the house, and ferry wild he wass in the look of him. 'Duncan Cameron,' says he, 'will you gif me your poat for two minutes or for three minutes, for I am told that this is the McAlisters' poat that iss coming along, and they are going to Taransay.' You know the McAlisters' poat, Moira, that they pought at Styornoway?"

Moira nodded assent.

"Well, you know, Moira, that Duncan was always a good frient to Angus McEachran; and he said, 'Yes, Angus McEachran, you may hef the poat, and she is down at the shore, and you can run her out yourself, for the oars and the thole-pins are in her.' But Angus McEachran, he says, 'Duncan, will you come with me to pring pack the poat, for I will ask the McAlisters to tek me with them to Taransay; for it iss to Taransay I am going.'"

"Ay, to Taransay!" said Moira, eagerly. "And it wass only to Taransay?"

"I will tell you that, Moira," the old woman continued, who would narrate her story in her own way. "Well, well, I went to him, and I said, 'What iss it that takes you to Taransay, Angus McEachran, and when will you be coming pack from Taransay?' 'Mrs. Cameron,' says he, 'I do not know when *I* will be coming pack from Taransay, for it iss to Glassgow I am going; and it iss perhaps that I will neffer see Ardtilleach any more.'"

"No, no, no," the girl moaned; "he did not say that, Mrs. Cameron!"

"And I said to him, 'It iss a foolish man you are, Angus McEachran, to speak such things, and you with a young wife in Ardtilleach.' 'Ay,' said he, 'Mrs. Cameron, and if there was no young wife, it iss perhaps that I would be in Ardtilleach now, and hef my money, and the share in the poat; but it is a pad tay the tay that a young man marries a lass that iss tiscontented and hass no heart in the house, and that iss it that I am going away from Ardtilleach; and Moira—well, Moira hass her father in Ardtilleach.' Ay, that iss what he said to me, Moira, ass Duncan and him they were putting out the poat from the shore."

"My father!" the girl murmured, "I hef not any father now—no, and not any husband—it iss the two that I hef lost. Ay, and Angus McEachran hass gone away to Glassgow."

There was no bitter wailing and lamentation; only the hands in her lap were more tightly clenched. The red peats flickered up in the dusk; and her face seemed drawn and haggard.

"Ay, and they pulled out to the McAlisters' poat when she came by, and I wass looking at them all the time from the shore, and Angus McEachran, when the McAlisters put their poat apout, he got apoard of her, and there wass not much talking petween them. And Duncan, I could hear him cry out, 'Good-pye to you this tay, Angus McEachran!' And Angus he cried out, 'Goot-pye to you, Duncan Cameron!' And when Duncan he came back to the shore, he will tell me that the McAlisters were going down to the ferry pig poat that iss at Taransay and that hass come round from Lochnamaddy, and Angus McEachran he wass saying that he would know some of the sailors in her, and the Captain would tek him to Glassgow if he worked the passage. Ay, ay, Moira, I can see it iss not the good news I hef prought to you this night; and it iss a pad thing for a young lass when her husband goes away to Glassgow; but you do not know yet that he will stay in Glassgow, and you will write a line to him, Moira—"

"How can I write a line to him, Mrs. Cameron?" the girl said; "there iss more copple in Glassgow ass there iss in Styornoway, and the Lewis, and Harris all put together; and how will they know which of them iss Angus McEachran?"

"Then you will send the letter to Styornoway, and you will gif it to the Captain of the great poat, the Clansman; and iss there any one in Glassgow that he will not know?"

"A letter," Moira said, wistfully. "There iss no letter that will bring Angus McEachran pack, not now that he hass gone away from Ardtilleach. And I will say good night to you now, Mrs. Cameron. It iss a little tired I am."

"You are not ferry well the night, Moira," said the old woman, looking at her. "I do not know that I will leaf you by yourself the night."

"But I will ferry much rather be by myself, Mrs. Cameron—ay, ay, I hef many things to think ofer; and it iss in the morning I will come to see you, Mrs. Cameron, for I am thinking of going to Glassgow."

"Ay, you will come to me in the morning, like a good lass," said Mrs. Cameron, "and then you will think no more of going to Glassgow, which would be a foolish thing for a young lass, and it iss not yet, no, nor to-morrow, nor any time we will let you do such a foolish thing, and go away from Ardtilleach."

CHAPTER X.

A PROCLAMATION.

Moira did not go to Glasgow; she remained in Ardtilleach, in the small cottage all by herself, whither one or two of the neighbors, having a great pity for her condition, came to her, and occasionally brought her a little present of tea or sugar. How she managed to live at all, no one knew; but she was very proud, and maintained to those who visited her that she was well off and content. She was very clever with her needle, and in this way requited her friends for any little kindness they showed her.

So the days and the weeks went by, and nothing was heard of Angus McEachran. Mr. MacDonald made inquiries of the men who had gone with him to Taransay, and they said he had undertaken to work his passage to Glasgow in a boat that was going round the island for salt fish. That was all they knew.

Well, Mr. MacDonald was not a rich man, and he had a small house; but his heart was touched by the mute misery of this poor lass who was living in the cottage all by herself, as one widowed, or an outcast from her neighbors. So he went to her and asked her to come over to the manse and stay there until something should be heard of her husband.

"It is a ferry goot man you are, Mr. MacDonald," she said, "and a ferry kind man you hef been, always and now too, to me; but I cannot go with you to the manse."

"Kott pless me!" he cried, impatiently. "How can you lif all by yourself? It iss not goot for a young lass to lif all by herself."

"Ay, ay, Mr. MacDonald, and sometimes it is ferry goot; for she will begin to go back ofer what hass passed, and she will know where she wass wrong, and if there iss punishment for that, she will take the punishment to herself."

"And where should the punishment be coming," said he, warmly, "if not to the young man who would go away to Glassgow and leaf a young wife without money, without anything, after he has trank all the money?"

"You do not know—you do not know, Mr. MacDonald," she said sadly, and shaking her head. Then she added, almost wildly, "Ay, Mr. MacDonald, and you hef no word against the young wife that will trife her husband into the trinking, and trife him away from his own house and the place he was porn, and all his frients, and the poat that he had, and will trife him away to Glassgow—and you hef no word against that, Mr. MacDonald?"

"Well, it iss all ofer, Moira," said he, gently. "And what iss the use now of your lifeing here by yourself; and when your peats are finished who will go out and cut the peats for you?"

"I can cut the peats for myself, Mr. MacDonald," said she, simply; "and it iss one or two of the neighbors they will cut some peats for me, for on the warm tays it iss little I hef to do, and I can go out and turn their peats for them."

"You will be better ofer at the manse, Moira."

"It iss ferry kind you are, Mr. MacDonald; but I will not go ofer to the manse."

In his dire perplexity Mr. MacDonald went away back to the manse, and spent a portion of the evening in writing a long and beautifully-worded letter to Mrs. Lavender, the young married lady who had been present at Moira's wedding, and who was now in London. If Mr. MacDonald's spoken English was peculiar in pronunciation, his written English was accurate enough; and to add a grace to it, and show that he was not merely an undisciplined islander, he introduced into it a scrap or two of Latin. He treated the story of Moira and her husband from a high literary point of view. He invited the attention of the great lady in London to this incident in the humble annals of the poor. She would doubtless remember, amid the gayeties of the world of fashion, and in the thousand distractions of the vast metropolis, the simple ceremony of which she had been a spectator in the distant islands, which, if they were not the *nitentes Cycladas* of the Roman bard—and so forth. Mr. MacDonald was proud of this composition. He sealed it up with great care, and addressed it to "The Hon. Mrs. Lavender" at her house in London.

An answer came with surprising swiftness. Mr. MacDonald was besought to convoy Moira forthwith to the Island of Borva, where the wife of Mr. Mackenzie's keeper would give her something to do about Mrs. Lavender's house. Mr. and Mrs. Lavender would be back in the Hebrides in about three weeks. If the rains had been heavy, Moira was to keep fires in all the rooms of the house, especially the bedrooms, incessantly. And Mrs. Lavender charged Mr. MacDonald with the fulfillment of these her commands. He was in no wise to fail to have Moira McEachran removed from her solitary cottage to the spacious house at Borva.

The minister was a proud man the day he went over to Ardtilleach with this warrant in his hand. Would Moira withstand him now? Indeed the girl yielded to all this show of authority; and humbly and gratefully, and silently she set to work to put together the few things she possessed, so that she might leave the village in which she was born. Indeed, she went away from Ardtilleach with little regret. Her life there had not been happy. She went round to a few of the cottages to bid good-bye to her neighbors; and when it became known to John Fergus that his daughter was going away to Borva, he instantly departed for Killeena, on some mission or another, and remained there the whole day, so that she should not see him before leaving.

She remained a couple of days at the manse, waiting for a boat; and then, when the chance served, the minister himself went with her to Borva, and took her up to the house of Mr. Mackenzie, who was called the King of that island. After a few friendly words from the great man—who then took Mr. MacDonald away with him, that they might have a talk over the designs of Prussia, the new bridge on the road to the Butt of Lewis, and other matters of great public importance—Moira was handed over to the keeper's wife, who was housekeeper there. She did not know what she had done to be received with so much friendliness and kindness; she was not aware, indeed, that a letter from London had preceded her arrival.

She slept in Mr. Mackenzie's house, and she had her meals there, but most of the day she spent in the empty house to which Mr. and Mrs. Lavender were shortly coming. What she could do in the way of preparing the place for their reception, she did right willingly. There was never a more devoted servant; and her gratitude toward those who befriended her was on many occasions too much for her English—she had to escape into the Gaelic.

Then there was a great stir throughout the island, for every one knew that Mr. and Mrs. Lavender were on their way from London; and the wonderful wagonette—which was in effect a boat placed on wheels, with oars and everything complete—that Mr. Lavender had built for himself, was, one morning, taken down Loch Roag, and landed at Callernish, and driven across to Stornoway. The Clansman was coming in that day.

It was in the dusk of the evening that the party from London—there were one or two strangers—arrived in the little bay underneath Mrs. Lavender's house, and walked up the steep incline, the luggage following on the shoulders of the sailors. And the very first words that Mrs. Lavender uttered on entering the house were—

"Where is Moira Fergus?"

The girl was greatly afraid to find herself in the presence of all these people; and Mrs. Lavender, seeing that, quickly took her aside, into a room where they were by themselves. Moira was crying.

"And you have not heard anything more of him, Moira?" she asked.

"No, I hef no word at all," the girl said, "and I do not look for that now, not any more. I hef lost effery one now, both my father and my husband, and it iss myself that hass done it; and when I think of it all, I will say to myself that neffer any one wass alife that hass done as I hef done—"

"No, no, no, Moira," her friend said, "it is not so bad as that. Mr. MacDonald wrote to me that you fretted a great deal, and that Angus was very impatient, and he does not know what made him go away to Glasgow, for how could that make it any better? But we will find him for you, Moira?"

"You will find him," the girl said sadly; "and what if you will find him? He will neffer come back to Ardtilleach. You do not know all about it, Mrs. Laffenter—no, I am sure Mr. MacDonald is a ferry kind man, and he would not tell you all about it. And this is why Angus McEachran will go away to Glassgow—that he hat trank all the money there was in the bank at Styornoway, and he hat no more a share in the poat, and he wass ashamed to go apout Ardtilleach. And all that wass my doing—indeed it wass—"

"Well, well, you must give up fretting about it, Moira, and we will get Angus back to Ardtilleach, or back to Borva—"

"But you do not know Mrs. Laffenter," the girl said, in an excited and despairing way; "you do not know the harm that wass done to Angus McEachran! And will he effer get back from that—from the trinking, and the trinking, and I myself with ferry little thought of it at Ardtilleach? And where iss he now? And what iss he doing? It wass no more care for his life that he had when he went away from Ardtilleach!"

"Well, well, Moira," said her friend, soothingly, "if you were to blame for part of it all, you have suffered a great deal; and so has he, for it is not a happy thing for a man to go away from a young wife, and go away among strangers, without any friend, or occupation, or money. You seem to have got into a bad plight at Ardtilleach—perhaps it was better to have it broken up like that. It was certainly a great pity that you did not discover all you know now before things came to their worst; but if they are at their worst, they must mend, you know. So you must not give up hope just yet."

Moira suddenly recollected herself.

"I am keeping you from your frients, Mrs. Laffenter," said she; "and it iss ferry kind of you, but I do not wish that you will be troupled apout me and Angus McEachran. And I hef not thanked you for sending me here; and I do not know how to do that; but it iss not bekass I hef no feeling apout it that I cannot thank you, Mrs. Laffenter."

She was a servant in the house; she would not shake hands with Mrs. Lavender. But her mistress took her hand, and said, with a great kindness in her face—

"I will say good-night to you now, Moira, for I may not see you again to-night. And to-morrow morning, you will come to me, and I will tell you what can be done about Angus McEachran."

That evening, after dinner, Mrs. Lavender told the story to her guests from London; and she was obviously greatly distressed about it; but her husband said—

"The young fellow had no money; he is bound to be in Glasgow. We can easily get at him by advertising in the papers; and if you can persuade him to come to Borva, we shall have plenty of work for him, for he is a clever carpenter. But if he has enlisted—"

"I propose," said one of the guests, a young American lady, recently married, "I propose that, if he has enlisted, we who are here now subscribe to buy him out."

Her husband, a less impulsive and more practical person, got a piece of paper, and wrote these words on it:

Should this meet the eye of Angus McEachran, of Ardtilleach, in the Island of Darroch, he will hear of something to his advantage by communicating at once with Mrs. Lavender, Seaview, Island of Borva, Hebrides.

CHAPTER XI.

A PROPHET IN THE WILDERNESS.

It would have been strange, indeed, if Angus McEachran had missed seeing this advertisement, for it was in all the Glasgow newspapers, morning after morning. It happened that, late one night, he was in a miserable little public house near the Broomielaw, with two or three companions. He was now a very different man from the smart young fisherman who had lived at Ardtilleach. The ravages of drink were everywhere visible, in his face, in his shabby dress, in his trembling hand. He was at the moment sullen and silent, though his companions, who were Highlanders employed about the harbor, were talking excitedly enough, in their native tongue.

McEachran had also got occasional work about the ships; but he stuck to it only until he had earned a few shillings, and then he went off on a fresh drinking bout. There were always plenty of "loafers" about to join him; he became a familiar figure in all the small public houses about; and in garrulous moments he had told his companions something of his history, so that both himself and the circumstances of his leaving his native place were widely known.

On this evening the landlord of the public house came into the den in which the Highlandmen were drinking, and said, pointing to a portion of the newspaper he held in his hands:

"Is this no you, McEachran?"

Angus McEachran took the newspaper, and read the lines pointed out.

"Ay, it iss me," he said, gloomily.

"Man, there's something there for ye!" the publican said. "Canna ye read it? They've gotten some money for ye, as sure as ye're a leevin sinner!"

"It iss no money they hef for me," said McEachran; "it is these ferry grand people, and they will want me to go pack to Ardtilleach. No, I hef had enough, and plenty, and more ass that of Ardtilleach. The teffle will tek the tay that I go pack to Ardtilleach!"

"Ye're a fulish cratur, man. Do ye think they wud gang to the awfu' expense o' advertisin' in the newspapers if there wasna something gran' waitin' for ye?"

"Go and tam you, John Jameson, and go and pring me another mutchkin of your pad whisky, that iss not fit to be put before swines."

The landlord did not care to quarrel with a good customer. He went off to get the whisky, merely saying, in an undertone:

"They Hielanmen, they've nae mair manners than a stot; but they're the deevils to swallow whisky."

He took no notice of the advertisement; he did not even care to speculate on what it might mean. Had Angus McEachran parted from his wife merely through some fierce quarrel, and had he resolved to go to Glasgow as a measure of revenge, the prospect of a reconciliation might have been welcome. But it was not so. He had left Ardtilleach simply out of sheer despair. He had drank all his money; he had disgraced himself in the eyes of his neighbors; he had long ago abandoned any notion of having any real companionship with his wife. Besides, by this time he had acquired the drunkard's craving; and in Glasgow, provided he could get any sort of work, he would be able to do as he pleased with his money. When he got to Glasgow he abandoned himself to drinking without any remorse. His chances in life were gone; there remained but this. He had no boat, no home, no relatives; his society was in the public house; the one enjoyable experience of the day was the sensation of beatific stupor rising into his head after drinking repeated doses of whisky. If he was ill and surly next morning, there was but little sense of shame mingled with his moods. Nor did he consider himself a very ill-used person, whose wrongs ought to excite compassion. He simply was what he was, as the natural result of what had gone before; and he looked neither to the past nor to the future. It was enough if he had the wherewithal in his pocket to pay for another dram; and he did not care to ask whether, in the bygone time, he was the injuring or the injured party.

But it became more difficult for him to get those odd jobs about the quays, for his unsteady habits were notorious, and no one could depend on his remaining sober for a single day. He became shabbier and shabbier in appearance; and now the Winter was coming on, and many a day he shivered with the cold as he walked aimlessly about the streets. When he could get no work, and when he had no money with which to go into a public house, he would often wander idly along the inner thoroughfares of the town, perhaps with some vague hope of meeting an acquaintance who would give him a glass. He was not afraid of meeting any of his old friends from Ardtilleach; they could not have recognized him.

One night he was going up Candleriggs street in this aimless fashion, and a bitterly cold night it was. A north-east wind was blowing down the thoroughfares, driving a stinging sleet before it; even the hardiest were glad to escape indoors from such weather. Angus McEachran was not proof against cold and wet, as he had been in former days. He shivered like a reed in the wind; his limbs were chilled; if he had not been in the semi-bemused state of the confirmed drunkard, he would have crept back to his miserable lodging. As it was, his only thought at the moment was to get a little shelter from the bitter wind.

He came to the entrance into the City Hall, and here was an open space, the light of which promised something of warmth. There were a great many people going in; and "Free Admission" stared every one in the face. McEachran crept into a corner, glad to be out of the cold for a moment.

The mere going by of people seemed to have a fascination for him. His head was dazed. When a friendly old gentleman in passing said, "Weel, ma man, are ye no comin' in? I dinna think you could do better," he answered, vaguely, "Yes," and joined the stream. There was a great crush; he was borne into the hall. So dense was the crowd that no one seemed to notice his shabby clothes. He got no seat, but he was well propped up; and the heat of the great assembly began to thaw his frozen limbs.

And who was this maniac and mountebank on the platform—this short, stout, ungainly man, with lank yellow hair, prominent front teeth, and exceedingly long arms which he flung about as he stamped up and down and ranted? Truly, he was a ridiculous-looking person; and it was no wonder that highly-cultivated people, who read the reviews, and went into mild frenzy over blue and white china, and were agitated about the Eastern position, should refuse to go and hear this stump orator who was lecturing on temperance all over the country. The stories told of his *ad captandum* vulgarity and his irreverence were shocking. Jokes were made about the wild fashion in which he dealt with his h's; although, being a Yorkshireman of inferior education, he never added an h, he simply ignored the letter altogether, and was profoundly unconscious of doing so. He spoke with a strong north-country accent; he marched up and down the platform, with perspiration on his unlovely face; he sawed the air with his arms, and was by turns angry with a screeching anger and pathetic with a theatrical effusiveness. A person of refined taste could not approve of Mr. Robert J. Davis and his oratory. The exhibition was altogether too absurd. And yet there are in this country at present thousands of human beings whom that man rescued from ruin; there are thousands of homes which he restored to peace and happiness, after that seemed impossible; there are thousands of women who cannot utter that commonplace name without tears of gratitude. And these people never thought the less of R. J. Davis because he ill-treated the letter h.

"Yes, my friends," this uncouth creature was saying, or rather bawling, "you see that miserable drunkard crawling along the street, dirt on his clothes, idiocy in his face, his eyes turned away for shame—and you despise him—and are you not right in despising him? Perhaps you don't know. Well, I'll tell you. That skulking creature, that reptile of the gutter, was once the heir of all the ages; and when he was born he came into a wonderful heritage that had been stored up for him through centuries and centuries. Great statesmen had spent their lives in making laws for him; patriots had shed their blood for him; men of science had made bridges, and railways, and steamships for him; discoverers and great merchants had gone over all the earth, and there was sugar coming from one place and cotton from another, and tea from another—from all parts of the world these things were coming. And for all this, and for far more than that, what was expected of him?—only that he should grow up a respectable citizen, and enjoy the freedom and the laws that his forefathers fought for, and do his duty toward God, and the State, and the friends whose anxious care had guided him through all the perils of childhood. What was his gratitude? What has he done?—what but throw shame on the name of the mother who bore him, making himself a curse to society and a disgrace to friends, who now avoid him? Has he a wife?—think of her! Has he children?—think of them! Good God! think of the young girl going away from her father's home, and trusting all her life to this new guidance, and looking forward to the years of old age, and the gentle going out of an honorable and peaceful life! And this is the guidance—this is the protection—that she sits up in the night time, with her eyes red with weeping, and she listens for the drunken stagger of an inhuman ruffian, and she prays that God would in His mercy send some swift disease upon her and hurry her out of her grief and her shame. That is the return that the drunkard makes for all the love and care that have been lavished on him—and you despise him—yes, as he despises himself as he crawls along the pavement, his home broken up and ruined, his wife and children sent shivering to the almshouse—"

There was a sharp, quick cry at this moment, and the lecturer stopped. The people near Angus McEachran turned round, and there was the young fisherman, with his eyes fixed and glazed, and his arm uplifted as if appealing to the lecturer.

"The man is mad," said one; "take him out!"

But they could not take him out, for the crowd was too dense; but as some one at the door seemed to have fancied that a woman had fainted, a tumbler of water was fetched and quickly handed over. McEachran drank some of the water.

"No," said he, seeing they were trying to make way for him; "I am for staying here."

And there he did stay, until the end of the lecture, which was not a long one. But that was only part of the evening's proceedings. Winding up with a passionate appeal to the people before him to come forward and sign the temperance pledge—for the sake of their friends, if not of themselves—the lecturer stepped down to a space in front of the platform which had been kept clear, and there opened two large volumes which were placed on a narrow wooden table.

The people began to pour out of the various doorways; those who wished to stay and put down their names were gradually left behind. Among the latter was a young man who kept in the background, and was about the very last to sign; when he went up to the table his face was pale, his lips quite firm, his hand tremulous. This was what he wrote: "*Angus McEachran*; age twenty-four; occupation, *fisherman*; born, *Island of Darroch*; resides, *Glasgow*." Mr. R. J. Davis looked at this young man rather curiously—perhaps guessing, but not quite knowing what he had done that night.

CHAPTER XII.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

It was a terrible struggle. The thirst for drink had a grip on him that was an incessant torture. Then there was the crushing difficulty of obtaining work for a man of his appearance. First of all, he left Glasgow and his associates there, and went to Greenock; the fare by the steam-boat was only sixpence. He went down to the quays there, and hung about; and at last his Highland tongue won him the favor of the Captain of a small vessel that was being repaired in dock. He got McEachran some little bit of work to do; and the first thing to which the young man devoted his earnings was the purchase of some second-hand clothes. He was now in a better position to go and ask for work.

If a man can keep sober in Greenock, which is one of the most dingy and rainy towns in this or any other country, he will keep sober anywhere. Not only did McEachran keep sober, but his sobriety, his industry, and his versatility—in Darroch he was famous for being able to turn his hand to anything—were speedily recognized by his masters, and ended by his securing permanent employment. Then wages were high—such wages as had never been heard of in the Hebrides; and his wants were few. It was a strange thing to see the patient and dogged industry of the Norseman fight with the impatience of the Celt; all day he would patiently and diligently get through his work, and then at night he would fret and vex his heart because he could not accomplish impossibilities. Nevertheless his companions knew that Angus McEachran was amassing money; for he earned much and spent nothing.

Time went by; he heard no news from Darroch or Killeena; and yet he would not write. Not only had he no hope of living again with Moira, but he did not wish for it. The recollection of bygone times was too gloomy. It was with quite another purpose that he was working hard and saving money.

One evening, going home from his work, and almost at the threshold of his own lodgings, he ran against a withered old Highlander named Connill, who was an under-keeper in Harris, and was acquainted with some of the Darroch people.

"Kott pless me, iss it you, Angus McEachran?" the old man cried. "Ay, it iss many a tay since I will see you. And now you will come and hef a tram and a word or two together."

"If you will come into the house, Duncan Connill," said Angus, "and we are just at the house, I will gif you a tram; but I hef not touched the whisky myself not for more ass fourteen months I pelief. And are you ferry well, Duncan Connill; and when wass you ofer in Darroch?"

They went in to the younger man's lodgings, and in front of the cheerful fire they had a chat together, and McEachran told his old acquaintance all that had recently happened to him.

"And now you will go pack to Darroch," said the old Highlandman. "Ay, and it iss ferry prout Moira Fergus will be to see you looking so well, and hafing such good clothes, and more as two pound fife a week."

"Well, I am not going pack to Darroch, and, yes, I am going pack to Darroch," said Angus; "but it iss not to stay in Darroch that I am going pack. Moira will be with her father; and I will not tek her away from her father—it wass enough there wass of that pefore; but I will mek the arranchement to gif her some money from one week to the next week, ass a man would gif his wife, and then I will come pack to Greenock, and she will stay with John Fergus—and tam John Fergus!"

"Ay, ay," said the old Highlandman, "and that iss ferry well said, Angus McEachran; and if the lass will stay with her father, in the name of Kott let her stay with her father!—but if I wass you, Angus McEachran, it iss not much of the money I would gif a lass that would stay with her father, and her a marriet wife—no, I would not gif her much of the money, Angus."

"Well," said Angus, "it iss more ass fourteen months or eighteen months that I hef giffen her no money at all."

"And I wass thinking," said Duncan Connill, "that it wass many the tay since I have been to Darroch; but when I wass there, it wass said that Moira wass away ofer at Borva, with Mr. Mackenzie's daughter, that wass marriet to an Englishman—"

"Ay, ay," said Angus, "she wass a goot frient to Moira and to me; and if she would tek Moira away for a time to Borva, that wass a great kindness too; but you do not think, Duncan Connill, she will always stay at Borva, and her always thinking of John Fergus? But when she hass the money of her own, then she will do what she likes to do, even although she iss in the house of John Fergus."

"And when will you think of coming to Darroch, Angus?"

"I do not know that, Duncan Connill. We are ferry pusy just now, and all the yard working ofertime, and ferry good wages. But it iss not ferry long before I will come to Darroch; and if you would send me a line to tell me of the people there—what you can hear of them in Styornoway—it would be a kind thing to do, Duncan Connill."

And so the old man took back Angus McEachran's address to the Hebrides, and began to noise it abroad that Angus was making a great deal of money in Greenock, and that he had a notion of coming some day to Stornoway, and of getting into business there as a builder of boats.

About three weeks after Duncan Connill had seen Angus McEachran a young girl timidly tapped at the door of Angus' lodgings, and asked the landlady if he was inside.

"No, he's no," said the woman, sulkily; for landladies who have good lodgers do not like their being called upon by young women. The good lodgers are apt to marry and go away.

"When will he be in?" said the girl.

"I dinna ken."

So she turned away, and went out into the dismal streets of Greenock, over which there gloomed a gray smoky twilight. She had not gone far when she suddenly darted forward, and caught a man by the hand, and looked up into his face.

"Angus!"

"Ay, iss it you, Moira Fergus?" said he coldly, and drawing back. "And what hef you come for to Greenock?"

"It wass to see you, Angus McEachran—but not that you will speak to me like that," said the girl, beginning to cry.

"And who iss with you?" said he; not moved in the least by her tears.

"There iss no one with me," she said, passionately; "and there wass no one with me all the way from Styornoway; and when Duncan Connill will tell me you wass in Greenock, I will say to him, 'I am going to see Angus McEachran; and I do not know what he will say to me; but I hef something to say to him.' And it iss this, Angus, that I wass a bad wife to you, and it iss many's the night I hef cried apout it since you wass away, from the night to the morning; and now that I hef been away from Darroch for more ass a year, it iss not any more to Darroch I would be for going—no, nor to Borva, nor to Styornoway—but where you are, Angus, if you will tek me—and where you will go I will go, too—if that iss your wish, Angus McEachran."

She stood there, mutely awaiting his decision, and trying to restrain her tears.

"Moira," said he, "come into the house. It iss a great thing you hef told me this tay; and it iss ferry sorry I am that I tit not hear of it pefore. But there iss many a tay that iss yet to come, Moira."

These two went into Angus McEachran's lodgings; and the landlady was more civil when something of Moira's story was told her; and the young wife—with trembling hands and tearful eyes, but with a great and silent joy at her heart—sat down to the little tea-table on which Angus' evening meal was laid. That was not a sumptuous banquet; but there was no happier meeting anywhere in the world that night than the meeting of these two simple Highland folks. And here the story of Moira Fergus, and of her marriage with Angus McEachran, may fitly end.

Chloral Eating.—I need not describe the horrid drug further than to say it is a salt of a burning pungent taste, having a great affinity for water; its basis is chloroform, into which it is supposed to be changed in the blood. In small doses it is stimulant and antispasmodic; in larger, narcotic; while an over-dose produces death as instantaneously as a flash of lightning. Like opium, the dose must be constantly increased to keep up the same effects. The results of a smaller dose of the drug on a chloral-eater—and why I say "on a chloral-eater" is, because the medical profession (to which I myself belong) often err in judging of the actions of certain kinds of stimulant narcotics, such as opium, Indian hemp, &c., for this reason: they take one or two doses of the drug themselves, and base their opinion of its action on the result produced on their own systems, forgetting that the same medicine may have a totally different effect upon one accustomed to its use; a person not a smoker might just as well expect, by taking one pipe, to tell how a real smoker feels under the influence of tobacco—the results, then, of a lesser dose on a real chloral-eater are partly of a stimulating, partly of a soothing nature. The stimulation, however, is not like that caused by opium or alcohol; it is not exhilarating, and does not incite to action either mentally or bodily. But the subject of the influence rises for a time above all his cares, or sorrows, or fatigue, and seems to look on life through the medium of a rose-tinted glass. But while care and sorrow are forgotten, and a strange dreamy sense of perfect ease, comfort, and happiness takes their place, all affection and love are likewise banished. He is apathetic, and cares for nothing save his own sense of comfort. He is, if I might so express it, merely a living, breathing vegetable. In this state the confirmed chloral-eater would stand by the deathbed of his nearest and dearest a passive spectator, if not, indeed, actually smiling; and for the same reason he would stand quietly on the scaffold until executed. If the dose is repeated without the choralist lying down, speech becomes indistinct, the eyelids drop, and the gait in walking is affected just as in drunkenness from alcohol. The choralist, drunk in the first degree, is by no means an unpleasant companion. A stranger could mark nothing unusual about him; he is genial, and although rather languid, and by no means bright in conversation, he is at all events a good listener, and is easily pleased, although his smiles often partake of the simpering or hysterical order; and, too, he is at times easily roused into an outbreak of furious passion, which dies away just as suddenly as it came, leaving no trace behind. But, of course, every one will not be affected precisely alike, as much depends on the idiosyncrasy or innate peculiarities of the chloralist.

In my own early stage of chloral-eating, I used to take a small pick-me-up dose when starting on a journey by rail. The effect was rather remarkable; all sense of bodily fatigue and even of unpleasant motion was banished; I seemed lifted out of myself—a spirit traveling by train—and the ever-varying scenery went gliding past me like an enchanted diorama. The difference in the effects of chloral and opium under the same circumstances would be this, opium is more imaginative, and paints things as they do not really exist—throws an artificial halo around them as it were; chloral merely increases the power of enjoying the real. The picture on the brain of the chloralist is, so to speak, photographic compared to that on the brain of the opium-eater, which might be called phantasmagorical. But few, I think, after having read these memoirs, will care to repeat my experiments in railway traveling.—*Belgravia.*

Beaumarchais.—This extraordinary man, whose real name was Pierre Augustin Caron, was born in 1732. His father was a watchmaker of the Quartier Latin, and he was the only boy of six children. He was brought up to the paternal calling, for which, in his early years, he seems to have had but little taste, and to have much neglected for music, of which he was passionately fond. Of the education he received we have little means of judging; it could not have been very liberal; but he spared no labor in after years to make up for its deficiencies. At this period, however, when the almost Oriental lines of caste which had obtained under the Grand Monarque were being broken down by the freer manners of the court of his successor, and class was gradually blending with class, not only by association, but by marriage, the Parisian *bourgeois* was making rapid strides both in education and refinement, and in these respects was equal, if not superior, to his descendants of a century later. Thus we find the elder Caron to have been a man of some cultivation. Two of the sisters were remarkable for taste, wit, and educated intelligence. One was a very fine musician; the other, Julie, who retired later in life into a convent, is not unknown in literature. Thus we find that the early youth of the future author of "Figaro" was passed in an atmosphere and among associations more genial than his birth might lead us to suppose.

Young Pierre was decidedly precocious and a sad scapegrace, and probably sat to himself thereafter for the portrait of *Cherubino.* At thirteen he was in love with a girl several years older than himself, and, when she laughed at him, meditated upon the desirability of suicide. Two or three years later his father expelled him from home on account of irregularities of conduct, taking care, however, first of all, that he should find a safe shelter beneath the roof of a near relative, whence the prodigal wrote very penitent letters, to which the father replied by an offer of reconciliation upon certain conditions, which reveal the nature of the offenses. Among others, were that no orders were to be taken or executed in the business without his knowledge and authority—a condition which points to peculations; that he was to rise at six and work till supper-time—against which we may write, predisposition to idleness: that he was not to go out pleasuring except on Sundays, and then only among his immediate relations and friends, and that he was always to be home by nine at the latest—upon which we comment, love of late hours and indefinite company; and that the only time he should give up to music was that between supper and bedtime. Rather rigorous conditions these, would think apprentices of the present day. Nevertheless, the culprit assented to all, and benefiting by the lesson he had received, applied himself so diligently to his trade, that at twenty he invented a new system of escapement, which proved to be a very valuable improvement in watch-making. His discovery published in a number of the *Mercure,* 1753, was impudently appropriated by Lepaute, watchmaker to the Luxembourg, who trusted for impunity to the obscurity of the inventor. But little did he know Pierre Caron, who at once commenced a lawsuit against him—the first of many, for his life was one long series of litigations, one of which extended fifty years beyond it. The Academy of Sciences, before which the question was brought, decided in his favor. This affair made some noise in Paris, and even attracted the attention of the court. The King ordered one of the new watches, and Caron presented to Mme. De Pompadour a tiny watch of exquisite make set in a ring; after this he was employed by all the courtiers, and took the name of the "King's Watchmaker."

"As soon as Beaumarchais appeared at Versailles," writes a contemporary, "the women were struck with his lofty stature, his slender, elegant figure, the regularity of his features, his bright, animated complexion, his confident bearing, that air of command which seemed to raise him above all who surrounded him, and finally with that involuntary ardor which he exhibited on their appearance."

One day a very handsome lady, about thirty, brought a watch to the shop to be repaired. A glance gave him his cue; he requested and obtained permission to be himself the bearer when it was finished. The lady was the wife of M. Francquet, a clerk of the royal kitchen, who was very old and infirm. She conceived a violent passion for the young watchmaker, and the husband seems to have made no objection to the close intimacy that ensued; indeed, so complaisant was he that a few months afterward he made over to him his office, in consideration of an annuity, and, to complete the obligation, died soon afterward.

Within eleven months of the demise of M. Francquet young Caron espoused the widow and assumed the title of De Beaumarchais, from a fief supposed to belong to her—a fief which, it is probable, existed only in his imagination. She survived her second nuptials scarcely a twelvemonth, and, having neglected to register the marriage contract, he lost all her property.

Those musical studies which his father had so rigorously restrained now stood him in good stead, and were the means of his first real advancement. Besides being a very fine performer upon the harp, an instrument then scarcely known in France, he had made some improvements in its construction. The excellence of his playing being reported to the King, he was sent for to perform in the presence of majesty. His success was so great that Louis' four maiden sisters desired to have "a taste of his quality," and in a short time he became their musical instructor; but not for hire, he soared too high for that. Such was the favor and familiarity he now enjoyed at court that on one occasion, every chair being occupied when he entered the music-room, so eager was the King to hear him that he pushed his own seat toward him and insisted upon his taking it. He even won the good opinion of the not too sociable Dauphin, who paid him the high compliment of saying, "He is the only man who speaks the truth to me."

That such favors should slightly intoxicate a young *bourgeois,* and inflate him with exaggerated notions of his merit, is not at all surprising. Nature had created him something of a coxcomb, and such associations were not calculated to correct that tendency. These failings and jealousy of his sudden rise, made him many enemies among the courtiers, who took frequent opportunities of mortifying and insulting him. One day a young noble requested him to examine his watch, which he asserted was out of order. "Since I have left off the business, I have become very unskillful in it," replied Beaumarchais coolly. "You will not refuse me this favor," persisted his tormentor. Beaumarchais took it, held it up as high as he could on pretense of examining it, and then let it fall. "I warned you, Monsieur, of my unskillfulness," he said, with a low bow, and passed on.

His influence with "Mesdames" enabled him to confer a favor upon a person whose gratitude laid the foundation of his future colossal fortune. Pâris du Verney, the celebrated financier, had just erected the Ecole Militaire; but the building and its purposes having been designed by Pompadour, who since the beginning of the Seven Years' War had fallen into disfavor, was looked coldly upon by the royal family, and during nine years he had vainly entreated a royal inspection of his work, which languished for the want of such patronage; he was now a very old man, and this visit had become the most desired object of his life. It is a striking proof of the consideration in which Beaumarchais was held at the time when we find so rich and noted a man as Du Verney applying to him to bring about the accomplishment of his wishes. And he had not mistaken his man; in a short time the clever young courtier prevailed upon the King's sisters to visit the *école,* and soon afterward the King himself followed their example. As a reward for this service Du Verney gave him a share in a speculation to the amount of 60,000 francs, and thus commenced a connection which brought much wealth to Beaumarchais, and which was dissolved only by the death of his patron.—*Temple Bar.*

William Hazlitt.—But Hazlitt's descent was not pure. If we could trace back the line of his ancestry we should expect to find that, by some freak of fortune, one of the rigid old Puritans had married a descendant of some great Flemish or Italian painter. Love of graceful forms and bright coloring and voluptuous sensations had been transmitted to their descendants, though hitherto repressed by the stern discipline of British nonconformity. As the discipline relaxed, the Hazlitts reverted to the ancestral type. Hazlitt himself, his brother, and his sister, were painters by instinct. The brother became a painter of miniatures by profession, and Hazlitt to the end of his days revered Titian almost as much as he revered his great idol Napoleon. An odd pair of idols, one thinks, for a youth brought up upon Pripscovius and his brethren. A keen delight in all artistic and natural beauty was an awkward endowment for a youth intended for the ministry. Keats was scarcely more out of place in a surgery than Hazlitt would have been in a Unitarian pulpit of those days, and yet from that pulpit, oddly enough, came the greatest impulse to his development. It came from a man who, like Hazlitt himself, though in a higher degree than Hazlitt, combined the artistic and the philosophic temperament. Coleridge, as Hazlitt somewhere says, threw a great stone into the standing pool of contemporary thought; and it was in January, 1798—one of the many dates in his personal history to which he recurs with unceasing fondness—that Hazlitt rose before daylight and walked ten miles in the mud to hear Coleridge preach. He has told, in his graphic manner, how the voice of the preacher "rose like a stream of rich distilled perfumes;" how he launched into his subject, in giving out the text, "like an eagle dallying with the wind;" and how his young hearer seemed to be listening to the music of the spheres, to see the union of poetry and philosophy and of truth and genius embracing under the eye of religion. This description of the youthful Coleridge has a fit pendant in the wonderful description of the full-blown philosopher in Mr. Carlyle's *Life of Stirling,* where, indeed, one or two touches are taken from Hazlitt's Essays. It is Hazlitt who remarked, even at this early meeting, that the dreamy poet philosopher could never decide on which side of the footpath he should walk; and Hazlitt who struck out the epigram that Coleridge was an excellent talker if allowed to start from no premises and come to no conclusion. The glamour of Coleridge's theosophy never seems to have fascinated Hazlitt's stubborn intellect. At this time, indeed, Coleridge had not yet been inoculated with German mysticism. In after years, the disciple, acording to his custom, renounced his master and assailed him with half-regretful anger. But the intercourse and kindly encouragement of so eminent a man seems to have roused Hazlitt's ambition. His poetical and his speculative intellect were equally stirred. The youth was already longing to write a philosophical treatise. The two elements of his nature thus roused to action led him along a "strange diagonal." He would be at once a painter and a metaphysician. Some eight years of artistic labor convinced him that he could not be a Titian or a Raphael, and he declined to be a mere Hazlitt junior. His metaphysical studies, on the contrary, convinced him that he might be a Hume or a Berkeley; but unluckily they convinced himself alone. The tiny volume which contained their results was neglected by everybody but the author, who, to the end of his days, loved it with the love of a mother for a deformed child. It is written, to say the truth, in a painful and obscure style; it is the work of a man who has brooded over his own thoughts in solitude till he cannot appreciate the need of a clear exposition. The narrowness of his reading had left him in ignorance of the new aspects under which the eternal problems were presenting themselves to the new generation; and a metaphysical discussion in antiquated phraseology is as useless as a lady's dress in the last year's fashion. Hazlitt, in spite of this double failure, does not seem to have been much disturbed by impecuniosity; but the most determined Bohemian has to live. For some years he strayed about the purlieus of literature, drudging, translating, and doing other cobbler's work. Two of his performances, however, were characteristic; he wrote an attack upon Malthus and he made an imprudent marriage. Even Malthusians must admit that imprudent marriages may have some accidental good consequences. When a man has fairly got his back to the wall, he is forced to fight; and Hazlitt, at the age of thirty-four, with a wife and a son, at last discovered the great secret of the literary profession, that a clever man can write, when he has to write or starve. To compose had been labor and grief to him, so long as he could potter round a thought indefinitely; but with the printer's devil on one side, and the demands of a family on the other, his ink began to flow freely, and during the last sixteen or seventeen years of his life he became a voluminous, though fragmentary author. Several volumes of essays, lectures, and criticisms, besides his more ambitious *Life of Napoleon,* and a great deal of anonymous writing, attest his industry. He died in 1830, at the age of fifty-two, leaving enough to show that he could have done more, and a good deal of rare, if not the highest kind of excellence.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Curious Majolica Ware.—The finest specimens of majolica are adorned with paintings of Scriptural, mythological, or allegorical subjects, and are, therefore, devoid of positive historical value; but the minor efforts of the Italian potters are full of interest. Presents of majolica were frequently interchanged among the nobles of the sixteenth century, and in these cases the plates and dishes were adorned with the arms and portrait of the donor or the recipient, and frequently with the arms of both. One class of these presents is peculiarly interesting. Plates, jugs, or deep saucers, called "*amatorii,*" were offered by a cavalier to his ladye-love, painted with her name, with the complimentary addition, Diva or Bella—as Cecilia Bella—Guilia Diva. These portraits at the present moment are less interesting as memorials of dead and gone loves and vows, fragile as the material upon which they are recorded, than as exact records of the costume of the day. Wide latitude seems to have prevailed. One young lady, Minerva Bella, at the bottom of a plate, has her hair in multitudinous plaits, and wears a handsome dress with a "low body;" while the beautiful Cecilia, smiling on a jug, wears her wealth of yellow hair in a few ringlets, looking like a "front," and rolled up in an enormous mass behind, as big as the head altogether, and confined by a green ribbon. This young lady, by no means unlovely, is also dressed in a "low body," from which springs the mysterious covering known in America as an "illusion waist," surmounted by a lace ruff, closing round the throat. The lady's name is generally written on a scroll, often oddly disposed. At the South Kensington Museum will be found at the bottom of a dark blue and yellow plateau, a picture of a lady who is clearly endeavoring to read her own name on the curly scroll before her. The contraction adopted by the artist has evidently puzzled the fair Susanna, who is trying to hunt up the wandering letters, Svanna Bella. Another lady, on a plate of ruby and gold lustre, is looking at her gloomily at the motto inscribed on a ribbon, curling about in front of her. "He who steers his bark well is always in port," may be a sententious maxim, but it has little of the dash of the amorous cavalier. Sometimes, in place of the lady's portrait, was adopted a humbler decoration, somewhat after what I may call the "Valentine" style of art—such as two hands clasped over a fire, and above them a heart pierced with darts. A beautiful specimen of this kind of amatory dish is at South Kensington. The male hand is adorned with a thumb ring, the female with two rings on the second and two on the fourth finger. The heart above them is in ruby lustre, transfixed with three arrows (why three?) and underneath the hands is a fire, the flames in yellow lustre. The border is of rays in golden lustre, between which are flowers in ruby on a white ground, with pale grayish blue outlines and shading. This may have been an engagement or betrothal plate. At the British Museum are several of these amatories. On one of these Cupid is riding on a stick, on another the god is mounted on a bird—the first is a specimen of Gubbio ware, of which middle-aged china-maniacs will recollect a large quantity was bought for the Museum, at the sale of the Bernal collection. Very much after St. Valentine is a design mentioned by Marryat, "a heart transfixed with a sword and an arrow, over a burning flame, bedewed by tears falling from two eyes placed above," also these, "a grayhound with a heart in its mouth," and the two following, mentioned by Passeri. One of these is signed by the famous Maestro Giorgio Andreoli—a female head—having beneath, Daniella Diva, and above a wounded heart, with "Oimè!" These dishes were not presented empty, but filled with fruit or flowers. Now that a fashion has sprung up for costly valentines, perhaps we may live to see this pretty old Italian custom revived. It would at least afford the artists of the nineteenth century an opportunity of doing something original, if only in the way of amatory designs.—*All the Year Round.*

"Her First Appearance."—The introduction of actresses upon the English stage has usually been credited to Sir William Davenant, whose theatre, however, did not open until more than six months after the performance of "Othello," with an actress in the part of *Desdemona,* at Killigrew's establishment in Vere street. "Went to Sir William Davenant's opera," records Pepys, on the 2d July, 1661, "this being the fourth day it hath begun, and the first that I have seen it." Although regular tragedies and comedies were acted there, Pepys constantly speaks of Davenant's Theatre as the opera, the manager having produced various musical pieces before the Restoration. Of the memorable performance of "Othello" in Vere street on the 10th December, 1660, Pepys makes no mention. He duly chronicles, however, a visit to Killigrew's Theatre on the following 3d January, when he saw the comedy of the "Beggar's Bush" performed; "it being very well done, and was the first time that ever I saw women come upon the stage." He had seen the same play in the previous November, when it was represented by male performers only. But even after the introduction of actresses the heroines of the stage were still occasionally impersonated by men. Thus in January, 1661, Pepys saw Kynaston appear in the "Silent Woman," and pronounced the young actor "the prettiest woman in the whole house." As Cibber states, the stage "could not be so suddenly supplied with women but that there was still a necessity to put the handsomest young men in petticoats."

Strange to say, the name of the actress who played *Desdemona* under Killigrew's management in 1660 has not been discovered. Who, then, was the first English actress, assuming that she was the *Desdemona* of the Vere Street Theatre? She must be looked for in Killigrew's company. His leading lady was Mrs. Ann Marshall, of whom Pepys makes frequent mention, who is known to have obtained distinction alike in tragedy and in comedy, and to have personated such characters as the heroine of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Scornful Lady," *Roxana* in "Alexander the Great," *Calphurnia* in "Julius Cæsar," *Evadne* in the "Maid's Tragedy," and so on; there is no record, however, of her having appeared in the part of *Desdemona.* Indeed, this part is not invariably assumed by "leading ladies;" it has occasionally devolved upon the *seconda donna* of the company. And in a representation of "Othello" on the 6th of February, 1669, at the Theatre Royal at Drury lane (to which establishment Killigrew and his troop had removed from Vere street in April, 1663,) it is certain, on the evidence of Downes' *Roscius Anglicanus,* that a Mrs. Hughes played the part of *Desdemona* to the *Othello* of Burt, the *Iago* of Mohun, and the *Cassio* of Hart. Now was this Mrs. Hughes, who had been a member of Killigrew's company from the first, the *Desdemona* on whose behalf, nine years before, Mr. Thomas Jordan wrote his apologetic prologue? It seems not unlikely. At the same time it must be stated that there are other claimants to the distinction. Tradition long pointed to Mrs. Betterton, the wife of the famous tragedian, as the first woman that ever appeared on the English stage. She was originally known as Mrs. Saunderson—the title of Mistress being applied alike to maidens and matrons at the period of the Restoration—and married her illustrious husband about the year 1663. She was one of four principal actresses whom Sir William Davenant lodged at his own house, and she appeared with great success as *Ianthe* upon the opening of this theatre with the "Siege of Rhodes." Pepys, indeed, repeatedly refers to her by her dramatic name of *Ianthe.* Has the belief that she was the first actress arisen from confusing her assumption of *Ianthe* with the performance of the same part by Mrs. Coleman in 1866, a fact of which mention has already been made? Otherwise it is hardly credible that she, one of Davenant's actresses, had been previously attached to Killigrew's company, and had in such wise chanced to play *Desdemona,* in Vere street. There is no evidence of this whatever, nor can it be discovered that she appeared as *Desdemona* at any period of her career. The Vere street *Desdemona,* we repeat, must be looked for in Killigrew's company, which commenced operations more than half a year before the rival theatre. It is true that some time before the opening of this theatre Davenant had been the responsible manager in regard to certain performances at the Blackfriars Theatre and elsewhere; but there is no reason to suppose that actresses took part in these entertainments; it is known, indeed, that the favorite characters in the plays exhibited were sustained by the young actors of the company—Kynaston, James Nokes, Angel, and William Betterton. Altogether, Mrs. Betterton's title to honor as the first English actress seems defective; and as much may be said of the pretensions of another actress, Mrs. Norris, although she has met with support from Tom Davies in his *Dramatic Miscellanies,* and from Curl in his *History of the Stage,* a very unworthy production. Mrs. Norris was an actress of small note attached to Davenant's company; she was the mother of Henry Norris, a popular comedian, sirnamed "Jubilee Dicky," from his performance of the part of *Dicky* in Farquhar's "Constant Couple." Chetwood correctly describes her as "one of the first women that came on the stage as an actress." To her, as to Mrs. Betterton, the objection applies that she was a member of Davenant's company—not of Killigrew's—and therefore couldn't have appeared in Vere street. Moreover, she never attained such a position in her profession as would have entitled her to assume a part of the importance of *Desdemona.*

On the whole, the case of Mrs. Hughes seems to have the support of more probabilities than any other. But even if it is to be accepted as a fact that she was in truth the first actress, there the matter remains. Very little is known of the lady. She lived in a world which kept scarcely any count of its proceedings—which left no records behind to be used as evidence either for or against it. She was in her time the subject of talk enough, very likely; was admired for her beauty, possibly for her talents, too; but hardly a written scrap concerning her has come down to us. The ordinary historian of the time, impressed with a sense of the dignity of his task, did not concern himself with the players, and rated as insignificant and unworthy of his notice such matters as the pursuits, pastimes, tastes, manners, and customs of the people. We know more of the method of English life in Charles II.'s time from the diarist Pepys than from all the writers of history put together. Unfortunately, concerning Mrs. Hughes even Pepys is silent. It is known that in addition to the character of *Desdemona,* which she certainly sustained in February, 1669, at any rate, she also appeared as *Panura* in Fletcher's "Island Princess," and as *Theodosia* in Dryden's comedy of "An Evening's Love, or the Monk Astrologer," to the *Jacyntha* of Nell Gwynne; there is scarcely a record of her assumption of any other part, unless she be the same Mrs. Hughes who impersonated Mrs. Monylove in a comedy called "Tom Essence," produced at the Dorset-garden Theatre, in 1676. But it is believed that she quitted or was taken from her profession—was "erept the stage," to employ old Downes's phrase—at an earlier date. The famous Prince Rupert of the Rhine was her lover. He bought for her, at a cost of £20,000, the once magnificent seat of Sir Nicholas Crispe, near Hammersmith, which afterward became the residence of the Margrave of Brandenburgh; and at a later date the retreat of Queen Caroline, the wife of George IV. Ruperta, the daughter of Mrs. Hughes, was married to Lieutenant General Howe, and, surviving her husband many years, died at Somerset House about 1740. In the Memoirs of Count Grammont mention is found of Prince Rupert's passion for the actress. She is stated to have "brought down and greatly subdued his natural fierceness." She is described as an impertinent gipsy, and accused of pride, in that she conducted herself, all things considered, unselfishly, and even with dignity. The King is said to have been "greatly pleased with this event"—he was probably amused at it; Charles II. was very willing at all times to be amused—"for which great rejoicings" (why rejoicings?) "were made at Tunbridge; but nobody was bold enough to make it the subject of satire, though the same constraint was not observed with other ridiculous personages." Upon the Prince the effect of his love seems to have been marked enough. "From this time adieu alembics, crucibles, furnaces, and all the black furniture of the forges; a complete farewell to all mathematical instruments and chemical speculations; sweet powder and essences were now the only ingredients that occupied any share of his attention." Farther of Mrs. Hughes there is nothing to relate, with the exception of the use made of her name by the unseemly and unsavory Tom Brown in his *Letters From the Dead to the Living.* Mrs. Hughes and Nell Gwynne are supposed to address letters to each other, exchanging reproaches in regard to the impropriety of their manner of life. Nell Gwynne accuses her correspondent of squandering her money and of gaming. "I am ashamed to think that a woman who had wit enough to tickle a Prince out of so fine an estate should at last prove such a fool as to be bubbled of it by a little spotted ivory and painted paper." "Peg Hughes," as she is called, replies, congratulating herself upon her generosity, treating the loss of her estate as "the only piece of carelessness I ever committed worth my boast," and charging "Madam Gwynne" with vulgar avarice and the love of "lucre of base coin." We can glean nothing more of the story of Mrs. Hughes.—*Belgravia.*

Honored Hearts.—The romantic incidents connected with the heart of Robert Bruce, and also that of the gallant Marquis of Montrose, are pretty well known. Such incidents, however remarkable, are by no means singular, as the few following facts will show:

Paul Whitehead, some time Secretary to the Medmenham Club, and a dabbler in rhyme, dying in 1774, left his heart to his noble friend and patron, Lord Le Despencer, to be deposited in his mausoleum at West Wycombe. Lord Le Despencer accepting the bequest, had the heart wrapped in lead and placed in a marble urn, and on the 16th of May, 1775, it was carried to its resting place with much ceremony. Preceding the bier bearing the urn, marched a grenadier officer in full uniform, nine grenadiers, two deep, the old one last, two German flute players, two surpliced choristers, "with notes pinned to their backs," two more flute-players, eleven singing men in surplices, two French horn players, six fifers, two bassoon players, and four drummers with muffled drums. Lord Le Despencer, as chief mourner, followed the bier in his uniform as Colonel of the Bucks Militia, and was succeeded by nine officers of the same corps, two fifers, two drummers, and twenty soldiers with their firelocks reversed. The musicians played the "Dead March in Saul," Dr. Arnold, Mr. Atterbury, and another gentleman beating time with scrolls of paper. The church bell tolled, and cannon were discharged every three and a half minutes. Upon reaching the mausoleum another hour was spent in going round and round it, singing funeral glees; then the urn was carried inside and placed upon a pedestal bearing the name of the whilom owner of the heart, and the lines—

> "Unhallowed hands this urn forbear;
> No gems, no orient spoil
> Lie here concealed; but what's more rare,
> A heart that knew guile."

Spite of the injunction, some unhallowed hand stole the urn in 1829, and the whereabouts of Whitehead's heart remains a mystery to the present day.

We are not sure that Byron's should be reckoned among lost hearts, but we have somewhere read that when it was resolved to send his body from Missolonghi to England, the Greeks entreated that the heart of the poet, who dreamed Greece might still be free, and wrought his best to make the dream a reality, might be left to them. Their claim was allowed, and they inclosed the precious relic in a silver casket. When the fall of Missolonghi could no longer be averted, a party of its defenders sallied out, bearing the heart with them, to cut their way through the Turkish Army. The attempt was a successful one, but the heart of the famous Englishman was left with many a brave Greek in the marshes the desperate band had passed. Napoleon's heart came nigh to suffer a more ignoble fate. It had been removed from the great Captain's body to be put in a separate case; and fearing Madame Bertrand might steal it, since she had declared her determination to become its possessor, the doctor in charge placed the heart in a glass upon his bedroom table. In the middle of the night, the sound of breaking glass startled him out of a dose, just in time to enable him to detect a brown rat dragging the Emperor's heart toward his hole. The doctor rescued it, fastened it in a silver urn, and placed it in the coffin with the body; but had he slept a little more soundly, the heart of "imperial Cæsar dead" would have served as a titbit for a rat's supper. Shelley's heart defied cremation, and after his body was consumed, was snatched from the subsiding flames by Capt. Trelawny, and found to be entire—a circumstance commemorated by the words "Cor Cordium" inscribed on the marble slab, marking where the poet's ashes and heart lie in the Protestant burial-place at Rome.

When Richard the Lion-hearted knew he should never don armor or draw sword again, he willed that his body should be laid at his dead father's feet at Fontevrault, in token of his sorrow for the many uneasinesses he had caused him in his lifetime, but bequeathed his heart to Rouen, in acknowledgment of the great truth and constancy of his Norman subjects. The bequest was gratefully accepted, and duly honored with a beautiful shrine in the cathedral; but its beauty did not save it from being destroyed 1738, with other Plantagenet memorials. In 1838 the mutilated effigy of the famous crusader was discovered under the cathedral pavement, and near it a leaden casket that had inclosed his heart, which the finders replaced. Before long, however, it was taken up again and removed to the Museum of Antiquities, where it remained until 1869, when it found a more fitting resting-place in the choir of the cathedral; never more, let us hope, to be disturbed.

The relict of John Baliol, father of Bruce's rival, showed her affection for her dead lord in a peculiar way; she embalmed his heart, placed it in an ivory casket, "bunden with sylver bryght;" and, during her twenty years of widowhood, never sat down to a meal without this silent remembrancer of happier days. Upon her death, at the age of eighty, in 1289, she was buried in her own abbey on the banks of the Nith, Baliol's heart, in obedience to her instructions, being laid on her dead bosom. From that day the whilom "new abbey" was known as Sweet-Heart Abbey; and never did abbey walls shelter a sweeter, truer heart than that of the lady of Barnard Castle.

Robert, Earl of Mellent and Leicester, as famous among the crusaders of the twelfth century for his sagacity, eloquence, and valor, as he was infamous at home for his unscrupulous rapacity, violence, and cruelty, finding life slipping away from him, assumed the monastic habit, and died in the odor of sanctity at the Abbey of Preaux. There he was buried; but in fulfillment of his dying wish, the heart of the Infidel-hater was sent to the hospital he had founded at Brackly, to be there preserved in salt. Perhaps the old warrior thought, like Lord Windsor, that the heart of an Englishman ought to rest on his own land. That nobleman died at Spa in 1574, and directed that his body should be buried in the cathedral church of the noble city of Liege, and his heart, inclosed in lead, laid under his father's tomb, in the chapel at Bradenham, Bucks, "in token of a true Englishman." So, too, Sir Robert Peckham ordered his heart to be conveyed to Denham, in the same county, to be placed in the family vault; but his relatives do not seem to have been in any hurry to execute his behest. The worthy knight died in 1569; and the register of burials at Denham contains this entry: "Edmundus Peckham, Esq., sonne of Sir George Peckham, July 18, 1586. On the same day was the harte of Sir Robert Peckham, knight, buried in the vault under the chappell;" so that it had been kept above ground for seventeen years. When George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, fell a victim to Felton's knife, King James commanded that his dear Steenie should be interred in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb may be seen; but a sumptuous monument to the Duke also exists in St. Thomas' Church, Portsmouth; and as this boasts an urn, it is probable that it boasts also the possession of the heart of the once all-powerful favorite.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Jean Francois Millet.—When the parents and the little brother of Jean François saw upon the child's sabots, and upon the walls and floors of their cottage, the images of familiar objects, they perceived that he had some gift exclusively his own; and as time went on, and occasional passers-by stopped to look at the rude sketches of the peasant boy, a conviction grew apace among his associates that he was destined for a life apart from theirs. At the age of fifteen the longing of his heart imperiously asserted itself; he knew, and it was acknowledged by all about him now, that he had in him the genius of a painter.

It is not often that extraordinary endowments fail to excite sympathy, and in Millet's case a Municipal Council of the town where he was born (Gréville) bestowed upon him the sum of 600 francs to enable him to travel to Paris, there to learn the mechanism of the art which as yet he practiced only from the untaught yearnings of his soul. He went to Paris, and became a student in the *atelier* of Paul Delaroche. From this master Millet learned to draw correctly, and the contrast there was between the disposition of the two painters may have had its use. The classical beauty of Delaroche's compositions exhibited to the young peasant a perfection different from that which he had discerned in the shows of nature. The power of symmetry, the value of just proportion, the importance of exact definition, became evident to him, and in some early works he actually handled subjects such as Delaroche loved to deal with. One of these pictures, little known now, was "Œdipe détaché de l'arbre," and another, "Les Juifs à Babylone;" he also produced some charming works in the style of Diaz, and even painted to order such subjects as "Women Bathing," in the manner of Boucher. But all this was uncongenial to him; the current of his thought still followed the patient labor of the peasantry. Through the folds of classic drapery he saw the shepherd's cloak meeting the wind; through the stately compositions of finely grouped castles, rivers, and mountains there were still fixed in his mind the green grass of his native fields, or the dark furrows of the upturned earth, or the solitary tree which stood in the street where he was born, and the little church-steeple, with its bell, at the sound of which his mother bent her head in prayer. He could not become the disciple of any established school of painting. As soon as he had acquired the knowledge of anatomy and skill in handling the pencil and brush he left Paris; the brilliancy and fervid life, the glitter of that sunniest of cities, was distasteful to the brooding nature of this solitary worker, and he thought of Fontainebleau as a refuge from the vivacity which overwhelmed him, and as a place sufficiently near the centre of action to insure a ready supply of all the materials of art, and a continued intercourse with such artists as were sympathetic to his imaginative mind. The little town of Fontainebleau seems to us quiet enough, and picturesque enough for any poet or painter to live in. Bordered by a forest vast in extent and varied in beauty, it contains within itself also an interesting old château, the nucleus of which, the old chapel, was built as far back as the time of Louis VII., and which, as it expanded into a luxurious palace, became the favorite country residence of all the successive sovereigns of France down to the time of the Emperor Napoleon III.; and then, too, the public Gardens of Fontainebleau are the most charming to be found anywhere—symmetrical, yet not too stately; glowing with color even in the Autumn season, with broad walks giving ample room for flowing skirts, and bordered by avenues of elms where lovers may whisper in peace. However, the few shops of the straggling streets, the occasional arrival of travelers from Paris, the townspeople going to and fro, the rattle of a thriving tradesman's cart, with all the slow stir which indicates the life of a country town, oppressed the painter, and he searched the neighborhood of the Forest for some more tranquil resting-place. He found it in the primitive village of Barbizon—lying to the west of Fontainebleau—and there he established himself; there he lived, worked, and died. The fields which surrounded his dwelling were more dear to him than the forest; he loved their space and far-stretching horizon, and he returned willingly to the contemplations of his childhood. Every rural object told to him some story; the beet-root planter; the potato-digger; the tired haymakers asleep, the shepherd bending under the storm; the patient donkey carrying home the overworked woman, old before her time; boys digging, with worn aspect and unflagging industry; the peasant's cottage, where only the baby rests—such were the subjects in which Millet found the deepest interest, and which he invested with extraordinary beauty. His first aim was truth; the simple objects which he saw in his daily life he drew simply as he saw them, but every phase of nature, every human form, every flower of the field, every implement of toil, every gray cloud or clod of earth, took from the disposition of his own mind a particular significance.

Millet was a slow worker; he would keep a picture long on his easel, strictly meditating, seeking out its beauties as he sought them in nature. He used to say that he loved to look at a tree growing on his canvas; if he saw anything untrue in his composition he would sacrifice his picture and begin again. This was not lucrative labor, and he started in the world poor; his life was frugal; his desire did not extend beyond the decent support of his family, but this desire, humble though it was, could not always be gratified. The extraordinary qualities of his art were only recognized by degrees, and he was not himself aware of his money-worth. He married young, and had fourteen children, nine of whom survive, so that even as his reputation augmented the painter was content to accept small sums of ready money rather than wait for large ones. Most of his great pictures were thus pledged in advance, and he would take £250 for a work which, passing into other hands, was afterward sold for £2,000. There is a large collector of pictures now in Paris who is said to possess £30,000 worth of Millet's productions, for which he has given only £3,000; this is a distressing fact.—*Temple Bar.*

The Universal Prayer of the Tibetans.—In a certain formal sense the Tibetans are undoubtedly a praying people, and the most pre-eminently praying people on the face of the earth. They have praying stones, praying pyramids, praying flags flying over every house, praying wheels, praying mills, and the universal prayer, "*Om mani pad me haun,*" is never out of their mouths. In reference to that formula, Koeppen, in his *Lamaische Hierarchie und Kirche,* page 59, makes the following striking remarks, the truth of which every Tibetan traveler will allow: "These primitive six syllables which the Lamas repeat are, of all the prayers of earth, the prayer which is most frequently repeated, written, printed, and conveniently offered up by mechanical means. They constitute the only prayer which the common Mongols and Tibetans know; they are the first words which the stammering child learns, and are the last sighs of the dying. The traveler murmurs them upon his journey; the herdsman by his flock; the wife in her daily work; the monk in all stages of contemplation, that is to say, of nihilism; and they are the cries of conflict and triumph. One meets with them everywhere wherever the Lama Church has established itself—on flags, rocks, trees, walls, stone monuments, utensils, strips of paper, human skulls, skeletons, and so forth. They are, according to the meaning of the believer, the essence of all religion, of all wisdom and revelation; they are the way of salvation, and the entrance to holiness. These six syllables unite the joys of all Budhas in one point, and are the root of all docerine. They are the heart of hearts out of which everything profitable and blessed flows; they are the root of all knowledge, the guide to rebirth in a higher state of being, the door which the curse of birth has closed up, the ship which carries us out of the mutations of birth, the light which illumines the black darkness, the valiant conqueror of the Five Evils, the flaming ocean in which sins and sorrows are destroyed, the hammer which shatters all pain'—and so forth."

That is pretty well for a glorification of "*Om mani pad me haun,*" and one becomes impatient to know what these mystic syllables mean, and how they come to possess such tremendous power. It is rather disappointing to find that the closest English version of them which can be given is, "O God! the jewel in the lotus! Amen." I have gone carefully into this subject, and little more can be got out of it. Substantially the prayer, or rather exclamation, is not of Tibetan, but of Sanscrit origin. Koeppen translates it simply as—"*O! das Kleinod im Lotus! Amen.*" But that is quite insufficient, because the great force of the formula lies in "*Om,*" the sacred syllable of the Hindûs, which ought never to be pronounced, and which denotes the absolute, the supreme Divinity. In order to show the literal meaning, the words may be translated into their English equivalents, thus:

Om Mani Pad me Baun.
O God! the jewel lotus in Amen!

I need not go into the mystic explanations of this formula, as, for instance, that each of the five syllables which follow the sacred "om" is a preservative against a particular great class of evils. Suffice to note that the repeating of this prayer—whether vocally or by various mechanical means—has become a sacred and protecting symbol, such as making the sign of the cross is among Roman Catholic Christians. However it may be with the more intelligent of the Lamas, to the ordinary Tibetan mind, "Om mani pad me haun" is only known in that sense, and as a prayer for the well-being of the six classes of creatures—to wit, human beings, animals, evil spirits, souls in heaven, souls in purgatory, and souls in hell. Koeppen does not seem to have been aware of this special application of the prayer as it is now used, but that is really the meaning universally associated with it; and so it comes to be an aspiration of universal benevolence, which is supposed to have a protecting influence on those who give utterance to it, or reproduce it in any way. The original meaning of a charm of this kind does not much matter when once it obtains general acceptance; and it is quite in accordance with the peculiar value attached to it, that the reproduction of it on stones, flags, and rolls of paper should be regarded as religious worship, as well as the oral repetition of it.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

TO EDITH MOREY.

I.

The hoofs struck sharp in bridle path;
And down the slope, by shadows spann'd,
Swept fiery gray, fleet as Magrath,
A horse curbed by a woman's hand.

Eyes large and brown, lips well compress'd,
A blue veil circling high-crowned hat,
A swell of arm and breadth of chest,
Like Grace herself the steed she sat.

I started from the rustic chair,
And stood, half dazed, in maple's shade:
"A woman with a queenly air,
And form, and face," was what I said.

II.

Into the fair and shallow lake
I dipp'd with measured stroke the oars,
And, speeding out from anchor-stake,
We idly drifted 'tween two shores.

So charming were her speech and ways—
She gathered ferns and mosses bright—
The Parker I forgot to raise,
And stop the Bluewing's circling flight.

She talked of home, of music, art,
And e'en of love. I bowed my head:
"A woman with a woman's heart,'
I to the winds of Autumn said.

III.

On porch beneath the trailing vines,
I rocking in the great arm-chair,
She open pushed the window blinds,
And stood like vision, sweet and fair.

A *robe de chambre* of snowy white,
Trim'd with the softest shade of blue,
Hair down her back in careless plight,
And cheeks like roses kissed by dew.

I gazed in admiration deep:
"Divine! a woman fit to wed;
A year she has disturbed my sleep,"
I to the restless June leaves said.

HAMILTON BUSBEY.

New-York, Thursday, April 15, 1875.

Luca Signorelli's Pictures.—For the next score of years no more is to be said of Signorelli than that he holds his place among the most honored painters of his generation, which was the crowning generation but one in Italian art. It is strange that so little of his work has found its way abroad. Italy, at least Tuscany with Umbria, is full of it. Besides many more pictures in Florence, he painted in the famous shrine of Our Lady of Loreto, and in the chapel, then new, of Pope Sixtus at the Vatican. Sixtus IV. was the first Pope of the house of Della Rovere, and the Cardinal Giuliano, destined in his old age to be the second Pope of that house under the title of Julius II., had been Signorelli's patron at Loreto before Sixtus called him to Rome. Signorelli's angels are still to be seen at Loreto, dim with the smoke of incessant worship. In the Sixtine chapel his great fresco of the life of Moses stands among the rest painted at the same time by Ghirlandaio, Botticelli, and Perugino. And there are altar-pieces of his in almost every town that lay within two days' journey of his home. To know all the Signorellis of this class is to have traveled—the happiest work in the world—to every nook and corner of that beloved land, from Florence in the north to Volterra on the west, to Orvieto on the south, to the Adriatic on the east, with Perugia, Arezzo, Castel Fiorentino, and the little towns beside the head-waters of the Tiber for an inner circle of your explorations, and Cortona, richest of all in the works of her famous son, for their centre. Of these altar-pieces I must not speak in detail. Speaking generally, I think the student will find them a little disappointing. Necessarily they belong to a traditional class of subject. They are Nativities or Depositions or Entombments, or else those devotional schemes of Madonna and Child in glory in mid-air, with saints worshiping on the ground below and angels ministering out of heaven above. If you look for energy, dignity, a manly temper, vigorous and highly-trained draughtsmanship, figures strongly designed and draperies broadly cast, you will find them in abundance. But compare Signorelli with those of his contemporaries who had the real genius for devotional art. Compare him with Perugino; and how you will miss the intellectual refinement, the adoring knees and eyes in bland consent with the grace of softly-poised heads and softly-folded hands, and all the rapt serenity of those holy personages set fairly apart in a holy world beneath a heaven of ineffable light and azure gradation, and before a spacious distance of solemn lake and sleeping promontory! Compare him with Botticelli; and where is the fire, the passion of beauty and the passion of melancholy? Where are the quires that circle midway between the green earth and the golden concave? Where is the rain of roses, the lovely interchange of rose-color and bronze and blue and white and amber in the celestial raiment, the rhythm of flowing skirts and floating locks, the hands laid lovingly together, and those white, wistful looks of yearning and compassion? None of these things are here; nor yet the lovely coloring of the other two, each after his choice; nor their exquisite delicacy and fond precision in the painting of ornaments and details. What instead?

The superior mastery and energy of which I have spoken, but which does not seem altogether at ease in this kind of work. Signorelli's Virgins rest heavily, on mats, often, of ugly-colored cherubs' heads; Virgins and children are both apt to be dull; they want those inspirations of tenderness which often give a charm to the work of quite simple painters. His compositions of saints and angels are unequal, but on the whole apt to be somewhat heavy, crowded, and angular; he somehow has not got the true secret of these things and their combination. This or that Bishop or martyr or doctor will be splendidly designed and painted, but from want of knowing exactly what to make him do—from want, that is, of religious imagination and religious motive—it will happen that all this power looks misplaced or ostentatious. By looking ostentatious I mean that a limb, a hand, will be expressed in difficult attitude, with the most forcible technical completeness, when it is without any equivalent force or appropriateness of purpose. The angels are often of splendid beauty, but of a men too bold and haughty for angels, a beauty too warlike or carnal, and with a build too athletic and a tread too firm to float on clouds. Or if Signorelli tries, as he constantly does, to add to such beings the devout graces that come naturally to the Perugian, or to lesser Umbrians—if he would abase their brows in humility, or clasp their hands in worship, or droop their heads in contemplation—then his work ceases to look spontaneous and all of a piece; you are aware of a native and of a foreign element side by side, and this is fatal to the spiritual harmony a picture ought to have. His heart is not in the humilities. His great successes are in the frames of weather-beaten, gray-headed penitents, an Adam or a Jerome; in the passion of a mourning John or the vehement gesture of a wailing Mary beside the cross; in the strength and heartiness of a lusty naked Christopher; in the clerkly gravity of an Augustine or a Gregory, with their gorgeous gold-embroidered and figured vestments, or in the animated little background groups of soldiers about a Crucifixion. In these things he is never weak or forced. Sometimes, where the object does not call for much sentiment or tenderness, an altar piece of his will be nobly complete and dignified throughout, as in the great "Circumcision" of the Hamilton Palace collection, formerly at Volterra, which is one of the finest of its class.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests of the Police last week numbered 1,539.

The Post Office deposits for the sale of postage stamps during the past week were $62,100.

Matilda Wyatt, of No. 400 West Forty-third street, died yesterday from burns accidentally received.

The imports of the week have been: Dry goods, $1,907,721; merchandise, $4,210,056. Total, $6,117,777.

The fiftieth anniversary of Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby's Presbyterian Church will be celebrated on Tuesday evening next.

The old story that the fast freight lines are to be abolished is again current, but railroad men have no faith in the truth of the report.

The students of Columbia College have challenged the Yale College Boat Club to row them a six-oared gig race during the coming regatta week at Saratoga.

"Phineas Fudge" will deliver an address on "Flirts," on Tuesday evening, April 20, before the St. Mark's Literary Association, corner of Second avenue and [illegible] street.

Elocutionary exercises will be given by the Literary Society of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the chapel, Forty-second street and Madison avenue, on Tuesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock.

Knickerbocker Grange, No. 154, Patrons of Husbandry, will hold a special meeting at No. 189 Bowery next Tuesday at 3 P. M. Mr. T. A. Thompson, lecturer of the National Grange, will confer the first three degrees upon the members of that order.

John Walsh, aged thirty-three, attempted to commit suicide yesterday, by jumping into the North River at Pier No. 49. He was rescued from drowning and locked up at the Greenwich Street Police Station.

Patrolman Follis, of the Broadway Squad, was escorting Miss Elizabeth Ely, of No. 83 Second street, across Broadway at Bleecker street, yesterday, when both were knocked down by a runaway horse attached to a light wagon and slightly injured.

The Papal Envoys, accompanied by Father Farley, yesterday visited Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn, and will probably attend mass at his cathedral to-day. They have not as yet fixed the date of their proposed visit to Baltimore.

During a fight on Pier No. 9 North River, yesterday afternoon, William Walsh, aged twenty-eight, of No. 17 Albany street, was struck on the head with a club by Edward Haley, and was severely injured. Haley was arrested.

Chief Engineer Frazer, of the Brazilian mail steamer Merrimack, has been presented by the Board of Underwriters with a superb chronometer, as a tribute to his skill in mending the broken shaft of the steamer while off the Brazilian coast last March.

The John Mitchel memorial meeting will be held this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in Barnum's Hippodrome, when Thomas Clarke Luby will deliver the memorial oration. It is expected that all the Irish societies in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City will be present in full force.

The Produce Exchange have received notification that the National Board of Trade will convene in Philadelphia on Tuesday, June 15. The Board of Managers will meet on the 27th inst. to take measures to send on a representative delegation.

At a meeting of the Cotton Exchange, yesterday, the question of modifying the recently passed rules in regard to the transfer of orders on "Ring" settlements, was referred to the By-law Committee, with a request that members shall make suggestions to that committee.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 572 deaths, 493 births, and 146 marriages. The number of deaths was precisely the same as during the previous week, while there was an increase of 48 births and a decrease of 74 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 48,031 letters and 76 bags of newspapers. The City of Richmond, for Queenstown and Liverpool took 21,710 letters and 47 bags; the Mosel for Southampton and Bremen, 20,400 letters and 15 bags; the Ethiopia, for Glasgow, 1,501 letters and 6 bags, and the Pereire, for Havre, 4,420 letters and 4 bags.

The legislative committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the condition of the Department of Emigration inspected Castle Garden and Ward's Island yesterday, and expressed themselves pleased with the result. They will submit a report of their conclusions to the Legislature at an early day.

An entertainment by the Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., under the superintendence of Col. J. R. Hitchcock and Lieut. Col. M. Montgomery, will be given on Tuesday evening, at the Armory, in West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Major Downing's band of sixty pieces will furnish the music.

In the Supreme Court, Part II., yesterday, the Templeton habeas corpus case was continued before Judge Donohue. Nothing material, however, was elicited during the cross-examination of Col. Templeton, grandfather of the child whose custody is disputed. The further hearing of the case was postponed until Tuesday.

Marshal Stevens, of the Mayor's office, has revoked the license of James Lawrence, the owner of coach No. 1,029, for charging Mr. Fitz Normeck, of Memphis, Tenn., $6 70 for conveying him from Courtlandt Street Ferry to Washington and Watts streets. The Marshal granted 265 licenses last week, and received $1,139.

The New-York Woman Suffrage Society will celebrate the centennial of the battle of Lexington to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Union League Theatre, Twenty-sixth street, near Madison avenue. Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. L. D. Blake, Mrs. Henrietta Payne Westbrook, and Mrs. Helen M. Slocum, and a Mrs. Fanny Foster and Miss J. E. Frobisher will recite.

The Inman Steam-ship Line having, through its agent, Mr. John G. Dale, offered to the American rifle team, a free passage to and from England, to participate in the forthcoming International Rifle Match, the offer has been accepted by the Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and the Amateur Rifle Club. The "American team" will be prepared to depart for England on the 5th of June on the Inman steamer City of Chester.

The Committee of Arrangements for the forthcoming celebration of the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the Chamber of Commerce, which consists of William E. Dodge, George Opdyke, William M. Vermilye, Samuel Babcock, Solon Humphreys, Francis S. Lathrop, and George Wilson, will meet some day during the present week to select speakers for the occasion and make further preparations for the event.

At the meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History, to be held to-morrow evening at No. 64 Madison avenue, Dr. J. S. Newberry will read a paper on "The Fossil Fishes of the Catskill Group." The report on the earthquake of December last will also be presented by the committee of investigation, and will define the geographical range of the disturbance, its relations to the geology of the region, and the direction in which it moved.

The Produce Exchange has published the autobiography of Nathaniel T. Hubbard, one of their first members and the oldest man on 'Change. Mr. Hubbard has of late been confined by illness to his room at No. 1 Broadway, but it is hoped that he will be able to be present at the celebration of his ninetieth birthday, which will take place in the Exchange on the 29th of May. The book has been published for his benefit, financial disaster having overtaken him in his old age. The bust of the old gentleman in marble ornaments the officers' desk in the Exchange.

At a meeting of soldiers and sailors held last evening at No. 1,000 Third avenue, a new post of the Grand Army of the Republic was formed, to be known as Post Reno, No. 44. Col. John K. Perley acted as mustering officer, assisted by visiting comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. The following officers were installed: Col. Henry C. Perley, Commander; Capt. Samuel McBride, Senior Vice Commander; Samuel Smith, Junior Vice Commander; Frank Bury, Second Master; Frank M. Ball, Adjutant; Henry H. Derr, Officer of the Day, and James Furnival, Officer of the Guard. Refreshments followed, and a pleasant evening was passed.

The following is a statement of the arrivals and departures of vessels engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade at this port during the month of March, 1875:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Arrivals in the coastwise trade	132	138,965	2,916
Clearances in the coastwise trade	231	163,992	3,711
American vessels in foreign trade entered	203	98,675	2,439
American vessels in foreign trade cleared	230	91,482	2,431
Foreign vessels entered	238	254,019	7,259
Foreign vessels cleared	227	240,961	6,999

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 435 arrests during the past week.

During the past week the tax receipts amounted to $64,604 45.

On Tuesday evening next Mr. W. J. Forsyth will deliver a lecture before the Long Island Historical Society on "Strange Customs of the East."

The Evergreen Methodist Church Society, of which Rev. George K. Woodward is Pastor, will hold religious services to-morrow in the "Little Brown Church" on Evergreen avenue, formerly occupied by the congregation of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church. The Trustees of the Tabernacle on Cedar street, who constitute the minority of the congregation, still refuse to permit Mr. Woodward to officiate in that building.

Rev. George H. Anderson, who has been reappointed to the pastorate of the Cook Street Methodist Church, will preach his anniversary sermon this evening.

The extra band concert of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will be given at the armory, Clermont avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 22.

Nearly 300 applications for admission to Public School No. 31, in Dupont street, which will be opened to-morrow, have been received from children who have never yet attended school.

Detective Coir, of the Central Office, is in possession of one of the men suspected of attempting to rob the Long Island Bank. This clue will, it is hoped, lead to the arrest, in a short time, of the entire gang.

The forty-sixth anniversary and parade of the Sunday-schools connected with the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union will take place on the 26th of May. The marshals who are to take charge of the parade have already been appointed.

Andrew Fertel, who accidentally shot Christian Smith, of No. 73 Grand street on the 1st of April, has been arrested on a warrant issued by Coroner Nolan. It is feared that Smith cannot recover. Both Fertel and Smith are boys.

When the last State census was taken the population of Kings County was 311,090. The next State census will be taken in June next, commencing on the 1st of the month. It is thought that the present population of the county will reach 500,000.

Michael Allen, Bryant Kelly, and John Durant, all of whom were convicted of burglary in the Court of Sessions, were yesterday sentenced by Judge Moore, the first two to one year each in the Penitentiary, and the other to one year and a half in the same institution.

Rev. Joseph Wild, D. D., who has accepted a call to the Union Congregational Church will enter on his duties to-day. The services for the present will be held in the State Street Church, but after the 1st of May the congregation will worship in the Elm Place Congregational Church.

It is the intention of the Irish societies of this city to hold a "Mitchel Memorial Meeting" at the Academy of Music at an early day. Mayor Hunter will preside, and clergymen of all denominations will be invited to attend. It is expected by this means to raise $2,000 for the benefit of Mr. Mitchel's family.

The will of Mrs. Margaret E. Duryea, late of the town of Bushwick, in this county, which has just been admitted to probate, contains the following charitable bequests: $10,000 to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, $10,000 to the Home for Destitute Children, $10,000 for the support of the foreign missions of the Reformed Church, $10,000 to the American Bible Society, $5,000 to the American Tract Society of New-York, $5,000 to the Board of Domestic Missions, and $5,000 to the Board of Education of the Reformed Church.

A deputation of "Liberal Republicans," consisting of Messrs. John Cashow and Henry S. Bellows, called on the Mayor yesterday morning for the purpose of urging the appointment of the latter as Commissioner of City Works. The Mayor said he would think about it. A number of gentlemen from the New-York Produce Exchange also waited on the Mayor and requested him to nominate John Gilbertson, of the Twenty-first Ward, to the position of Police Commissioner. Mr. Gilbertson is a member of the Kings County Democratic General Committee.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mamaro Lodge of F. and A. M. of Port Chester have taken possession of their new rooms.

The Board of Education of School District No. 1, of New-Rochelle, has elected Dr. William C. Pryor, President.

The yacht Kamehameha, being built by J. & S. Van Cott, will be launched at New-Rochelle on Thursday, May 15.

A few nights ago the ticket office of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at Kensico Station was broken open and robbed of about $25.

Mr. O. Isolin, of New-Rochelle, has been getting a new set of sails for his yacht Mary Emma, and proposes to beat every other craft in the Sound.

Frank Stevens, driver for the National Express Company at White Plains, on jumping from the wagon stepped on an iron rake and thereby received a very painful wound.

The friends of the temperance cause in the town of West Chester have organized themselves into a cold water society, to be known as the Westchester Division of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, No. 175.

A beautiful marble baptismal font has been presented the Presbyterian Church of Sing Sing by Mr. Joseph Lamb, of New-York, as a token of gratitude and affection to the late Peter Rennie, who died some five years ago.

The body of an unknown man, about forty-five years of age, was found drifting in the water at Rye Beach on Thursday. Coroner Brewnecke held an inquest, and a simple verdict of found drowned was rendered. It was thought that the deceased was a 'longshoreman. The body was supposed to have been in the water four or five weeks.

The election for village officers of New-Rochelle takes place on Tuesday next. The taxpayers have nominated the following independent ticket: For President, James W. Todd; Trustees, Alexander B. Hudson, William H. Revere, and George Lambden; Police Justice, Charles G. Banks; Treasurer, Thaddeus Davids.

In consequence of some defect, the act passed by the Legislature last Winter in regard to taking land belonging to Mr. J. M. Lockwood, in order that Eastchester creek might be straightened, the Commissioners appointed to appraise the land to be taken and award damages, consisting of William H. Pemberton, Beekman Van Gaasbeck, and James Hyatt, has been thrown out. A new bill has been presented to the Legislature to effect the purposes designed by the old bill.

LONG ISLAND.

Dr. G. D. Richmond, of Amityville, a physician widely known on the South side, dropped dead from heart disease on arising from his bed on Friday morning last.

Three boys employed at Mr. Belmont's stables at Babylon got into a quarrel on Friday, when one of them, losing all control of his temper, seized a razor and cut a fearful gash in the face of one of the others, laying open his cheek from mouth to ear.

There is said to be some irregularity in the form of appeal for a change of venue in the Kelsey case, and it is understood that District Attorney Tuthill, of Suffolk County, will press for trial at the April Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which will convene at Riverhead on Monday, the 26th. Meantime Dr. Ray, who was considered one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution, as he was cognizant of all the circumstances attending the outrage upon Kelsey, died at Huntington last week.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Railroad Company will commence their regular Summer schedule trips to-morrow. The first train will leave Tottenville at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the last train will leave Clifton Landing at 7:45 in the evening.

The Neptune Boat Club, of Staten Island, now numbers about sixty members, and is officered by Nicholas C. Miller, President; William J. Garner, Vice President; William R. Wemple, Captain. Their old boat-house, at Factoryville, recently destroyed by fire, has been replaced by a new, commodious, and elegant structure, including a cloak-room, drawing-room, billiard-room, dining-room, &c.

Mrs. Papa, the mother of nine children, died at her residence on Sarah Ann street, Tompkinsville, of malignant black small-pox, yesterday, and was buried by order of the authorities, and the clothing was burned and the house fumigated by Mr. Paul Cornell, one of the Health Officer's boatmen. It is reported that there are two other cases in the immediate neighborhood, and that the Sanitary Board will take immediate action in the matter.

NEW-JERSEY.

Nicholas D. Schmidt has been nominated by the Hoboken firemen for Chief of the department.

The official count shows that the total vote cast in the local elections in Jersey City on Tuesday last was 10,053.

Mr. Uri Carruth, the Vineland editor who was shot by Charles K. Landis a few weeks ago, is in a precarious condition again.

The Waverley Park Gentlemen's Driving Association, of Newark, have re-elected John Beylan, President; Charles W. Reeve, Secretary, and N. J. Demarest, Treasurer.

Judge Depue took final leave of the Union County Courts on Friday. His circuit included Union and Essex Counties, but the new law makes Essex County an independent circuit.

McHale, who cut his wife's throat at Bull's Ferry on Wednesday night last, claims to have been drugged by those from whom he bought the liquor which he drank just previously to the assault.

George Cromlie, a machinist, in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, stepped from the pilot of an engine at the Henderson street crossing, Jersey City, in front of another train yesterday morning. He was run over and both legs were cut off. He was removed to the hospital, but died before reaching there.

A party of river thieves boarded the schooner J. E. Jones, lying near Bull's Ferry, on Friday night. Edward Bosse, the watchman, heard them on deck, and on going up was seized by them, and threatened with instant death if he made any outcry. He resisted them, however, and the Captain and crew went to his aid. A desperate struggle ensued, but the men were all finally driven away.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Pereire, for Havre.—Bishop E. M. Dubuis, Capt. A. Child, Miss Marianne Child, Raymon Cuberta, Mme. A. S. Schneeley and child, Master Charles Schneeley, Miss Betty Schneeley and maid, W. H. Rutly, Peter Massa, Francois Charleye, E. Varet, Mme. Peter Massa, Mme. A. E. Juillerat, A. Richard, Mme. A. Richard, Adrian Richard, Eugene Richard, Edwin Richard, Miss Elvina Richard, Miss Marie Walter, Miss Jeanne Baumgartner, V. G. Torret, Mme. V. G. Torret, Francisco Rodriguez, Isidore de la Torre, Mrs. Thomas de la Torre, Mrs. Louisa de la Torre and maid, Miss Suzanna de la Torre, Miss C. de la Torre, Miss Esperanza de la Torre and maid, F. Gueble, Jules Michel, Julius Cosson, Paul Desjardin, Joannis Chapon, Mrs. Emile Noel, Miss L. Brown, Robert Brown, Morgan Brown, Miss Annie Nash, Miss Jessie Nash, Peter A. Traffe, Mrs. Peter A. Traffe, W. Speiser, E. Paulus, Mrs. E. Paulus, Manuel de Jesus Garcia, Wm. Blydenburg, M. Campos Dias, H. Haines, Mrs. H. Haines and child, Oakley Haines, Adolph Mauger, Master Adolph Mauger, F. L. De Forest, Charles Juilleret, Mrs. Charles E. Juilleret and child, A. David, Mrs. A. David, Miss Leontine David, C. Litchenburg, S. F. Whitman, Simon Adler, Alphonse Gruel, Mrs. Alphonse Gruel, Jacques Wallwyk, Joseph Cohen, Mrs. McEwen, Manuel L. de Carbenas, Mrs. Manuel L. de Carbenas, Manuel L. de Carbenas, Enrique Carbenas, V. Mumford Moore, V. Dubouchet, Mrs. V. Dubouchet, Jules Collignon, Mrs. Jules Collignon, Emile Coppin, Mrs. Emile Coppin, Charles Clere, E. W. Wagner, Lino Lopez, Richard Weber, Yacinthe Lecozic, Mrs. Sophie Moux, Mrs. Marie Michel, Mrs. Julie Hanzo, Miss Eugenie Hanzo, J. Vedot, Mrs. A. Bailly, C. Bardeau, Mrs. J. Vedot, Miss Augustine Bert, Mrs. Isidore Gosselin, Mrs. Edouard Lagarde and child, Julien Hageman, Richard Weber, Felix Loeb, Isidore Wine, Raphael Levy, August Bornicque, Etienne Buffard, Antoine Granger, J. F. Eisen, Mrs. Celestine Chanson, Andrea Bianci, Mrs. Anna Van Hout, Miss Rosina Cloux, Miss Julie Maillefer, Mr. Rouiller, Miss Eugenie Vignier, Lazard Mascord, Sebastian Boussot, Mrs. Rose Beausire, Francois Grichette, Mrs. Josephine Marlier, Miss Louise Py, Mrs. Angelina Olivier, Mrs. Eliza Olivier, Herve Cuon, Gustave Mazzei, Francois Capmeil, Ernest May, Foster Guantos, Dominique Aulizi, Vicento Branco, Vicento Gregorio, Thomaso Lugrego, Angolo Francisco, Master Angolo Francisco, Luis Vasgener, Frederick Charlton, Joseph Daiger, Michel Fleury, Seraphin Claude, Louis Cuenot, Herman Schtan, Etienne Kriggie, Dean Voucher, A. Miette, Mrs. Dustin Marguez and child, Jules Dandler, Mrs. Ursule Baumeyer and child, Ernest Bernard, Edward Guyot, Gustave Willemin, A. A. Aldiou, G. Stranbergh, Mrs. G. Stranbergh, Mme. Marie Maxant, Miss Maxant, Alphonse Depape, Pierre Desmarais, Miss Adelle Farron, Charles Gilliani, Felix Deneuveth, B. Vernlundeyhem, Master Frank Vernlundeyhem, John Desalt, Mrs. Vanslambroke, Antoine Vollzriuger, L. Vanslambroke, Joseph Mellecker, Miss Henriette Leroy, Benjamin Jouffret, Constant Besancency, Emanuel Guillaudin, P. Aub, Eugene Miguerex, Gilet Goubley, Lazare Lazard, Master Joseph Mellecker.

In steam-ship Mosel, for Bremen.—Anton Meyer, H. Upmann, H. Friederichs, J. Lange, Miss Agnes G. Evans, Miss Mary E. Evans, Oscar Meier, Mrs. Oscar Meier, two children and servant; Otto Jaffé, W. M. Dux, Mrs. James Adams, Miss Jessie Adams, Erwin Steinback, G. Luyties, Miss Alice Dinsmoor, Emil Meiners, W. Ebert, Maurice Klaber, C. H. Suckau, Miss Alice Fuller, Victor Wittstein, Mrs. Victor Wittstein, Dr. M. Wilson, Mrs. Ignacia Wilson, B. Fleischel, L. Haas, O. E. Rosing, John C. Richard, E. D. Woodruff, Mrs. E. D. Woodruff and children, Miss F. Adale Hastings, Mrs. Elizabeth Beebe, Miss Lizzie Beebe, K. Meissner, J. A. Kleinbach, Julius Busch, Eduard Taschner, Mrs. Eduard Taschner, Otto Drinkman, Mrs. Hannchen Drinkman, Mrs. Katharina Koch, Mrs. Sophie Blomker, Mrs. Meta Dahlmann, W. Keller, Mrs. W. Keller, A. Lüdeke, Miss Fanny Oettinger, Miss Bertha Bachmann, August Preissler, G. Hodde, F. W. Klaeden, Mrs. Anna Greis and child, S. Schleuker, P. Brenham, Arthur Roberts, Miss Alice Fitzpatrick, Eduard Gotthelmer, Konrad Schuler, Charles P. Wherley, A. Kahn, Mrs. Anna John and child, Josephine Bartlett, Emil Schober, Miss Josephine Jantzen and sister, Master Joseph Jantzen, Miss Dora Meyer, E. Walhe, Charles Dierksen, Hermann Spanhake, Joseph Oberlisen.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Lord Bishop of Nassau and party of eight persons, E. J. Trevitt, Mrs. E. J. Trevitt and infant, Charles Trevitt, Alfred Trevitt, Miss K. Trevitt, Gamaliel Smith, Mrs. Gamaliel Smith, A. Foster Smith, Miss Emily L. Smith, S. B. Herron, H. Beridge, A. W. Morton, Mr. Hunter, Capt. R. Young, Mrs. R. Young, Miss Maynard, Miss Alice Wilkins, Miss [illegible] M. Wilkins, Master F. Wilkins, A. Poll, Mrs. R. Roberts, Mrs. A. Price, J. W. Davidson, Thomas Brydone, Capt. Charles Thornquist, Mrs. Charles Thornquist, Mr. Allen, E. Gilmour, J. Drummond, Jonathan Corduke, E. Ashworth, Mrs. Murray and child, Mrs. Leaycraft, Thomas Crimmons, C. Grosholz, Mrs. A. Greenwood, C. W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. M. Hallings and two infants, Miss Florence Hallings, Miss Ruth Hallings and nurse, Peter Robinson, Edward Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pipe, Miss Siegreid Carlson, W. H. Lent, Mrs. W. H. Lent, child, and infant; Charles Green, Jr., J. S. Gartner, Charles A. Carter, J. J. Townsend, Jr., C. Rowson, W. H. Sargent.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Miss Emily Johnson, J. B. C. Lucas, Mrs. C. A. Chizzola, child, and maid; Henry Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, Miss Lena F. Hayes, Mr. J. Frisbie, William Frisbie, Mrs. Rosenberg, Mrs. M. B. Smoot, James Lee, Mrs. James Lee, Mrs. C. T. Millard, Miss Blanche L. Millard, infant, and maid; Fred Marshall, A. Hollis, Capt. C. Neilson, O. P. Fisk, M. S. Magasaki, Herman L. Bean, Bernard Rice, J. K. Scherer, A. M. Klaw, H. A. Duhring, Mrs. Duhring, child, and maid; R. W. Cooper, Miss Tooser, Miss Ellen Welsh, Miss Isabel G. Mactier, H. R. McLean, J. H. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Miss Lucy Nelson, Mrs. T. F. Cronise, T. M. Cronise, Charles Furgoid, J. A. Williams, Frank Speake, James Simpson, W. H. Riley, J. E. Jenkins, G. J. Potter, A. H. Edinger, Mr. Gilbert, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. C. W. McCune, Miss E. McCune, Joan Whittaker, Mrs. Whittaker, T. B. Gray, Mr. Wolcot, R. B. Forman, T. Perkins, W. F. Tufts, Rev. Jackson Smith, Mrs. Jackson Smith and infant, Miss Mabel L. Millard.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, for Liverpool.—William Aymar; J. Donald Warren, John McIlveen, Thomas M. Hunter, Rev. William R. Terrett, Robert Drew, Andrew Baird, Harry E. Richards, Rev. J. E. Bidwell, Rev. W. S. Mallalieu, Ambrose Barber, John Grady, Rev. Augustin Gerard, Thomas Carter, Esq., Daniel McLean, John F. Baker, Frank MacDonald, Miss M. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Chapman, three children, and servant; Charles H. Houghton and lady, Miss Sarah Houghton, Master Roy Houghton, Rev. E. C. Chivas, lady, and child; Rev. W. B. Curran and lady, Otto Auras and lady, W. H. Sloan, lady, and child; Moses Iles and lady, Frank Gemmell, David Muir, lady, and child; G. G. Eylmer, O. L. Cowan, W. E. Hart, William Miller.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Capt. F. M. Fairclott, C. B. Wager, P. E. Wager and wife, Miss E. J. Clapper, Miss C. Clapper, Dennis Wickstead, C. A. Quitzow, Edwin D. Newton, F. A. Howe, George Yonge wife, and two children; F. S. Ellis, A. Fredenberg, Charles Sprague, Charles J. Sprague, C. A. Leale and wife, Mrs. R. Fields, Charles E. Prince, wife, and child; M. Marks, E. Marks, Henry Kramer, Thomas Sinclair and wife.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Etna, from Savanilla, &c.—Dr. Hall, W. P. Hall, R. Morkell, Mrs. F. Flynn, Mrs. H. Ward, Thomas Smith, Col. Gilbert, wife, and two children, Mrs. J. N. Washburn, J. N. Meyer, Miss S. A. Meyer, J. Ellis, wife, and two children, Miss Devoelt, Mrs. F. Smile, Mr. and Mrs. Barney and child, Miss A. Latham, Miss Kate Nooney, Mr. and Mrs. Easter, Lieut. Col. Mollan, G. B. Murphy and son, John Pott, Mrs. Pott, Miss Pott, G. A. Cunningham, A. Manuel, C. C. Shepher, Dr. F. T. Kennie, Mrs. L. H. Meyers, Miss L. A. Meyers, Miss J. Shekermann, Capt. Dupeche, Wm. Coquais, Julius Coegnet, Mrs. C. Haro and child, J. M. Villa, Dr. M. Uribe Angel, Lewis C. Johnson, Elias Uribe, Capt. Underhill, and 16 wrecked seamen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:17 | Sun sets....6:42 | Moon sets....4:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:03 | Gov. Island...6:52 | Hell Gate....8:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, April 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, &c., R. J. Cortis; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Pereire, (Fr.,) Danre, Brest and Havre George Mackenzie; New-Orleans Dearborn, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; Mosel (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; G. W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Josephine Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, William Dalzell; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Richmond, Lawrence, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Ships Antarctic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, Tapscott Brothers & Co.; Imperial, Crosby, Baltimore, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Bjonitraa, (Nor.,) Hammorstad, Stockholm, C. Tobias & Co.; Stanley Castle, (Br.,) Austin, London, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Canning, (Br.,) Mitchener, Genoa, Crandall Bros.; Carl Johann, (Ger.,) Ockland, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Guerra, (Ital.,) Degana, Larne, J. C. Seager.

Brigs A. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Leith, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Mayor, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Duncan McColl.

Schrs. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Ulalume, (Br.,) Theall, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C., Van Brunt & Co.; Anna Belle Hyer, Betts, Mosquito Inlet.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Morehead City, N. C., April 15, with naval stores, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Savanilla April 1, Carthagena 2d, Havana 10th, and Nassau —, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston April 14, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans April 10, and South-west Pass 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam ship Co.

Steam-ship Alice Otto, (Br.) Hughson, Messina, March 9; Palermo, 16th; with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Savanilla April 2, Carthagena 3d, Havana 10th and Nassau 11th, with mdse. and 65 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyer, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

United States steam frigate Minnesota, Burleigh, New-London.

Brig Adelle McLoon, (of Rockland,) Munroe, Matanzas, 12 ds. with Molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud. April 5th in coming out of Matanzas was in collision with British bark Jennie, broke in topraii, covering board, and plank shear in several places, stove two holes in our hull above water, and some damage to rigging, boat, and davits, stopped up the holes with tared canvas and boards and proceeded, damage to the bark unknown, she hove up and ran back to port.

Brig Lewis L Squire, Baker, Messina 54 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Squire Bros. Passed Gibraltar March 16; April 13, lat. 38 45, lon. 69 15, had a hurricane from S. W., lasting 36 hours; lost an entire suit of sails.

Schr. Florence and Lilian, Smith, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Wilson Godfrey—vessel to Warren Ray.

Schr. Laura, (of Bucksport,) Roberts, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Ebenezer, Bethel, of and 8 ds. from Nassau, with pineapples to James Douglas.

Schr. Susan Harker, (of Philadelphia,) Garwood, Savannah 8 ds. with yellow pine to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Brig Hattie E. Wheeler, (of Portland,) Armstrong, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to J. M. Mora & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Smith, Jonesport, with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Five Brothers, (of Boston,) Randall, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. E. B Darling, (of Brookhaven,) Hudson, Jacksonville 7 ds. with yellow pine to G. Hunter & Son—vessel to master. The E. B. D. is bound to Albany.

Schr. G. P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Beebe, New-London.

Schr. J. H. Hodgdon, Wilson, Stonington.

Schr. Mary M. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren.

Schr. S. W. Wainright, Lloyd, Virginia.

Schr. Thomas G. Benton, Miller, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Mosel, for Bremen; Pereire, for Havre; Baltic and City of Richmond, for Liverpool; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Stowell, for Cork or Falmouth; George W. Clyde, for Galveston, via Key West; New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; George Cromwell, for Portland; ships Bremerhaven and Henry, for Bremen; William Tapscott and Antarctic, for Liverpool; Sir Harry Parkes, for Barbados; barks Marco Polo, Germania, and Leocadia, for Bremen; Zaurak, for Bordeaux; Star of Devon and Lea, for London; Vegar, for Cork for orders; Contest, for Rio Janeiro; James E. Ward, for Guantanomo; Nictaux, for Matanzas; brigs Alice, for Gibraltar and Maltar; Thetis, for Curacoa; A. B. Patterson, for Laguayra; Tubal Cain, for Matanzas; Zanoni, for Ponce, P. R.; Julia Lingley, for St. Thomas; Homely, for Richmond, Va.; schrs. William S. Farwell, for Baracoa; A. G. Shortland, for do.; Maub Webster, for New-Smyrna, Fla.; A. J. Bentley, for Jacksonville; F. Merwio, for Darien, Ga.; Susan Scranton, for —.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On the 10th inst., a new spar buoy was placed on the twelve-foot spot, opposite Hunter's Point. During the week it was dragged out of place by a tow or some passing vessel. It has to-day been replaced. A new black spar buoy has been placed off Hunter's Point, to keep passing vessels at a proper distance from the wharves. The bearings from it are: Penitentiary, N.; Thirty-Sixth Street Ferry, W.; oil dock, S. S. E.

S. D. TRENCHARD,
Commodore, U. S. N.,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 17, 1875.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN.—Arr. 12th, schr. Cassie Jameson, New-York; 13th, brig Nellie Ware, Philadelphia.

Sld. 13th, schrs. Matilda Brooks, New-York; Fred Smith, do.; 14th, schrs. C. H. Lawrence, Kemp, Boston; S. McMenamy, N. of Hatteras.

CARDENAS.—Sld. 15th, bark Maria, (Swe.,) N. of Hatteras; brigs Gazelle, N. of Hatteras; Ethel Bolton, do.; schrs. Helen A. Bowen, N. of Hatteras; Telumah, do.

CIENFUEGOS.—Sld. 15th, brig Minnehaha, (Br.,) Morrill, New-York; schr. Ellen, (Br.,) Burke, Boston.

HAVANA, April 16.—Arr. steamers Yazoo, Philadelphia; Texas, (Br.,) Liverpool via Corunna, for New-Orleans, (and sailed.)

Sld. 16th, steamer Columbus, New-York

Sld. 17th, bark N. S. Del. Lanzada, (Span.,) Gelat, Charleston.

MATANZAS, April 16.—Arr. schr. Sallie W. Kay, Aspinwall.

Sld. 15th, bark N. M. Haven, north of Hatteras; schr. Aldama Rokes, Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 17.—Sld. for United States ports, Farwell, Beltisle, Stephen Davol, Pater, Charles H. Oulton, Pohjola, Pete Dubrovacki, M. A. McNeil, Thorwa'dsden, William, Addie E. Sleeper, W. J. Hatfield, Sullivan Sarvin, Pilia—the latter from Copenhagen, for Revel, on the 13th inst.

Arr. from the United States on the 10th inst. Roving Sailor, Jaime, Carmita, Fluvia, Tres Aurora, Eloisa, Guehen.

Arr. on the 14th inst., Germania.

Arr. on the 16th inst., Ronochan, Transit, San Marcas—the latter at Crookhaven and St. John; the latter has been ashore and is damaged.

The bark Scotland, from San Francisco via Queenstown, has arr. at Liverpool. The vessel and cargo are both damaged.

The National Line steamer England, from New-York, arr. at Queenstown on the 8th inst.

The steamer Canada, of the same line, arr. here on the 8th inst. from New-York.

PLYMOUTH, April 17.—The German Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Klopstock, Capt. Fisher, from New-York April 6, for Hamburg, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1875.

The annual meeting of the association will be held at Delmonico's, 14th st., on MONDAY, April 19, at 8 o'clock P. M., at which time an election for offices of the association will be held. Polls to be open from 8 to 9 o'clock. By order,

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

FURNITURE.

GRISWOLD'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 Washington place.

Household Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates, either by load or in bulk; sections rented by the month or quarter; every precaution taken to prevent injury of any kind; furniture for sale, public or private; placed on exhibition in sales-room.

SAMUEL GRAHAM.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

EMPIRE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, FOR furniture, pianos, mirrors, baggage, and merchandise at low rates, in separate rooms; the buildings are specially constructed with regard to safety from fire, and insures lower than any similar establishment; expressing, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. H. O'REILLY & CO., owners and managers, Nos 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREhouses for all kinds of property.
PATENTED MOTH-PROOF CHESTS TO RENT, A SPECIALTY.
The buildings are all new, and divided in separate compartments.
Principal Office, No. 384 3d av.
Branch Offices, No. 1 East 22d st., and No. 1,284 Broadway.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &c., AT NO. 218 West 37th st., near 7th av., at PARKHURST & CO.'S furniture warehouse.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, for furniture, &c., Nos. 232 and 234 West 47th st., corner of Broadway. Inspection invited.

MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR PARLOR, DINING-room, and four bedrooms. Address W., Box No. 290 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAHWAY, N. J.

Sale at a sacrifice by an institution.—A new house, nine rooms, all modern improvements; lot, 50 by 200 feet; fifteen minutes from depot; large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; also, other houses on favorable terms. Address or apply to

N. V. COMPTON.
Exchange Building, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable Summer or Winter residence; modern house, ten rooms, laundry, carriage and farm house, barns, &c.; situated on high ground; fine views; groves of cedar and other forest trees; over 100 acres; three-quarters of a mile shore front; 300 to 400 fruit trees; all the small fruits; within fifteen minutes' drive from cars and steam-boat at Sag Harbor, Long Island; unincumbered. Address OWNER, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

$14,000.—FOR SALE AT PORT Chester, N. Y.—On line of New-Haven Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot, a good house with eleven rooms; gas throughout, water, stationary range, and dumb-waiter in kitchen, fire-place heater in dining-room. The lot has a frontage of 280 feet on two streets, has a large number of shade trees, fine garden and fruit trees, all in bearing condition. Small barn on place. Terms easy. Address A. W. A., Box No. 150 Port Chester, N. Y.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

All kinds of property for sale or rent or exchange. Now is the time to secure homes cheap. Be particular to go at once to UNDERHILL'S office, directly opposite the depot at Yonkers. No doubt about your getting suited.

AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE or to let, a nice country residence of ten acres, two-story French-roof tower and extension dwelling-house, furnished; stables, carriage-house, ice-house filled, laundry and other out-buildings, all in perfect order. One hour from City; five minutes from station; twenty-eight trains daily. Possession at once. Apply to owner, E. DODD, No. 3 Bleecker st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE at Tarrytown on the Hudson, in first-class condition; has fourteen rooms, with modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, range, bath, &c.; good stable; plenty of fruit. For particulars inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

AT YONKERS — HOUSE AND GROUNDS FOR sale; nice double house, thirteen rooms, five rooms on first floor; grounds filled with fruits, large and small; location very pleasant and healthy; about twelve minutes from depot; price, $10,000. Address R. M. W., Yonkers Post Office.

FOR SALE.—ELIZABETH, N. J.—A VERY DESIRable house, four city lots, eighty-eight feet front, twelve rooms, gas, water, bath, steam heater; plenty of fruit; four minutes walk from main depot. Apply at No. 355 Morris av., or address Post Office Box No. 4,475, New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let, nice country-house; six bedrooms; good stable; near my residence; no chills and fever, nor mosquitoes; near depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York; THEODORE AYERS, Morristown.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF ENGLEWOOD HOUSE.—Will accommodate one hundred guests. Address PROPRIETOR OF ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, Englewood, N. J. None but responsible parties need apply.

PRINCETON, N. J.—FOR SALE—A PLACE OF seven acres on Nassau st., situated between the colleges and preparatory school. Very pretty house and grounds. To be sold low.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A country seat of twenty-five acres, with more land if required, on the Hyde Park road, one mile north of Main st., in the city of Poughkeepsie; the house is new, built of brick, spacious and richly finished throughout with natural woods; hot and cold water, with bath rooms, &c.; tenant house, and extensive stabling; the grounds are highly improved, and were planted twenty years ago with ample fruit, forest, and evergreen trees, and from one plate-glass window in the rear of the "Hall" a view for more than forty miles up the river may be obtained. Address S. BAKER, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A NEW HOUSE AND ONE-HALF acre of land. The house is 32x34, with the extension, both two stories, flat tin roof; never-failing well of good water by the door. There are three churches and a good free school all within five minutes' walk, and three minutes' walk to Hewletts Station, on the South-Side Railroad branch to Rockaway, one hour's ride from New-York. Price low and terms easy. Inquire at E. H. WEYANT'S store, near the premises, Hewletts, Long Island.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE—STAMFORD.—Attractive country homes of all kinds for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished; all prices.

J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, (NO. 30 Pine st.,) offer for sale and rent (furnished or unfurnished,) some elegant properties. Mountain Cliff, Side or Ridge opposite.

CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV.—FOR sale, the well-known livery stables of Thomas Norris, size 48x140. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE CONtaining six rooms, No. 99 Huron st., Greenpoint; price, $3,600; terms easy. Apply on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

House No. 222 East 14th st.; rent, $1,800
House No. 313 East 14th st.; rent, $2,000.
House No. 314 East 13th st.; rent, $1,200.
House No. 128 East 10th st.; rent, $1,800.
House No. 144 2d av.; rent, $1,100.
House No. 141 Lexington av.; rent, $1,700.
House No. 760 Greenwich st.; rent, $850.
Apply for permit to

H. MERRITT,
No. 53 3d av.

TO LET, AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND, thirty minutes from Wall st., by steam-boat, a gentleman's mansion, seventeen rooms, all improvements, commanding situation, with view of the bay, four acres of ground, with shade trees, stables, and coach-house.

Also, a house with ten rooms, all improvements, on grounds bounded by the bay; the situation unsurpassed for beauty in the vicinity of New-York; fine kitchen-garden, fruit and shade trees; large stable and coach-house; rent low to good tenants. Apply to

JOHN MACKEY, No. 14 Broadway.

NEW-LONDON.—TO RENT, FOR THE SUMMER months, at this watering place, a new and well-furnished cottage, in the immediate vicinity of the Pequot House, commanding a fine view of the Sound; has water, gas, and all modern conveniences.

For terms, apply to H. S. CROCKER, Proprietor of the Pequot House, or at No. 104 Wall st., New-York, third floor.

TO LET.—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIdence to rent or for sale; an elegant place; forty acres; located at Artist Lake, Long Island; spacious house, fourteen rooms, out-buildings, ice-house, ornamental grounds, 2,000 feet lake front, boating, fishing, shade and fruit trees in abundance, with stock, farming utensils, &c. For full particulars address HARPER & PIERPONT, No. 31 Park row, where picture of house may be seen.

TO RENT—ON HEIGHTS, NEAR HIGH BRIDGE, overlooking Harlem River and valley, within three minutes' drive of railroad depot and steam-boat landing, a gentleman's residence; perfectly healthy; brick house, twenty rooms, gas and water throughout; handsomely and fully furnished with billiard-table, china, glass, silver, and linen, if desired; nine acres of land, carriage-house with six stalls, cow-house, and everything complete; will be rented for three or four months.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE containing five bedrooms, reception-room, parlor, billiard-room, conservatory, fountain, &c., with six additional rooms in the attic; stabling for five horses; plenty of fruit, shade, and eighteen acres in lawn grass; everything complete, at the nominal rent of $2,400 per year, as the owner leaves for Europe in May; the above place is within easy access of Riverdale, Mount St. Vincent, and Yonkers depots on the Hudson River Railroad. Address E. BINSSE, Yonkers, or at No. 213 West 22d st.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGE HOUSES, TWO STORY and basement, eight rooms, two fine parlors, with water and gas, large yards, situated on Bergen av., at the junction of Monticello av., Jersey City. Horse cars will run straight up Montgomery st. from the ferry after May 1. Rent, $400. Inquire of

L. D. LANDRINE,
No. 225 Grove st., Jersey City, N. J.

AT DOUGLASTON, LONG ISLAND—TWELVE miles from New-York—To let, a large house, conveniently arranged, located on elevated ground; fine view of Sound; seven acres of land, more if desired; ice-house, filled; unsurpassed facilities for boating; bathing, and stabling. Apply at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 75, or JOHN REID, Superintendent, on premises.

TO RENT.—IN WESTCHESTER, NEAR WOODlawn Heights; thirty-five minutes by rail from City, house containing thirteen rooms; laundry, bath, range, and furnace; furnished or unfurnished; stable; good pasturage; ten acres land; orchard, garden, lawn, shade, and fruit trees; situation healthy; high ground; fine view; rent $1,000. Apply at No. 59 West 16th st.

TO LET—FROM MAY TO OCTOBER, LARGE FURnished house with barn, &c.; lot 125x400 feet, pleasantly located at Woodside, a suburb of Newark, N. J., near two lines of railroad running to New-York; will leave cow, horse, chickens, &c. on the place if desired. Also, three-story brick house at Newark; rent $600. I. H. BOYLAN, No. 755 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 212 EAST 25th st.; contains fifteen rooms, water, gas, &c.; rent, $950. Four-story house No. 246 West 25th st.; has all improvements; rent $1,200. Four-story brown-stone house No. 374 West 32d st; all improvements, newly painted, &c., &c.; rent, $1,500.

C. T. WEEKS, No. 210 East 25th st.

TO LET—NEW-DURHAM, N. J.—HANDSOME mansard roof house; all improvements; fourteen rooms; stable, carriage house, garden, fruit, shade, &c.; accessible by four ferries and two railroads; three minutes from each depot; seven miles from New-York; rent low. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO, No. 6 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, WESTCHESTER side of McComb's Dam; house contains hot and cold water, gas, and stationary wash-tubs; location healthy; garden has abundance of fruit, hot-house, and gardener can be had if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.; or at No. 33 West 39th st.

THE HOBOKEN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO. have several houses on Hudson and River sts. to let: these houses are in the best part of the city, having a fine view of the river from the front; they have all the modern improvements, and are in good order. For particulars, apply to T. C. DUNN, Agent, No. 3 Newark st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT IN Westchester County, fourteen miles from the City Hall; the house contains fourteen rooms, bath-room, &c.; the grounds consist of five acres, good garden and grapery and all necessary outbuildings; convenient to the railroad and steamboat. Apply at No. 20 East 42d st., from 9 to 12.

TO LET.

The three-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 54 Prospect place, between 42d and 43d sts., three blocks from Grand Central Depot; all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Rent, $900. Apply to

W. S. MELDRUM,
No. 132 Church st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—NO CHILLS, NO MOSQUItoes; furnished house for $100 per month to desirable family, including use of cow, if wanted; ten rooms, one acre land, small fruit; ten minutes' easy walk to depot. Principals only need address EDINGTON, New-York Post Office.

TO LET AT WOODSTOCK—LARGE FURnished double house, in excellent order, on Prospect av., containing one acre of ground; grapes, fruit and shade trees; can be let for one or two years; about two miles from Harlem Bridge. Inquire JAMES McGAY, No. 61 East 54th st., Executor. Rent low.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

HOUSE ON THE HUDSON, WITH ABOUT 12 ACRES OF LAND, TO LET.—Beautifully situated opposite Yonkers, with lawn sloping to the river, within about two and a half miles of railway station, and about ten minutes' walk from the ferry to Yonkers. Apply to WILLIAM W. TOMPKINS, No. 10 Wall st., New York.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT FORT WASHINGTON, near the depot, and overlooking Hudson River, an elegant place of about four acres, containing mansion, stables, and carriage-house, with Croton water and gas; will be let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to RATHBONE & SATTERLEE, No. 176 Broadway.

AT DOUGLASTON, LONG ISLAND, TWELVE MILES FROM NEW-YORK.—To let, a furnished cottage; two acres of ground; fine view of Sound; unsurpassed facilities for boating, bathing, and stabling; easy terms. Apply at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 75, or to JOHN REID, Superintendent, on premises.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th st.

TO RENT.—NEAR ENGLEWOOD, FOR ONE OR more years, a fully furnished cottage-house of thirteen rooms, about twenty acres of land, stable, hennery, good garden, fruit, shade, and shrubbery; half a mile from two stations. Apply to F. B. SCHENCK, office J. A. Benedict, No. 109 Water st.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND. — TO let, furnished, a large and fully-furnished house, in fine order, with garden, stable, &c., and use of horse and cow; within a few minutes' walk of Sailors' Snug Harbor and West New-Brighton landings. Apply to HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES and flats, also country cottages to let and for sale; reduced prices. M. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

GOOD CHANCE TO RENT A NICELY FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE.—Bathing facilities indispensable; not less than fourteen rooms; within an hour of the City; to a very careful tenant. Address, with terms, HOME, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO RENT—ELABORATELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished—On East 47th st., close to 5th av., a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x100; will be rented to a desirable private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—WESTPORT, CONN.—PLEASANT house; large rooms, many closets, bay windows, heater, grate, Beebe's range, set tubs, &c.; healthy; no mosquitoes; rent low. Reference, Dr. ROBERT, No. 175 East 73d st., New-York, or JOHN H. GRAY, Westport.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—NO. 95 CLINTON PLACE WILL BE LET to a good responsible party at a low rent; good for a boarding-house; twenty-one rooms. Apply to J. GUTMANN, care of Rothschild Bros. & Gutmann, No. 48 Leonard st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE AT Elizabeth, to let—seventeen rooms, all modern improvements, plenty all kinds fruit, high ground, large lot, rent low, ten minutes' walk to depot.

J. D. PRICE, No. 78 Nassau st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, TWENTY MILES up the Hudson, on the west bank; twelve rooms; three acres, well shaded, stable, &c.; fine view of the river; boating and fishing; healthy location; rent low. E. DOUGHTY, No. 336 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Three first-class furnished houses, all modern improvements; cheap to satisfactory tenants; thirty minutes from 30th st. Also, houses assorted, unfurnished. A. B. MILLS, 156th st. and 10th av.

TO LET, IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—COTTAGE, eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished; delightfully located amid all country surroundings; good water; range; garden, fruit, and use of stable if desired. Address F. B. D., Post Office Box No. 217.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses to let furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LEASE—NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR UNION Club, within 200 feet of Broadway, five-story brown-stone basement house, 70 feet deep on each story; suitable for boarding or apartment purposes.

R. WILLIAMSON, owner, No. 133 5th av.

TO LET.—A PERFECT GEM—CHELSEA COTTAGE, No. 464 West 24th st.; seven rooms, with all the modern improvements. Look at it and inquire upon the premises, or of WILLIAM A. WOOD, No. 134 Maiden lane.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, UNfurnished house; every convenience; fine, dry, healthy location; near three railway depots; stable, acre of ground, trees, flowers, &c. on Sanford av. Apply to F. N. LAWRENCE, No. 30 Broad st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS—The first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 16 West 51st st., near 5th av; rent reduced about one-half from former rates.

SAMUEL D. MACK, No. 35 Union square.

THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH av.—Exceptionally desirable medium-size high-stoop dwelling to let, furnished or unfurnished, low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED—THE two upper floors in the brown-stone front house No. 325 West 23d st., containing six rooms; rent $75 per month. Inquire in the house, or of

J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

A VERY FINE APARTMENT TO RENT and furniture (imported from Paris last Fall) for sale. For terms and permits apply to LOUIS A. DA CUNHA, No. 172 West 45th st., one door east of Broadway.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.—IMMEDIATE POSsession, the fine well-located three-story high-stoop house, No. 584 7th av., near 42d st. and several car routes; all improvements; fine order; $1,400. Apply to owner, No. 723 6th av., or on premises.

TO RENT—NO. 238 EAST 18TH ST., A FINE large house, adjoining the grounds of Hon. Hamilton Fish; four-story, high-stoop; surroundings first-class; view over Stuyvesant square unsurpassed. Apply on the premises.

A THIRD FLOOR OF NEW BROWN-STONE house No. 315 West 46th st., consisting of five rooms, to let for housekeeping to a gentleman and wife, (no children;) owner's family consists of three adults; rent reasonable.

TO LET.—NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FOUR-STORY brown stone, high stoop; marble hall; chandeliers and mirrors; partially furnished with carpets. Inquire of the owner on the premises after 2 P. M.

A THREE-STORY FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—Very low to a desirable tenant; centrally located on south side West 53d st., near Broadway; complete order. Apply to owner, 110 West 45th st.

NINTH WARD.—LOWER PARTS OF THREE-story high-stoop houses No. 109 Bank st. and No. 774 Greenwich st.; all modern improvements; large yards; good rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let at a sacrifice; all in first-rate order, with all improvements; early possession. Apply on the premises, No. 127 West 61st st.

TWO FINE HIGH-STOOP HOUSES, THREE and four story, 74th st., near Madison av., to let very cheap to a good tenant. Inquire in store, No. 209 6th av.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH BASEMENT, brick, 11th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; rent, $1,500; good neighborhood. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs., furnished or unfurnished; will let to a desirable party at reduced rent. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

TO LET—VERY CHOICE FRENCH FLATS, NEW; all modern improvements; first-class location; possession immediately; rent begin on May.

YATES, No. 888 6th av.

TO RENT—ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE four-story medium-sized house, in good order, 20x65x100, No. 34 West 10th st., at a low rent. Apply to owner, No. 314 West 34th st.

PARLOR FLOOR, 25 BY 70, AND SECOND and third floors, elegantly furnished, No. 21 West 24th st., in parts to suit. Apply to Dr. DEEY, No. 37 Union square.

TO LET—ALL OR LOWER PART OF NO. 13 West Washington place; is beautifully painted and in excellent condition; will rent low to a careful tenant. Apply on premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH MODERN conveniences; pleasant location, near depot, at Plainfield. Inquire of agents there, or of W. H. MOORE, No. 379 Pearl st.

TO LET—NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, THE ELEGANT first floor, 25x125, now used as a lodge-room; one of the best in the City; location very central, being between 14th and 15th sts.; terms to suit.

TO LET—NO. 63 EAST 9TH ST., FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house; all modern improvements; basement fitted up for business; a rare chance. Property for sale and to let in all parts of the City.

$450—ONLY TWO LEFT.—TWO-AND-ONE-half-story brick houses; all modern improvements; to let; 126th st. and 8th av. Inquire of ADOLPH LEVY, on premises, or No. 66 West 52d st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF A PRIVATE HOUSE; front and back parlor, front and back basement, room on third floor, four large pantries; water, gas, &c.; rent, $33. No. 219 Monroe st.

HOUSE TO LET UNFURNISHED—THREE-story brick house No. 106 Bank st., eleven rooms, bath and gas; rent $800. Apply to JOHN ROSS, No. 58 8th av.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 42D ST.—A FINE extra-wide corner house, very cheap; others on and near 5th av., bargains. Address W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE IN 42d st., near 5th av.; first-class order, with gas fixtures; price to suit a good tenant. Apply to W. B. MARVIN, No. 265 Broadway, or No. 328 West 37th st.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET—AT WEST NEW-Brighton, a handsome residence, with stable; high ground, fruit and shade trees. Apply to F. WARD, No. 172 Front st.

TO LET—A PIECE OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN Brooklyn, near the Catharine Ferry, with water-front; suitable for storage yard. Apply to R. G. MOULTON, No. 71 Broadway.

NO. 23 EAST 73D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO let, elegant first-class four-story brown-stone dwelling. Apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—TWO first-class flats; twelve and eight rooms; entrance on 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will be rented cheap to first-class parties. Apply at No. 99 Murray st.

ATTENTION—CHEAPEST HOUSE TO RENT.

No. 22 East 58th st.; new, with mirrors, cornices, &c.; price, $3,000. Apply to LAMSON & SON, No. 6 Pine st.

EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP RENT.—HOUSE, seventeen rooms, with all improvements, beautifully situated in Elizabeth, N. J.; rent, $700. Inquire of owner, GEORGE B. TURRELL, No. 129 Chambers st.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF APARTMENTS in the Haight House, corner 5th av. and 15th st.; second floor, handsomely furnished, to rent for six months or a year; possession immediately.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE-story brick house, about ten minutes' walk from the depot. For particulars apply on the premises, or to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET—NEW HOUSE OPPOSITE PARK COTTAGE No. 5 West 107th st.; No. 144 East 83d st.; No. 237 West 32d st.; No. 138 West 25th st.; also floors.

W. R. MORGAN, No. 2 West 62d st., corner 8th av.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE. PLAINFIELD, N. J.; pleasant location, near depot; $65 per month.

E. HAVILAND, No. 14 Barclay st.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT, ALSO third story, No. 153 West 28th st., near 7th av.; stationary washtubs on each floor. Inquire at No. 151.

TO LET—NO. 25 CLINTON PLACE, (8TH ST.,) three-story high-stoop brick house; good order; terms moderate.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON Staten Island, to let; furnished complete. Particulars given at No. 723 6th av., Lyric Hall.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop furnished house No. 161 East 46th st.: rent $150 per month. JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH FLAT, PARlor, and basement, eight rooms. Inquire at the premises, No. 347 East 50th st., second floor. KARL.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS TO LET IN house No. 818 Greenwich st.; separate baths; very convenient.

TO RENT—BROWN-STONE DWELLING NO. 56 West 49th st. For particulars inquire on premises after 10 o'clock A. M.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CITY 7'S,
DUE IN 1900.
ROCHESTER CITY 7'S,
DUE IN 1903.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

H. L. HOTCHKISS, J. W. BURNHAM,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,

NO. 36 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Branch Office, Fifth Avenue Hotel, connected by private telegraph.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that certain coupons cut from the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway Company, numbered as follows, to wit:

Nos. 145 to 147, and 369 to 550 inclusive, 185 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1871.

Nos. 145 to 147 and 522 to 550 inclusive, 32 coupons, due Aug. 1. 1871.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 575 to 585, 597, 598, 622 to 646, 697, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 75 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1872.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 575 to 584, 597, 598, 640 to 646, 1,028, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 55 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1872.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 567 to 572, 598, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 43 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 36 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1873.

Nos. 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 4 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1874.

The property of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, have been lost or stolen, and all persons are warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

F. E. VOLZ,
Treasurer A. V. R. R. Company.

Pittsburg, April 8, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.—The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the National Trust Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-rooms of the company on TUESDAY the 27th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 28th inst. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A PAIR OF solitaire diamond ear-rings, old mine, white stones, for about $500. This is an opportunity for a lady or gentleman who wishes to realize nearly full value to do so. No pawn-brokers need answer. Address STOCK BROKER, Box No. 5,574 Post Office.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1875.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The execrable weather of last week has doubtless had a depressing effect on the improving prospects of business. But the backwardness of the season has far less influence on retarding the commercial revival than the labor strikes which are at present unsettling the trade and wasting the resources of two of the most populous industrial centres in the country. The miners' demonstration at Wilkesbarre yesterday certainly lends but slight encouragement to any hopes of an early termination of hostilities in the coal regions. That demonstration seems to have been deliberately planned, with the view of intimidating the men who were disposed to resume work on the terms offered by the operators. The mottoes and devices on the banners carried by the procession were of a sufficiently threatening kind. An effigy of a miner hanging from a miniature scaffold, with the motto, "A model betrayer and blackguard;" a picture of a man being shot from behind, under the title of "A traitor's doom"—such are the pleasant reminders made by the union miners of Pennsylvania, that it is not safe for a man to carry his labor to any market he pleases. If the laws of the State provide no punishment for this kind of terrorism, the sooner they are amended with a view to such cases the better.

The strike of the mule-spinners of Lowell is not likely to develop the same type of violence as prevails in the Lehigh basin. But it will nevertheless inflict a great deal of hardship on thousands of people who are not at all responsible for it. As most people know, the spinning-mule is a machine which twists and winds the cotton yarns employed in weaving cloth. The production of one mule will keep several looms at work, so that the strike of each attendant on a mule involves the compulsory idleness of several weavers. At least this is an inevitable consequence, unless the production of the ordinary "ring frames," whose attendants are still at work, can be greatly increased, or unless the vacant places of the mule-spinners can be supplied by others who are willing to continue work at the reduced rates of last Fall. Both these remedies require time, as the trade has not yet got the requisite confidence in the ability of ring frames to turn out weft yarn equal to that of the mules, and as mule-spinning presupposes a certain amount of training which new hands do not possess. So the contest may be long and bitter, since the strikers are comparatively a limited class, well organized and well supported. Meanwhile, thousands of weavers who are willing to work will be brought face to face with starvation.

Some brilliant genius has been dispatched from the gimcrack tower in the new *Tribune* sugar refinery to the "Concord Centennial," and his first letter is quite worthy of an "intellectual department" which promises to surpass that of the *Herald*. We quote literally from the letter, dated Boston, and published in the *Tribune* of yesterday:

> "What should I see this morning in the Central Park—I mean the Common—but a real 'Punch and Judy,' alive and kicking, oh, very much kicking!—kicking and mauling his lovely bride."
>
> "There's no more *burning at the stake* nowadays, though there is still too *much-burning of the steak*, I am sorry to say, especially when the cook comes well recommended."
>
> "I will ask how it is that the State House dome, which looked so invalid before, now that it is repainted and gilded, looks more Invalides than ever."
>
> "Then the plebs will have it that the dome is an emblem of the patricians of Beacon Hill and the Back Bay, and looks like a fair round belly with good capon lined. Others say it looks like an apotheosized fish-ball."

This is the sort of thing to suit the public. Finally, the correspondent—can it be the Professor himself?—speaks of WHITTIER as "the Yonkers Tyrtæus." Are there any more writers of this kind concealed in the "cracked" wards of the big tower?

On the whole, centennial poetry begins poorly. Mr. WHITTIER'S Lexington ode is, to say the least, mediocre, and JULIA WARD HOWE'S celebration hymn, to the tune of "Old Hundred," is somewhat suggestive of the way the Psalms were "done into metre" by STERNHOLD and HOPKINS. Mr. LOWELL is still to be heard from, but if he does no better than his predecessors in the same field, people will begin to have doleful anticipations of what we may expect when the minor poets begin. The next fourteen months will be crowded with the hundredth anniversaries of the memorable events of the birth-time of our history. After Lexington let the poets take a rest, reserving their strength for a great effort about July 4, 1876. Too much centennial poetry will tend to dull public appreciation, besides making the subject threadbare and vulgarizing a really great theme.

We publish elsewhere an instructive contribution to centennial literature in the shape of a table containing the names, nativity, &c., of persons who have died in this City during the last decade at the alleged age of 100 years and upward. We say "alleged" because it is obvious that not one of these cases fulfills the requirement fairly enough insisted on by obstinate disbelievers in "centenarianism." That requirement, as recently stated by Mr. WILLIAM J. THOMS, is as follows: "The age of an individual, like all other facts, must be proved, not inferred; it must be established by evidence, not accepted on the mere assertion of the individual or the belief of his friends; not deduced from his physical condition if living, or from his autopsy if dead, but proved by the register of his birth or baptism, or some other authentic record." The English cases investigated by Mr. THOMS and the late Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS have all broken down under the application of this test, and there is no reason to believe that our New-York cases would fare any better. At least a little skepticism on the subject may be pardoned when the ninety-one centenarians of our City records are found to be made up very largely of Irish and colored widows. Even the most fervent believer in centenarianism might hesitate over the case of the colored person called MARY ANN BASTINE, who claims to have been twenty-eight years older than the Republic, and who died, aged 118, some ten years ago. As this woman was born in the City, and had lived in it all her life, her claim ought to be susceptible of thorough investigation.

Our weekly toll of deaths to diphtheria continues at the same figure—forty-three—which it has maintained for three consecutive weeks. The localities most favorable to the disease remain the same, and, beyond the fact that there have been fatal cases at an east-side hospital and at two up-town hotels, there is no new feature about the progress of the disease.

After a month's suspension of business the SHANDLEY-PURROY Committee has resumed its task of investigating Controller GREEN. Now that the services of JOHN B. HASKIN have been rewarded by leasing one of his buildings as a court-house, at an extravagant rent, the committee seem to think that faith in Aldermanic gratitude will secure the attendance of numerous witnesses. Yesterday's evidence was like most that has preceded it, decidedly calculated to make capital for the Controller. It was mainly devoted to Mrs. SCOTT-UDA'S aerial fire-ladder claim. The committee appeared to have forgotten that every stage of this rather questionable transaction was resisted by the Controller, and that he refused to pay the money till the execution was in the hands of the Sheriff. The dense stupidity of the SHANDLEY-PURROY-HASKIN combination seems to be equaled only by the pettiness of its malice.

TO-MORROW'S CENTENNIAL.

The celebration which the lapse of a century brings to-morrow to the people of Concord and Lexington is full of inspiring memories. The earliest battle-ground of the Revolution, the sacred soil rich with the first blood shed for freedom in the New World, will, more than vast audience and many dignitaries, kindle the genius of eloquence in noble panegyric, and touch the heart and quicken the pulse of those who wander among familiar scenes, or who come from afar to visit these old and famous Massachusetts towns. Liberty, the rights of man, self-government, and the glories shed upon them in the passing years will have fitting commemoration. The men who died on the green at Lexington, at the bridge at Concord, and in the hot pursuit of the retreating troops of PITCAIRN and PERCY will have no lack of eulogy; and the best that can be said will not be undue praise of those whose blood reddened the morning sky of the Revolution.

It was a happy fate for Lexington and Concord that directed toward them the first demonstration of British violence; it has set them as stars in the firmament of our history. But that violence only precipitated the crisis. The flower that unfolded its crimson blossom to the sunlight of that April morning was the product of no sudden growth. It was more than a century old; its roots were deep in the human nature that two hundred years had been developing. That human nature had outgrown a fear of scourge, or rock, or chain; the rough instruments of despotism had long ceased to trouble it. There is a coarse, brutal slavery, carrying the whip as its symbol, which becomes intolerable to the dull souls suffering under its lash only by the physical pain and the hard labor inflicted or compelled by its exacting taskmasters. But men of ideas find more intolerable still the subtler phase of supremacy, which, using no violence, and without superior merit, arrogates to itself excellence, precedence, authority, rule. The men of colonial times, who glorified resistance to tyrants as obedience to GOD, had proposed to themselves no rebellion against slave-owners, no release from physical bondage, for they had known neither the one nor the other. The stern heroes who in the gray dawn of that April day looked in each others' faces, aflame with the grandeur of a lofty purpose, had, deep down in their hearts, a belief in man as man. They may have called it love of freedom. They may have said, taxation without representation is tyranny. They may have formulated it, as afterward in the great Declaration, as a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. **But, after all, it was belief in themselves, in their manhood, in their individuality, that brought them from their beds at midnight in answer to the summons to arms.** The shot fired by the "embattled farmers" was at authority, not at the mere transient exhibition of force, or it would not have been "heard round the world." The rebellion would have come, all the same, though perhaps with less violence and a little delayed, if GAGE had not sent the expedition to destroy the military stores at Lexington and Concord.

MACAULAY says of the English Puritans: "On the rich and the eloquent, on nobles and priests, they looked down with contempt, for they esteemed themselves rich in a more precious treasure and eloquent in a more sublime language—nobles by the right of an earlier inheritance, and priests by the imposition of a mightier hand." The men whom PAUL REVERE and SAMUEL PRESCOTT, in their midnight ride, summoned to the rendezvous, were heirs in blood and brain of these heroic Puritans, every one a sovereign in his own right. Everywhere they questioned traditional authority. They brushed the dust from assumptions venerable with the acquiescence of ages, and uncovered their nakedness and deformity. In their iconoclasm they broke the images the world had long worshiped, and asserted their right to build their own temples and set up their own gods. To such men government is not a divine institution—it is a human invention. They bring its hidden councils to the light, open parliaments and congresses to the representatives of the press, suppress everywhere star chambers and secret inquisitions, turn the light of day upon the work of teachers and rulers, and sit in judgment with unsparing criticism upon all in authority. They recognize no rulers. Presidents, governors, senators are their servants, made and unmade by their breath. They inquire of no oracles but the highest, Nature or its Author. It is no wonder that the spirit of such men chafed at the mere emblems of a foreign power, and sprang into armed rebellion at the first menace of repressive force.

This is only the common interpretation of the influences that separated the colonies from England and gave a new English-speaking nationality to the Western Continent. Yet, in the value it sets upon the individual, and in the limitations it puts upon the functions and office of government, it ought never for a moment to be lost sight of in the education of a people inheriting free institutions. Government everywhere the servant, the instrument, the means by which man gets the largest opportunities for growth and culture; subordinate always to that development of the individual for which governments can alone rightfully exist—this is the old, yet ever new, lesson that our teachers should impress as well upon those who are the sources of power as upon those who are the servants of the people. Governments as governments, rulers as rulers, are nothing. They are only the machinery and the workmen, and to be judged by the work they turn out. If they give to the men and women of the New World the largest and most unrestrained freedom of growth in every possibility of noble manhood and womanhood, they will then have the only credentials of divine authority which ought to command the respect of the descendants of those who fought at Lexington and Concord and triumphed at Yorktown.

GOOD MUSIC AND BAD MANNERS.

A society piece in *Punch's Almanac*, two years ago, shows a large evening party, in the foreground of which a huge spectacled German has risen from a piano-forte with such energy that he has overthrown the music-stool. To him steps forward his hostess, in all the splendor of Mr. DU MAURIER'S highest style of costume and manner, saying, with great earnestness, "How cruel of you to get up so suddenly, Mr. Rumbeltumski! Is anything wrong with the piano?" To which he replies, with severity, "No, Matam, but I vos avraid dat I inderrubded de general gonferzation." But the sharpest touch comes in the rejoinder of the lady: "O, dear, no! *Not at all!* Pray go on." The jest, unfortunately, has that substance of truth wrought into it which gives to satire its keenest edge. And it is no new joke. It is a mere working over of an incident in the life of CORELLI, the first of the great violinists, who flourished his bow two hundred years ago. Being disturbed in his performance by the chattering of some people of rank and fashion, he quietly laid down his violin, saying to the audience, (audiences were small in those days,) that he was afraid he disturbed the conversation. History repeats itself, and bad manners, on the part of pretentious people, seem to be a part of history; for VIOTTI, one of the greatest of CORELLI'S successors, and who was born exactly a hundred years after him, was interrupted in the same way. He was playing a concerto at the French court, when, in the midst of the first movement, a cry was raised of, "*Place à Monseigneur le Comte d'Artois!*" and there was a great bustle; for the Count D'ARTOIS was a Prince of the blood. In the midst of this VIOTTI put his violin under his arm and walked away, to the astonishment of his royal and noble audience; nor could he be persuaded to play in public for a long time afterward. His course was quite justifiable; but CORELLI'S rebuke was the more dignified as well as the wittier.

And now just a hundred years have passed again, and we have a salient instance of the same sort of offense, only aggravated, and of the same rebuke administered even more publicly by a distinguished musician. Mr. THOMAS and the music-loving part of his audiences in Washington have been annoyed at most of his concerts there by the behavior of some people whose social position is such that they might reasonably be expected to show some consideration for others. Their late entrance, their fuss and bustle, their elaborate conspicuousness, even to the diverting of the attention of the audience, did not satisfy their little ambition. They must talk in such a way as to disturb those around them, and not only them but the conductor himself. Mr. THOMAS bore this for a long while, longer than he should have done, because of the position of the offenders. But at his last concert it was so annoying in the orchestral introduction to a concerto by CHOPIN, that he two or three times unobtrusively deprecated their conduct. They paid no attention whatever; when suddenly, rap, rap, rap came the conductor's baton upon his music-desk, and the great orchestra was silent. The effect produced was much such as it is on a steamer when the engines are suddenly stopped in mid-ocean. There was surprise, wonder, with a slight sense of impending danger. Then Mr. THOMAS' voice was heard through the hall, addressed very clearly to the "distinguished" party who had provoked his ire: "I shall stop if you do not. We don't play music as an accompaniment for people to talk to." It need hardly be said that the performance was soon resumed and continued in the midst of absolute silence on the part of the whole audience.

Mr. THOMAS' prompt and masterful rebuke of this ill-mannered behavior has been received in such a manner that he will feel himself sustained in any reasonable steps he may take to assert the dignity of his art and the rights of his audiences. Against that dignity and those rights such conduct is an open offense; and we regret to say that Mr. THOMAS has had occasion in New-York to check the gabbling propensities of some of his audience. It was only at the last concert but one of his subscription series that a party sitting close by his desk talked so much and so loud that they distracted his attention, or attracted it, as they soon were made aware; for, although he did not stop the performance, he turned to them with a request, in the sharp tone of command, to be quiet. He was right; and we hope that he will never hesitate to assert, within reasonable bounds, his absolute authority in the concert-room, as well as in the orchestra. He has already broken up the practice of interrupting the first piece at a concert by one-quarter of the audience, who come in late, and who used to march down the aisles and struggle into their seats. This is now not permitted by the ushers, and late comers wait at the back of the hall until there is a pause in the performance. This is required by simple justice and good manners. Inability to enjoy music or an indifference to its enjoyment, is no crime, nor is it a social sin, or even anything to be ashamed of. But an open disregard of the wishes of others is a social sin, and something of which to be ashamed; and to deprive others of a great pleasure for which they have paid, and which they have come some distance to enjoy, ought to be a punishable misdemeanor.

And while Mr. THOMAS is curbing abuses, it would be well for him to lay his restraining hand upon that of *encores*. He has done so to a certain degree, so that a repetition at one of his concerts is a very rare occurrence. The artists who are recalled usually do no more than acknowledge the compliment, as we are glad to observe that Miss CARY did yesterday afternoon, although she was recalled a third time after "*Voi che sapetè.*" But the evening before she felt compelled to sing "*Che faro*" twice. It probably was not irksome to her to do so; for she has high health, and she had not much to sing. An audience, however, has no right to worry a singer into a repetition by persistence in noisy applause. If the music on the programme is once well performed there is no shadow of reason for exacting the performance of part of it twice. And repetitions fatigue artists mentally, even when they do not do so physically. It seems such easy work to sing or to play, and it is so easy to sit and listen, that audiences are apt to forget that what is pleasure to them is business to the artist, and sometimes very fatiguing business indeed. To insist on doubling it is altogether unjustifiable. Moreover it is in bad taste. A repetition always mars the memory of the first performance, and seems tame itself. It were well if it could be tacitly understood that *encores* at first-rate concerts and operas are "bad form," although admissible at burlesques.

SNOW IN PARADISE.

During the past somewhat severe Winter season, our fellow-citizens on the other side of the continent have talked very complacently about their delicious climate. When a man is short of money, it is aggravating to have his neighbor's wealth shaken in his face; and it is irritating, in the midst of an Arctic Winter, to read California newspapers which prattle sweetly of balmy airs from orange groves, flower-beds crowded with bloom, and that "out-door bliss of Paradise," which some florid writers declare is to be found only in the Golden State. But the California Summer all the year round, which we should suppose might in time be a bore, seems to have been interrupted by frost and snow. There really is no good reason why a climate which is naturally mild should be forever boasted about, as if it were a wonderful phenomenon, that could never lose interest. Perhaps our exasperating and clamorous sons of the Pacific may find their sympathies for less-favored people chilled by their own frosts. On the 6th April we read that ice formed at Los Angeles, to the great damage of the grape crop. At Tulare, also, in the lower part of the State, the roofs were white with snow, and in Visalia the frost was severe. In the vicinity of several of the valley towns in the central part of the State, the cold was intense, and vegetation was cut down. In Marysville, for example, in the great Valley of the Sacramento, the young fruit was covered with ice and sleet, and much destruction was expected to follow. Considering that all this was in a region which we have been led to consider an American Garden of the Hesperides, the reports must strike us with something of a chill. If the spirit of the man who died at Fort Yuma sent back for his blankets, what must be the feelings of the average Californian who wakes from his dream of strawberries all the year round to find his roof white with snow?

This remarkable experience only proves how very exceptional the past season has been. It is pretty well settled that the whole world has had what may be relatively called a hard Winter. The oldest inhabitant, wherever he may be found, has never known anything like it. We have heard from Southern Europe, Western Asia, Northern Africa, Australasia, and sundry islands of the seas, notably those of the Equatorial Pacific, and all tell the same story. We are certainly not alone in our discomfort. In fact, we are not such great sufferers as some who have a higher Winter temperature than ours. It is colder for the inhabitant of the land of the fig and the vine with the thermometer at thirty-two degrees, than it is for the New-Yorker with the mercury at zero. We have no information from the shores of the Red Sea, nor from Timbuctoo; but we have no doubt that even in those regions the heat has been less torrid than usual, to the great inconvenience of the people, who economically wear no clothes worth mentioning. And when Boston has ten inches of snow in the middle of April, we need not wonder that Placer County, California, had nearly the same quantity on the 6th of the month. But any twitting from our trans-continental neighbors is manifestly improper. The observing gentlemen who write about the earth as modified by human action have a new class of phenomena to investigate. We know how fertile fields have become sterile wastes, streams have changed their courses or disappeared, in consequence of man's destructive labors. Perhaps some philosopher may be able to tell us why the globe is practically belted with one long winter.

MEDIÆVAL STATESMANSHIP.

About twelve years ago Prince BISMARCK, in an address to the Prussian Parliament, said: "It is not with speeches nor with votes of majorities that the great questions of the day can be decided. This was the mistake of 1848 and 1849; it is with blood and iron that they have to be settled."

The principle involved in this declaration has been largely practiced and carried out ever since. BISMARCK has made a frequent use of the sword to cut the political Gordian knots which tried his patience, and apparently with success. We say apparently, because when the biggest battalions are not on the right side, the results they obtain are not always enduring. In a question which has to be settled between contesting parties, one side must be right and the other wrong. If the right happens to be on the weaker side, the question can hardly be considered as settled by the defeat of that side. The difficulty is only disposed of for a time; the final settlement is adjourned. The victor may for a time have his own way; he may overawe the conquered, he may prostrate them under his heel. There is something which he cannot crush; that is the principle of right. It remains after battles won what it was before. It outlives little men and great men, and, though it may be made to sink deep under the hoofs of horses and the bodies of the slain, it does not die. Moderation and justice are elements necessary to secure solidity in political edifices. If Prince BISMARCK thinks he can get along without them, so much the worse for him. He is very powerful; he has disposed, with a master's hand, of great obstacles and difficulties; but we fear that he has settled very little, if anything at all.

The question of the Duchies, the Austrian question, the Franco-German question, have given him opportunities of asserting his material strength and military supremacy. Has he permanently settled any of these questions? It does not seem that he has. A policy of "blood and iron" cannot, in truth, settle anything. Those who have had recourse to it in times past left to their countries legacies of responsibilities and hatred which proved a curse to them; no temporary success and predominance are worth being bought at such a price. The campaign in which Prince BISMARCK is at present engaged is quite different from his previous enterprises. He has challenged a foe whom he cannot meet on common ground. His cannons and the canons of the Church are weapons of different kinds. The position thrust on him is no longer that of a skilled tactician in ordinary warfare. It is the conscience of a portion of the German population he assails, and he acts the part of a persecutor. Such a part can be no more profitable to a Protestant ruler in the nineteenth century than it was for the Catholic Kings in the sixteenth. There is to-day no escape from the evil consequences of a conflict between civil administration and ecclesiastical authority, such as has arisen in Prussia, but separation—complete separation—of Church and State.

One of the most eloquent leaders of the Catholic party in Germany, M. WINDTHORST, is perfectly well aware of this. In the session of the 9th of March, he declared that from the increasing difficulties of the religious question there was no way to the pacification of consciences but the separation of Church and State. As an illustration, he mentioned the United States, where the Church enjoys, in her own special province, an absolute independence. In his reply, the Minister of Public Worship repudiated the principle referred to, and denied the favorable results which it is assumed to have produced in America. There, he said, people are just aroused to the inconveniences of that principle, and long for the organization by virtue of which State and Church are bound together.

In making this statement Dr. FALK either was deceived, or meant to deceive his hearers. The sight in Prussia of the evils produced by the union of Church and State is not calculated to inspire us with a desire to see the same state of things brought about here. Among the various liberties the American people enjoy, there is none with which they would less willingly part than the liberty of conscience, the freedom of the Church from State influence. This freedom is one of the surest pledges of order and peace, and Europe has to come to it sooner or later. The traditions and customs of the people may yet, here and there, preserve the bond existing between Church and State. But when once the harmony is broken, when differences have arisen, there is no remedy but a free Church in a free State.

THE COSTLINESS OF CRIME.

The property stolen in this City, on the nights of last Saturday and Sunday alone, amounted in the aggregate to the value of $1,384, which is at the annual rate of $252,580. Most of the plunder was of a kind which Mr. Montague Tigg would have described as "exceedingly low and vulgar"—clothing, and other articles with which "swell" thieves would have scorned to be burdened. However, as a straw points to the way the wind blows, the trifling depredations of last Saturday and Sunday indicate what dishonesty costs us, and it is an important subject for property-holders to consider. The expenses of carrying on the government of the City have begun to be felt as they never were felt before. The palmy days of the Ring came during a wholly exceptional period. Men were making money so fast, as they imagined, that they scarcely cared to stop to estimate their loss through plunderers, large or small. "Well, even if the taxation is ten per cent. heavier," they would say, "what then? New-York can afford it." Possibly she then could; "but," said SYDNEY SMITH, "beware of carelessness; no fortune can stand that long." Now when these same gentlemen find that their business profits have abated, say thirty per cent., while city taxation knows no abatement, nor, indeed, is likely to do so for many a long year, and there is an average fall in the value of City property this year of ten per cent., matters assume a different aspect.

We have already referred to the losses incurred by theft, but, be it remembered, these are merely the losses officially reported by the Police. What proportion of loss is so reported no one can possibly say, but every one must feel assured by the experience of himself or his friends, that a very handsome margin remains over. Why, it is scarcely possible to find a man or woman of the well-to-do class who has not lost something by theft. And then to pass to the cost of prevention. It is simply enormous. We are not now going to enter upon the question of whether our policemen are too well paid, assuming their thorough efficiency, although we may remind them that unless they maintain a high standard of usefulness that question is likely at no distant day to be raised, inasmuch as there are many who are of opinion that men fully as good as those at present in the force could be got for $1,000 a year, and point to the fact that the brothers of the men who here earn $25 a week are doing similar work in Dublin for $5.

The consideration to which we wish to-day especially to direct attention is whether more cannot be done in other ways to reduce the cost of the criminal class to the community. Is a jail in this State really a terror to the evil-doer? Does he dread the hard work and the low fare? At Sing Sing he must be always cheered by the too well-founded anticipation of a speedy escape—and at Auburn, and other places, is the discipline sufficiently deterrent? Thieves should be thoroughly made to feel that they are not merely going through a process of punishment, but of compensation and restitution. This is too much lost sight of. Here are men who have been faring sumptuously every day at the expense of tax-payers. Cannot some more efficient plan be adopted to utilize the labor of these persons, and to exact from them the utmost which is consistent with health and strength? In England such men have built the Portland Breakwater and cultivated acres of morass on Dartmoor. In St. Petersburg the drunkard's task is to do some street-cleaning before he is released. In this State we have thousands of acres of waste land on which convicts might be employed with profit to the State. A great deal of land might probably be drained, cleared, and otherwise improved by convict labor, so that it would sell, in a year or two, at a remunerative rate. What might not be done for the thorough drainage of Staten Island in this way? There might, moreover, be another advantage in rusticating our reprobates. It was found in Van Diemen's land that many lads snatched from low urban haunts, to be set down in that loveliest of islands, learned agricultural arts, and took kindly to that rural life of which they had hitherto known nothing. A New-York thief, caught young enough, would thus be sometimes tempted into a reputable career. If, too, a thief could be made to feel that he would be retained in durance until his work amounted in value to a certain percentage on his cost, this would be likely, under stringent discipline, to have a desirable effect on our bill for criminals.

THE DIPLOMATIC PROFESSION.

The diplomatists whose names have been household words in Europe during the present generation are rapidly disappearing from the scene. A few months ago there died Baron VAN DE WEYER, who so long and so ably represented the Court of Brussels at St. James', and the other day we chronicled the death of another diplomatic veteran—Count BRUNNOW. With the exception of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, who is now advancing toward the nineties, VAN DE WEYER and BRUNNOW have left scarcely any eminent men of their age and profession behind them, and within a few weeks a diplomatist belonging to the generation immediately succeeding theirs, has passed away in the person of Count DE JARNAC.

It is to be hoped that these distinguished men have left competent successors, for the value of able diplomacy is, and is likely to be, far greater than those who are not behind the scenes of the theatre of history at all appreciate. As a great authority once told the House of Commons in the course of a memorable speech on diplomatic salaries, it is not what a diplomatist does, but what he prevents being done, which renders him oftentimes so useful.

The great European Governments have for a long time shown remarkable discrimination in their selection of men for the posts which they occupy. They have, indeed, done more than this, for, having found the right man, they have kept him in the right place. Prince DE LIEVEN, whose wife played so large a part in the political and social life of London and Paris in the second quarter of this century, was in London twenty years, and we pointed out, on the occasion of the Czar's visit to England last year, that he would be received by the same Ambassador who received his father thirty years ago. BUNSEN, who represented Prussia at a very important period, was linked with the country to which he was accredited by the circumstance of his wife being English; the late Count DE JARNAC was the son and husband of English women, and was himself a great Irish squire; the present German Ambassador at St. James' is married to the sister of a Scotch Earl; and Count FLAHAULT, who represented St. James' under NAPOLEON III., was the husband of a Scotch peeress in her own right, and grandfather of the present Marquis of LANSDOWNE.

This sort of connection is very valuable to a diplomatist. It leads him into the social life of the country to which he is accredited, causes him to become thoroughly acquainted with its temper and feelings, and thus enables him to attach a right value to what is said and done; for we in private life all know into what blunders men may fall by being imperfectly acquainted with a man's ways. People would oftentimes be astonished to learn the dangers that men of tact, ability, and address have averted. The orator is applauded, the Minister's sagacious policy approved, the lawyer's acuteness regarded as marvelous, but who recognizes the ability exhibited by the diplomatist? In this country we do not so often stand in need of skillful dipomatists, but it is very essential that we should always be supplied with a few men who are by education and natural ability qualified for the calling. Who, for example, can measure the extent of trouble which may have been averted by the presence of Mr. ADAMS in London at a critical period? Special missions on the part of men of natural capacity may do well enough sometimes, but there always are chances of difficulties occurring to demand on the part of a diplomatist a thorough knowledge of men, manners, and public events. Foreign countries, recognizing the fact that prices have risen enormously in this country since the war, have, in many cases, made special allowances to their representatives; but, while every one is aware how enormous has been the rise in prices at Paris, and how considerable at London, during the last fifteen years, the emoluments of our Ministers there continue, we believe, precisely as before. The argument that there are fifty men who would be delighted to take the places notwithstanding, is not entitled to consideration, for such men would not have those qualities which are essential in the representatives of the United States at important posts.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

FIRST OPEN DEMONSTRATION AT WILKESBARRE — A PROCESSION OF MINERS MARCHES THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE CITY.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 17.—The first open demonstration by the miners of this section took place to-day. At an early hour this afternoon a procession of 1,000 men from Sugar Notch, Warrior Run, and Nanticoke marched through a part of the city. Their approach had not been heralded, and neither the authorities nor anyone else in the city knew anything of their movements until they were on their way into the city. They were a motley and rough looking crowd. Their officers were mounted, and the commander was dressed in a gray uniform, the same as worn by the militia of this State. They had a drum corps, two brass bands, and carried the Stars and Stripes and a large number of banners bearing various devices, some of which were profane and obscene. Following are some of their mottoes: "If union is strenth, Sugar Notch is a Samson;" "Our cause is just and we will win;" "While we've a crust we'll not give in;" "Traitors should be branded with the mark of Cain;" "Bribers and betrayers are useless; our union is noble and strong;" "No surrender till hell freezes over, and then we'll crawl out under the ice." Two men carried a minature scaffold with an effigy dressed in a miner's garb suspended from it by a rope around the neck. It bore the inscription: "A model betrayer and blackguard." One banner had a representation of a man being shot from behind, and above were the words "A traitor's doom." The procession did not stop in the city, and no riotous conduct was manifested. The men bore no arms that were visible. It is not known whether all in the procession were there of their own free will, or whether, as in the Hazleton section, a large number were compelled to march whether willing or not. This demonstration was for the purpose of intimidating such as are tired of the strike and wish to go to work. Following the threats at Kingston, as it does, it will have a strong effect. The strikers claim that they have a full treasury, and that money is sent to them every few days from Hyde Park and other sections. The prospect of resuming work before the Summer months is very poor.

LOUISIANA.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FULLY REORGANIZED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—The House of Representatives completed its reorganization to-day by electing Tresevant Clerk, and other Conservative officers. The terms of the award were carried out in the Senate by unseating Elam, (Dem.,) and by seating F. S. Goode, (Dem.,) in place of Crozier, colored, (Rep.) A joint resolution recognizing the Kellogg Government was adopted, with only two dissenting votes. During the day a large number of reform bills were introduced.

CUBA.

DEATH OF THE INSURGENT COL. PEPILLO GONZALEZ.

HAVANA, April 17.—The insurgent Col. Pepillo Gonzalez has died from lockjaw resulting from wounds received in action.

OBITUARY.

ANDREW J. HAMILTON, OF TEXAS.

Gen. Andrew Jackson Hamilton, of Texas, died at Austin, that State, on Sunday morning, 11th inst. He had been afflicted with consumption some months, and had recently returned from Savannah somewhat improved, but burst a blood vessel while coughing, and died almost instantly. Gen. Hamilton was born, reared, and educated in the State of Alabama. He studied law and entered on the practice of his profession in that State, but emigrated to Texas about the year 1843 and settled at La Grange, on the Colorado, where he soon took a prominent position at the Bar, which even then embraced some men of commanding talent. Two or three years later Gen. Hamilton removed to the City of Austin, and took his place among the foremost lawyers of the State. In 1847 he was elected to the Legislature, and served in that body several sessions. He was afterward Attorney General of the State, and in 1859 was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, where he served until the expiration of the term and the inauguration of President Lincoln. He was elected as a Union man, and on his way to Washington in November, 1861, amid the wild excitement that preceded the war, made elaborate Union speeches at Brenham and Galveston in opposition to secession. He did not return to Texas after the adjournment, but before the end of the war received a Major General's commission in the Union army, and proceeded to Metamoras on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, with the ostensible object of invading Texas. He, however, never set any expedition on foot, and, as far as is known, had no soldiers to command. In 1865 he returned to Texas as Provisional Governor, with a commission from the President, and retained the office until the election of Gov. Throckmorton in 1866. When Throckmorton was afterward deposed by the military, Gov. Pease received the appointment of Governor, and Gen. Hamilton was made a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was a member of the convention which formed the present State Constitution, and was the author of one of the provisions re-enfranchising the large class of white voters who had been excluded from suffrage at the previous elections succeeding the war. At the first election under the present Constitution Gen. Hamilton was independent candidate for Governor against E. J. Davis. He was a brother of United States Senator M. C. Hamilton.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 17.—The quantity of coal sent from this region last week was 11,889 tons, against 82,486 tons for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 70,597 tons. The supply sent from the regions from which returns have been received for the week, is 157,916 tons of anthracite, independent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, from which no returns have been received; and 89,657 tons bituminous—for the week, 247,573 tons, against 378,845 tons for the corresponding week last year; decrease, 131,272 tons. The whole supply sent from all the regions so far this year is 3,295,567 tons, against 4,124,837 tons to the same period last year; decrease, 829,270 tons. The decrease in the supply of anthracite is 954,718 tons.

GEN. HAYES DECLINES.

The Dayton *Journal* has been authorized by Gen. R. B. Hayes to say that, on account of his private affairs, he cannot consent to the use of his name as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. In a letter to the editor of the *Journal*, he says: "I can't consent—this is final." So, adds the *Journal*, however much Republicans will regret this decision, it is plain that they will have to look for the next best man for a candidate.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' matinée concert, which took place at Steinway Hall yesterday, was probably the last entertainment to be given by that gentleman before he takes up his summer abode at the Central Park Garden. During yesterday's performance, the music from "Die Walkuere" and "Die Meistersinger," vocal and instrumental, was repeated. It produced a deep impression, the broad phrases rolling forth with what seemed to be resistless force, and fairly carrying the hearer into dream-land; if the power of its charm is so great when the context is wanting, its beauty and eloquence must indeed be matchless when enjoyed as part of a grand and well-proportioned whole. Mr. Bischoff, although still so nervous as to be very uncertain, sang better than on Friday night, and appears likely to approve himself, thanks to an excellent voice and exceptional fire of delivery, a capital interpreter of Wagner. Two additional vocal numbers were supplied by Miss Cary, who rendered "Voi che sapete" and "Non conosci," from "Mignon," the latter composition, by the way, compelling the contralto to rather force her voice on its highest tones. The orchestral pieces were Mendelssohn's "Reformation" Symphony, the overture to "Leonore" No. 2, Schumann's "Abendlied" and Haydn's "Serenade," for string band.

THE ITALIAN OPERA—NOTES.

A representation of "Ernani" is promised for to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music. Miss Mohalbi, a young American lady, *malgré* her singular name, is to make her début as *Elvira*....Mlle. Aimée continues at the Lyceum Theatre. She is to appear nightly in "La Jolie Parfumeuse," a special matinée recital of that vivacious work being set down besides for Wednesday afternoon....Mr. F. Bergner, the well-known violoncellist, will give a concert at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening....Mr. Robert Goldbeck announces a concert for Friday evening, at Steinway Hall. He is to have the co-operation of Misses Finch, Oliver, and Beebe, of Messrs. Bush, Nilsen, Rockwood, Beckett, and Aiken, and of a string quartet....During the recent season of English opera in Brooklyn, Mrs. Kate Reed, a New-York lady, made her début in "Maritana." Mlle Ridenti—for Mrs. Reed assumed this name, under which, in fact, she has sung in Italy—has a voice of considerable sweetness and volume. Nervousness rather interfered with her execution of *Maritana's* music in the first act, but sufficient proof was afforded that the performer had more than ordinary command over the difficulties of florid writing, and that she possesses method and taste. As an actress, Mlle. Ridenti was exceedingly successful, and her personation deserves mention as marked by exceptional vivacity and grace. Her début, in brief, was a gratifying earnest of what may be expected of her if she perseveres in the profession.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man" was reproduced at Wallack's Theatre last evening, and that agreeable play, with the strong "cast," to which attention has often been directed in these columns, is to keep the boards until Wednesday, when "The Road to Ruin" will be brought out. Mr. John Gilbert is to personate *Old Dornton* in this sterling work, and Mr. H. J. Montague will portray *Harry Dornton*, while Mr. Beckett and the well-known and well-liked associates of these gentlemen, are to divide among themselves the remaining rôles. An excellent representation can be depended upon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The nightly repetition of "The Big Bonanza," and its matinée recital every Saturday afternoon, continue to be the text of all announcements from the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Last evening President Grant enjoyed the performance, and no doubt before "The Big Bonanza" is withdrawn, all representative persons the land over will have done as much. We now question the probability of witnessing any of the novelties "underlined" for this season, and Midsummer is quite as likely to find "The Big Bonanza" before the public, as the snow-storms which are likely to be timely during the present week.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Two Orphans" is to be acted every evening and at Saturday matinées until further notice. It is at present quite positive that the season at the Union Square Theatre will be brought to a close with this drama, about the interest and impressiveness of which there can be but one opinion.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The representations of "Henry V." at Booth's are to end with the present week. On Monday, April 26, Miss Neilson enters upon a brief engagement. She is to act in "Amy Robsart," a drama by Halliday, in which she appeared with great success during her first sojourn in this City. Miss Neilson requires no introduction to the public. She has just concluded a brilliant engagement of 100 nights, under the management of Mr. Max Strakosch, and her representations at Booth's are intended to round off her third season in America, which is to preface a term of repose to extend over a full twelvemonth. On Thursday, Mr. George Rignold benefited by a matinée entertainment at Booth's, when "The Lady of Lyons" and "Black-Eyed Susan" were rendered. Miss Fanny Davenport, in Bulwer's play, shared the honors of the affair with the *bénéficiaire*.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The spectacle of "Ahmed" may be witnessed during this week, and during this week only, at the Grand Opera-house. Miss Ada Richmond will assume the titular rôle on and after to-morrow night, but in other respects the cast of the piece is to remain unchanged. Its rich and artistic stage attire ought to be viewed by everybody once at least.

MR. MORRISSEY'S BENEFIT.

The matinée entertainment by which Mr. J. W. Morrissey, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is to profit, will take place on Wednesday next. Scenes from "The Big Bonanza" and "The School for Scandal," by the Fifth Avenue Theatre company, and a miscellaneous programme, in the interpretation of which Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mlle. Aimée, Miss Lina Mayr, Miss Clara Perl, and Signor Orlandini are to be concerned, are to constitute the attraction.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

Mr. Frank Mayo's last performances are announced at the Park Theatre, "Davy Crockett" continuing to be the play....The committee having the Bryant Benefit in charge, state that matinées will be held at all the City theatres, and at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next, the gross receipts of which will accrue to a fund intended to meet the wants of Mr. Bryant's children. Tickets of admission to any one entertainment are to cost $1; the programmes of the different houses will be made public hereafter...."Around the World in Eighty Days" is to be withdrawn from the stage of the Bowery Theatre after this week....Among the novel features of this week's entertainments at the Theatre Comique are to be the feats of King Sarbro, and some fresh scenes by Messrs. Harrigan and Hart....Mr. Tony Pastor will give a grand representation at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, when Miss Ella Wesner, Messrs. Sanford and Wilson, the Garnellas, Mr. Pastor himself, and a host of "specialty performers," are to interpret a programme of exceptional length and variety....The Olympic Theatre will to-morrow renew its attractions....The town has this week been laughing heartily over the nightly spelling-match between the San Francisco Minstrels, and as one cannot have too much of a good thing, a few additional opportunities to view that hilarious contest are to be afforded....The Colosseum may be visited this evening, as well as daily and nightly throughout the week; a series of illustrations to Mr. Beecher's "Life of Christ" is referred to as worthy of particular attention.

PROBABLE MURDER IN A NEWARK SALOON.

A stabbing affray, which will undoubtedly result in the death of the victim, occurred in Newark, N. J., between 10 and 11 o'clock last night. Peter Mulligan and Philip Lynch, two Newark roughs, went to a saloon on the corner of Canfield and Halsey streets, to "get satisfaction," as they termed it, of a man named Bennett. The doors were closed against them, but were finally, [illegible] reason opened. Mulligan was about to go in when an Italian, whose name has not yet been ascertained, passed out, and as he walked by plunged a stiletto into Mulligan's left side. He passed right on without saying a word, and with as little apparent concern as though nothing had happened. Mulligan exclaimed, "I am stabbed," and his friends carried him to the station-house. A physician was called in, and after examining the man gave it as his opinion that the lung was penetrated, and that it is impossible for the man to live. Detectives were sent out immediately by Chief Wambold to look for the Italian, but up to midnight he had not been arrested.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 18—1 A. M.—Cold and partly cloudy weather continues in the lake region, New-England, the Middle States, and Ohio Valley, with westerly winds and areas of snow in the lake region. Clear weather prevails in the remaining districts, with westerly winds and cooler weather in the South Atlantic States, and light, variable winds and a slight rise of temperature in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The barometer is lowest off the New-England coast and highest in the South-west. The rivers have risen at Leavenworth and La Crosse and fallen at Little Rock, Omaha, Memphis, Evansville, and Paducah.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the South-west, generally clear and warmer weather will prevail, with easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the lake region and Ohio Valley partly cloudy weather, low and slowly rising temperature, westerly to southerly winds, slight changes in barometer, and areas of light snow near Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

For New-England and the Middle States, continued cold and partly cloudy weather, with north-westerly to south-westerly winds, slowly rising barometer, and possibly areas of snow.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, clear and cool weather, with northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer east of Mississippi.

The Ohio River will fall slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	44°	29°	3:30 P. M.	36°	37°
6 A. M.	43°	28°	6 P. M.	37°	32°
9 A. M.	39°	32°	9 P. M.	35°	30°
12 M.	40°	32°	12 P. M.	34°	26°

Average temperature yesterday.........30¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........38½°
Average temperature for week.........43°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year.........41 2-7°

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.738 inches; maximum, at 2 P. M. April 12, 29.955 inches; minimum, at 5 P. M. April 16, 29.485 inches; range, .470 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 42.5°; maximum, at 3 P. M. April 11, 66.°; minimum, at 6 A. M. April 17, 29.°; range, 37°. Remarks.—April 12, snow from 3 A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .10 inch. April 13, snow from 0 A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .87 inch. April 14, snow from 0 A. M. to 3 A. M.; amount of water, .14 inch. April 16, rain from 1 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.; amount of water, .10 inch.; total amount of water per week, 1.21 inches. Depth of snow, 10 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,430 miles.

THE COLD SPELL.

REPORTS FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 17.—Dispatches from various points in Michigan, Northern Illinois, and Iowa, state that owing to the severe weather that has prevailed for the last forty-eight hours small fruits, apples and peaches are killed in many localities and in some cases the trees themselves. High winds have prevailed throughout the above-mentioned section, and the thermometer has ranged from 8° to 20° above zero for some time.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 17.—A heavy west and north-west wind has been prevailing here for the last thirty-six hours, extending as far south as Montgomery, Ala. This morning the ice here is a quarter of an inch thick, and it is very cold. There is ice an eighth of an inch thick at Corinth, Miss., and all exposed vegetation is frozen. It is believed that all fruit, cotton, and wheat in this and the adjoining States have been seriously injured, if not entirely killed. The thermometer is down to 26° here, and was 42° in Montgomery, Ala., this morning.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—The concluding races of the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club came off to-day. The track was in good condition, the weather clear and pleasant, and the attendance very large. The racing was excellent. The first race was the Fortuna Stakes, one mile and a half, for three-year olds; $25 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added. There were 14 nominations. Six horses started. The race was won easily by Ascension by a length; Pauline Sprague second, Warfare third, beating Mignon and Mainsail. Time, 2:43. In the pools last night Ascension and Leap Year brought $25, Mignon and Pauline Sprague $50, Mainsail $100, and Warfare $25. On the track, to-day, Cottrill's entries were even against the field. The second contest was the Consolation Race, one mile, for horses that had run and not won during the meeting; club purse, $400; first horse $300, second $75, third $25. Sweet Bay came in first by a length; Puss Broadnax second, Pauline Sprague third. Highwayman, Port Leonard, Mignon, and Mildew in the order named came in after the third horse. In the pools last night Puss Broadnax brought $300; Sweet Bay, $128; Mildew, $140; Highwayman, $124. Pauline Sprague, Mignon, and Port Leonard, $100 each. On the track to-day the betting was unchanged.

The third contest was a race of four mile heats, for all ages; Club purse, $1,200; first horse, $1,000; second, $200. The summary is as follows:

Falmouth	3	1	1
Galway	1	2	2
Colonel Nelligan	2	3	r.o.

Time—7:45½, 7:48, 8:00½.

In the pools last night Galway brought $244; Falmouth, $200; Colonel Nelligan, $160. The betting was the same to-day.

A FULMINATE EXPLOSION.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—While John Donohue was mixing the ingredients of the fulminate used in the manufacture of percussion caps and cartridges, in a small building connected with the Winchester Arms Factory, this forenoon, an explosion blew him into pieces, portions of his body being carried 100 feet. No one else was injured. Donohue had mixed fulminate for eighteen years.

JUDGE FULLERTON'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 17.—Ex-Judge William Fullerton, of Tilton's counsel in the Beecher trial, is still at his Summer residence in this city. His health is improving.

WORDS TO BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. JOHN MANNING, advertising agent of New-York, understands the science of advertising as well as any man living, and the following extracts from a recent advertisement of his in a New-York paper, contain about as much condensed wisdom on this subject as can possibly be condensed in the same space:

Whoever would attract more than his share of patronage in business must make greater efforts than his competitors in some form or other. If his store is in a great public thoroughfare, that will be very effective; if he has been long established, and has acquired the good-will of many customers, that fact will also be of some value; and if to these is added an attractive stock of goods, and he employs intelligent and experienced salesmen, then he has complied with the conditions in business that usually insure success.

Newspaper advertising is now recognized by business men having faith in their own wares as the best of all possible salesmen—one who never sleeps and is never weary—who goes after business early and late—who accosts the merchant in his shop, the lawyer in his office, the student in his study, the cultivated woman at the family fireside—who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to a million people each day, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner.

Newspaper advertising secures a business connection on the most permanent and independent basis; and is, in a certain sense, a guarantee to the customer of fair and moderate prices. Experience has shown that the dealer whose wares have obtained a public celebrity is not only enabled to sell, but is forced to sell at reasonable rates, and to furnish a good article.

Newspaper advertising is an art. It is not enough alone to advertise. It is necessary, in order to win success, to employ the best skill, as being both the best and by many times the cheapest.—*Editorial from St. Louis Republican.*

A FORGERY DETECTED.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE NASSAU BANK OF THIS CITY.

THE CHARMING YOUNG WIDOW CAUGHT IN THE ACT—NINETEEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS SAVED BY MR. MATTESON, THE PAYING TELLER—THE LADY TRAPPED, CHASED, AND CAGED—HER CONTRADICTORY STORIES—NO CLUE TO HER ACCOMPLICES.

Yesterday morning a neatly-dressed petite brunette entered the Nassau Bank, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, and after searching her reticule drew therefrom a check for $19,400, purporting to have been drawn by Warden, Mitchell & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, and presented it to the Paying Teller, Mr. Matteson. Although the amount was made payable to order, Mr. Matteson would not hand the money to the pretty little widow, so he referred her to the officers of the bank, and invited her to step into the rear office until the matter could be decided in her favor. She accepted the courtesy, and was shown into the officers' room, and on being questioned said she was a German and a widow, who recently sold her late husband's farm in Springfield, Ohio, and the check covered the amount it brought. She was entertained by the officers long enough to enable them to telegraph to Springfield to the parties whose names appeared on the paper, and to learn that the check was a forgery, and Mr. Matteson likewise made the additional discovery that the Nassau Bank had paid, some weeks ago, a check drawn by the same firm, bearing precisely the same number as that now presented by the sweet little widow. The signatures on both being compared, fully established the bogus character of the widow, and on receipt of Warden & Mitchell's telegram denying having ever drawn the check for $19,400, the bank officials sent for Superintendent Walling, who came at once, followed by two detectives, Brown and Hart, whom he stationed outside and entered himself to develop a plan to entrap the widow and her accomplices. He made himself master of the situation, and immediately, in the most off-hand manner imaginable, told the Nassau Bank people to let the lady go, and off she went to meet her mother at the St. Nicholas Hotel, as she told the gentlemen who had been entertaining her. At first she went along Nassau to Spruce street, through it, around the block once or twice, and then it was evident to Messrs. Brown and Hart, who had been quietly shadowing her, that she was aware of the fact. She determined on a new plan of action, and putting it into execution hailed a Third avenue car, stepped in and rode up to Spring street. The officers were with her, and she knew it. Not pretending to any such knowledge, however, she daintily gathered up her skirts and proceeded through Spring street to Broadway, still followed by the inexorable Brown and Hart, who could not take their eyes off her trim little figure. Feeling her situation growing desperate, the widow tripped into a hallway and was about to ascend the stairs which led to innumerable offices above, when Mr. Brown, fearful lest she should find another exit and escape, determined to prevent her, so he rushed up the stairs ahead of her and completely outwitted the Springfield relict. Hart was behind her, mounting leisurely, and ready to see that she did not suddenly change her mind and retreat as rapidly as she had entered. The lady saw that she was ensnared, and turning to Hart, asked him if he could speak German. Yes, he replied in the same tongue, and the lady stopped on the stairway to converse with him. "I have sought my mother here," said she in German, "but I cannot remember the address of the office whereat I was to meet her. But this will not matter, as she will be at the St. Nicholas Hotel when I get there." "Indeed," said Hart. "Yes; we came from Springfield and are stopping there; that is, mother was to meet me there." "Well, as you are a stranger in the City," said the obliging officer, "I will go over to the hotel with you and help you to find her." The widow, though she did not relish this, could not decline the proffered escort, so they both started across Broadway to the St. Nicholas. Hart and his fair companion went up to the desk and inquired for the mother, Mrs. Pell, or Blank; but she had not come, and, strange to say, the young lady's name did not appear on the register. Indeed, stranger still, the clerk did not recollect having ever seen her before. In this state of things, and as her relictship was about to leave the hotel, Hart and Brown thought they had better solve the mystery for themselves by taking her into custody. They did so, and walked her off to the Tombs, where she gave her name as Caroline Pell, aged nineteen, and newly arrived in this country from Germany. As it was late in the day, Justice Smith remanded her until this morning, when a full examination will be had in her case.

The officers took their prisoner to Police head-quarters and locked her up in one of the strong rooms, and she was visited about an hour later by Superintendent Walling and Detective Von Gerichten. The latter speaks German fluently, and under the Superintendent's direction elicited the following answers to his close cross-examination: "My name is Caroline. I arrived in this country from Germany in the steam-ship Schiller on Wednesday last. I do not speak or understand English, and am in mourning for my father, who died prior to my departure from Germany. During the passage to America I made the acquaintance of a man named Aloise Hammer. I ought to have said I got acquainted with him in Hamburg and came here with him. He it was who told me that he had this check on the bank, and after he had lived at a house, I cannot describe, in Hoboken, since our arrival, dispatched me to the bank this morning to get the money, telling me to meet him with it at the St. Nicholas Hotel." The rest has been told.

To continue, however, the unfortunate girl wept bitterly during her examination by the Police officers, and later, when a TIMES reporter, in company with the Superintendent, visited her, she held out her hand pleadingly, and with tears in her eyes asked piteously why she was shut up in that lonely room. She was told her imprisonment was for attempting to pass a forged check, and she was urged to divulge something that would lead to the arrest of those who had inveigled her into such a horrible dilemma. She obstinately refused to throw any light on the subject. Therefore the Superintendent has taken steps to follow up the case from the data he possesses. The crew of the Schiller were sent for to ascertain whether any of them could identify the prisoner as a passenger during their last voyage from Germany, and if they could, to get, if possible, from them some description that might lead to the capture of Aloise Hammer. What the result may be is very doubtful, of course; but two things are apparent, viz.: The forgery was bungled at the outset, and the girl must be new to the business of passing bogus checks, or she never would have gone into the bank officers' room if she knew the check was a forgery. She is young, pretty, and evidently fearful of the evil consequences of her act.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE FORCE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

The late John C. Force, of Brooklyn, collected during his life several representative paintings of the English school that flourished during the first half of the present century, and these are now to be offered for sale by auction on the 21st, 22d, and 23d inst. The paintings, which are now on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery, are unfortunately not in good condition as to cleanliness. If a little of the cleaner's art had been expended on them, and a layer or two of dirt washed away, they would have appeared to much better advantage than they do at present. This, however, has nothing to do with their artistic merit. The most notable among them is "The Hound's Dream," by Thomas Earl, which is well known through the medium of the engraving. This is a remarkably strong and fine work, quite equal, we should say, to many of Landseer's. The hound, which is of the kind used in England for fox-hunting, is asleep by the kitchen hearth, but in his dreams he is once more in the hunting-field, sharing in its joys and perils. "The Wounded War Horse" is another good work, which, we believe, has also been engraved. The pain the animal suffers from the gaping wound in its thigh is finely expressed in the attitude, the drooping head, and the relaxed muscles. By the two Herrings there are some capital studies of fine-limbed thoroughbreds and gigantic farm-horses; by Shayer, some large marine pieces, which, though not exactly in the style that will be likely to please modern connoisseurs, are by no means lacking in artistic merit. The work in which the old lady is serving out a morning dram to the fishermen standing around her, is perhaps the best. From Doughty there is a small but good landscape; also one by Danby, Jr.; some studies of canine life by George Armfield, who excels in the painting of the silky-haired and bright-eyed spaniel; some works by Rolfe, and one attributed to George Moreland. The brown tree, without which, as Sir George Beaumont insisted, no landscape could be considered complete, is there, but the composition looks rather weak and colorless. From Schaefels, whose works were once favorites here, there is a large composition representing the arrival of the Royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, at one of the German ports. It would, perhaps, be difficult for any artist to display much imagination in depicting such a scene. Schaefels has not attempted it, but has given the bare facts, and very well he has done it, making a strong and effective picture. From De Vos there is also a good and vigorous work, and from Mignot a Winter scene, with smaller specimens by J. G. Brown, Gignoux, S. J. Guy, Nehlig, George Inness, A. F. Tait, William Hart, Cropsey, and others.

The collection is, taking it altogether, an interesting one, from the fact of its containing specimens of the work of men whose pictures are rarely seen here. Imagination was not their forte, that is quite evident, but they studied and painted conscientiously. There is no skimp work to be found, and there is no mistaking the artist's meaning. His theme is worked out, and if he has not introduced much sentiment he has, on the other hand, not spoiled his work by attempting to paint that which never existed.

SALE AT MATHEW'S ART GALLERY.

The sale of pictures at Mathew's Art Gallery, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty street, was continued yesterday, on the same terms as those of the previous day. The prices obtained, including frames, are as follows: No. 61, "At the Well," by P. Rossiter, $9; No. 62, two sketches, by Thomas Cole, $5 each; No. 63, "Harvest Scene, Clifton, Ohio," J. C. Eaton, $8; No. 64, "Flowers," Redmond Fay, $24; No. 65, "He Couldn't Help It," John Donaghy, $27; No. 66, "Commencing Argument," T. Jones, $16; No. 67, "Old Towers—Lake Geneva," W. Blackman, $20; No. 68, "View on the Moselle," E. Gay, $23 50; No. 69, "A Nook in the Green River, Berkshire, Mass.," Church, $23; No. 70, "Brook in Sunlight," Mrs. Beers, $48; No. 71, "Marine," J. O. Davidson, $58; No. 72, "On the Thames," E. Morley, $21; No. 73, "Near Gravesend, England," Morley, $21; No. 74, "The Prize," De Luce, $50; No. 75, "Landscape and Cattle," W. F. Hulk, $30; No. 76, "Fish Market, Holland," R. Gravvanger, $21; "Early Snow," P. Williot, $83; Nos. 78 and 79, "On the Rocks" and "Disabled," (companions,) $37 50 each; No. 80, "Flowers by Gaslight," J. B. Hardy, $52 50; No. 81, "Lake Scene, England," E. Boddington, $18 50; No. 82, "Marketing, Holland," A. Vermeulen, $38 50; No. 83, "Vegetable Market, Holland," same artist, $37; No. 84, "Keen Valley, Adirondacks," Laura Woodward, $43; No. 85, "Autumn—Cascade Valley on the Susquehanna," $32; No. 86a, "A Foggy Sunrise," A. Perkins, $30; No. 86, "Moonlight—Salmon Fishing," (formerly owned by Thomas Jefferson,) $60; No. 87, "Off with the Old Love and on with the New," Elizabeth Murray, $45; No. 88, "The Shelter," J. C. Thom, $33; No. 89, "The Opportunity," F. De Buel, $32; No. 89, "Fruit," William Brown, $20; No. 90, "River View in Normandy," J. Pierson, $37; No. 91, "Warwick Castle, England," F. A. Richards, $83 50; No. 92, "Choice Fruit," G. W. Harris, $90; No. 93, "Trout Streams in Pennsylvania," W. Holberton, $150; Nos. 94 and 95, "Dead Calm on the French Coast," and "The Wreck," A. Herve, at $71 and $65, respectively; No. 96, "William the Silent and Maurice of Nassau," a fine, large picture, by F. A. Franstadt, of Antwerp, was withdrawn, the auctioneer refusing to start it for less than $200, which offer he failed to obtain; No. 97, "Summer," F. F. Herring, $97 50; No. 98, "The Young Mother," D. De La Mar, $86; No. 99, "Stable—Noontime," W. J. Boorgard, $43; No. 100, "Autumn," W. Hart, $65; No. 101, "Moonlight in the Bay," E. Morgan, $235; No. 102, "Sheep, Goat, and Chickens," F. Van Severdonck, $142 50; No. 103, "Mountain Brook," A. Parton, $36; No. 104, "Landscape," J. W. Casilear, $39; No. 105, "Morning on the Willamette River, Oregon," Albert Bierstadt, $150; No. 106, "Sunset, Narragansett," M. F. H. de Haas, $200 50; No. 107, "You Can't Have Them," S. J. Guy, $375; No. 108, "Flowers," G. H. Hall, $90; No. 109, "Sunset in the Woods," J. C. Thom, $102; No. 110, "The Wreck," Von Beest, $230; No. 111, "Clear Lake, Cal.," H. Young, $87 50; No. 112, "Sunset after a Storm, Adirondacks," C. H. Chapin, $110; No. 113, "Marine—Coast of Massachusetts," W. F. De Haas, $340; No. 114, "Landscape—Catskills," J. H. Dolph, $275; No. 115, "Landscape—The Hudson at Saugerties," J. Fairman, $450; No. 116, "Midday, Claverack Creek," A. Parton, $79; No. 117, "Landscape," Mrs. Beers, $23; No. 118, "On the Upper Hudson," J. Pope, $60; No. 119, "Caught," V. De Vos, $34 50; Nos. 120 and 121, "Une Aime de la Famille" and "Un Ami de la Famille," H. E. Reyntjens, $59 each; No. 122, "On the Mediterranean Coast," J. F. Kensett, deceased, $15; No. 123, "Landscape," J. R. Brevort, $48; No. 124, "Moonlight," E. Parton, $14 50. This concluded the regular day's sale, after which a few unimportant pieces were put up and disposed of at low prices.

THE PROPOSED COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

A MILLIONAIRE'S MUNIFICENT GIFT—SKETCH OF THE NEW ENTERPRISE—A MODEL SCHOOL OF MUSIC—WAGNER TO BE INVITED TO ASSUME THE MANAGEMENT.

The statements which have gone the rounds of the press during the past month or two in relation to a proposed college of music, to be founded in New-York and endowed largely by an unknown gentleman, are now verified by a responsible person, and the outlines of a scheme of vast interest to the music-loving public have been given by Dr. Elmer, of No. 206 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Elmer stated yesterday to a TIMES reporter that, among his patients, was an old gentleman who was possessed of some millions of dollars' worth of property, but who had no children and only one near relation. The old gentleman determined to found some institution that would perpetuate his name, and, at the same time, be a source of good to the public, and consulted Dr. Elmer in the matter, asking his advice. Dr. Elmer at first advised him to build and endow a hospital for consumptives, but the old gentleman did not like the idea. He desired to do something that would distinguish his name in a more popular way. The hospital he did not think would appeal to the attention and sympathy of the public as he would wish. Dr. Elmer reflected on the subject for some time, and at length proposed the founding of a great musical college. He scarcely thought, he said, that the idea would receive the old gentleman's approval at first, but somewhat to his astonishment, it seemed to be just the thing desired, and he was requested to draw up the plan of such a college, which he did. This sketch was not intended for publication, but it pleased the old gentleman so much that he determined to have it printed and distributed in pamphlet form, in order to determine the feeling of the public in relation to such an enterprise. This was accordingly done, and a very favorable reception was given to the idea by all who were approached on the subject.

The pamphlet in question, without mentioning names, states that a gentleman of New-York, of ample means, proposed to establish and endow in his lifetime a college of music, designed to afford an opportunity to all who wished to attain perfection in the art of music, and to erect a building of great architectural beauty and grand proportions, with all necessary appliances for the purposes of both a school of music and the rendition of the works of the great masters, for public entertainments and instruction. The proposed public entertainments are oratorio, symphony, chamber and grand concerts, and a new style of musical moral drama. It is proposed first to assist those fitted by nature to acquire a musical education, whether rich or poor, affording them facilities such as cannot be obtained elsewhere. This is to be done by employing the very best talent to be obtained in the world for instructing pupils from the first rudiments in music to a thorough and complete education, including tuition in the languages necessary to a first-class musical education. The college is to be dedicated to the daughters of America, but is not to exclude male students. The curriculum includes the study of all musical instruments, as well as elocution and vocal music of all kinds, from madrigal to oratorio. The degree of Doctor of Music will be established and conferred upon students qualified to receive it. Students who prefer it will be admitted without fee on condition that they devote (when qualified) a portion of their time to teaching or assisting in public entertainments.

The general features of the building which it is proposed to erect are given in the pamphlet in considerable detail. It is to be "about 300 feet long and 200 feet wide, with a magnificent tower," and will contain, in addition to the concert-halls, all the class-rooms, offices, dressing-rooms, &c., which will be necessary for the complete carrying out of the details of the plan.

So favorable was the reception of this pamphlet by all to whom it was sent that the prospective benefactor resolved to push the matter to as speedy a conclusion as possible. A bill was accordingly prepared to incorporate the proposed college under a special charter, and introduced in the Senate, where it passed without opposition. It has been favorably reported in the Assembly, and is expected to pass that body during the coming week. Should this expectation prove correct, a Board of Trustees will be immediately selected, all the provisions having been made for commencing operations. The amount of the endowment expected has been placed by some at $5,000,000, and it is possible that this figure will be the net result of an administration of the estate settled on the college by will. Meantime, however, $1,000,000 at least are secured for a beginning, and the old gentleman, who refuses to allow his name to be mentioned until the charter is obtained and the enterprise fairly begun, has signed a will by which the whole of his estate will ultimately devolve to the benefit of the college. This public benefactor owns property in this City which his lawyer estimates at not less than $2,000,000 at the lowest valuation, and property outside the City limits to an equal amount. A life interest in about $250,000 of this estate is bequeathed to several relatives, and at their death passes to the college.

Dr Elmer will be one of the Trustees, and will probably aid in the selection of the board. Only one other gentleman, Mr. D. A. Kingsland, has yet been spoken to in relation to becoming a Trustee, but it is expected that there will be no difficulty in obtaining an unexceptionable board. Mr. Charles D. Tiffany, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Witthaus are spoken of as three probable members of this board. Upon the organization of this board, the appointment of the Faculty will be the first labor. It is hoped by those interested that Herr Wagner will be placed at the head of the college. If money and persuasion can bring him he will probably come. Theodore Thomas will probably be offered a position in the Faculty, as will also Drs. Pearce and Damrosch. No other names have been decided upon, but no pains will be spared to secure the best talent in the market.

The probable location of the building to be erected will be the site now occupied by Barnum's Hippodrome. This is held by Mr. Barnum under a lease which runs until next Fall, and on the expiration of that term the work of building the new college is expected to commence. As the erection of the building will perhaps be a work of years, the school of music will be started in temporary quarters; but it is confidently expected that in the succeeding Fall the first classes will be formed in the new college.

VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

A committee of the New York Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, appointed to consider the propriety of ornamenting the graves of their deceased comrades on Decoration Day, at a meeting held on Thursday evening last, recommended that the Association decorate the graves of such of their heroes as are buried in this city and vicinity, either as an independent body or in connection with other military organizations.

BY ALL MEANS

Banish dullness and renew your lease of vigorous life by the luxury of Russian baths, to be had nowhere else in such perfection as at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel."—*Commercial.*

IF YOU have not yet tried the WARWICK COLLAR, do so at once. It is stylish, and looks better than any other collar.—*Exchange.*

Clothing.

All who buy clothing are invited to examine the stock and assortment offered by us at our store, corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

Every garment is made in the best manner, of the best material, and in the latest style, by the best and most experienced cutters for custom work in this City.

Gents' furnishing goods in every variety, and of the best make, and at uniform prices.—*Advertisement.*

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—The WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE is to-day the simplest, most perfect, most easily operated, best made, most durable, and in every way most valuable sewing-machine in existence, and it is sold $15 less than all other first-class machines.

It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Fourth street, Brooklyn; No. 4 Newark avenue, Jersey City; No. 764 Eighth avenue, and at Macy's, New-York.

This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

PLEURISY PAINS, and all asthmatic and bronchial affections, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—*Advertisement.*

DR. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, administers 300 gallons of gas daily, making it fresh every morning—*Advertisement.*

DR. S. S. FITCH may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, on consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver, Bowel, Kidney, Skin Diseases, and Rheumatism. Consultation free. March 17, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

FOR THE BEST ELASTIC STOCKINGS and Supporting Belts, go to POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

Up the Aisle.

NELL LATINE'S WEDDING.

See

BAKER'S NEW SOCIETY POEMS.

POINT LACE AND DIAMONDS.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan. Ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads or fleshworms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the Great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dr. Chamberlin now proposes to impart to others a knowledge of his twenty-five years' experience in the art of removing disease by electricity. The afflicted can witness the astonishing results of his treatment at No. 7 West 14th st.

The Secret of the Toilet.

To Fragrant SOZODONT alone is due the whiteness and soundness of three-fourths of the beautiful sets of teeth that glitter at the balls and parties of the élite.

Dying and Cleaning.—The Empire Dying and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Trees and Shrubs.—R. B. PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer these, both Deciduous and Evergreen, in great variety. Catalogues free.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Paper, Monograms.

Dr. Hall's Bronchialine.—The new remedy for colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, and coughs, 50c. only, at druggist's. Office No. 59 Cedar st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 1048 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

Thousands can Testify that the Peruvian SYRUP is the best tonic and alterative medicine known.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Purify and sweeten the breath.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

DE WITT—BISHOP.—At Marion, Ohio, on Tuesday April 13, 1875, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. J. E. Julian, ABBIE P., daughter of Charles P. Bishop, of Marion, Ohio, to FREDERICK N. DE WITT, of New-York City. No cards.

McLEAN—JEWETT.—At St. Andrew's Church, Wednesday, April 14, 1875, by Rev. D. Brainerd Ray, Dr. MALCOLM McLEAN to MARY P., daughter of Dr. George W. Jewett.

SILVER—JENNINGS.—On Thursday, April 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., assisted by Rev. Joel Mann, CHARLES L. SILVER to LOUISE CORNING, daughter of A. G. Jennings, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SIMON—ARONSON.—On Wednesday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Engel, EDWARD B. SIMON to KATE M., daughter of Harris Aronson.

SIMPSON—HAMEL.—On Saturday, April 17, by Rev. W. H. Pendleton, Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, of London, to Miss REBECCA A. HAMEL, second daughter of James Hamel, Esq., of New-York.

UNDERHILL—BURKE.—On Thursday, April 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Father Flattery, JOHN B. UNDERHILL to MARY A., eldest daughter of John Burke.

VREELAND—HARRIS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Piermont-on-Hudson, by Rev. S. G. Hitchcock, RICHARD M. VREELAND, of Walton, N. J., to HELEN KEARNEY, daughter of the late Dr. C. Townsend Harris, of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

BENSON.—At San Remo, Italy, on March 1, 1875, JAMES H. BENSON, son of the late Charles S. Benson, of this City.

Funeral services on Sunday next, April 18, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) corner University place and Washington place.

BURNTON.—On Saturday, April 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., MARIA E., wife of James S. Burnton.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURTSELL.—On Saturday morning, April 17, at the residence of her son, Rev. R. L. Burtsell, No. 239 East 25th st., DOROTHEA BURTSELL, relict of John L. Burtsell, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend a solemn requiem high mass, which will be offered for the repose of her soul on Monday morning, April 19, at 10:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Epiphany, on 2d av., near 21st st. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

CARRINGTON.—In this City, Thursday, April 15, ANNA F., wife of James H. Carrington.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 34 West 46th st., on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Milford, Conn., on Monday, after arrival of train leaving New-York at 9 A. M.

COLLORD.—On Friday, April 16, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, MINNIE, eldest daughter of Isaac and Anna M. S. Collord.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 124 Debevoise av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DOMINGE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Saturday, April 17, CARRIE AUGUSTA, daughter of Raymond A. and Ellen Dominge, aged 7 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 84 10th st., on Monday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

EBBITT.—On Friday, April 16, MARIA EBBITT, wife of the late Humphrey Ebbitt, in the 61st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 King st., on Monday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock.

GASSIN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, April 14, HENRY, beloved husband of Mary Gassin.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, April 18, from his late residence, No. 57 Franklin st.

HAIGHT.—On Saturday, April 17, JOSEPH HAIGHT, aged 85 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Mamaroneck M. E. Church, on Tuesday, the 20th, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

LILLIE.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 16, 1875, THOMAS WOODRUFF LILLIE, son of the late Benjamin H. Lillie, in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Madison, N. J., on Monday, April 19, at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay or Christopher st. at 11 A. M. and 12 M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of trains.

MALI.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 14, 1875, Adèle, daughter of Hippolyte and Amy Mali.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 115 Hicks st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 18th, at 2:30 P. M.

SCANTLEBURY.—In Brooklyn on Seventh day, the 17th inst., SARAH WRAY, infant daughter of Edward and Mary Anna Scantlebury.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 30 Belvidere st., Brooklyn, on Third day, the 20th inst., at 1 P. M.

SHELDON.—On the 17th inst., of consumption, JOSEPHINE H. SHELDON, aged 36 years, 24 days.

Her funeral will take place from Seventeenth Street M. E. Church on Monday, 19th, at 2 P. M.

STONE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 15th inst., of scarlet fever, WALTER ST. JOHN, son of A. Judson and Mary G. Stone, aged 5 years and 8 months.

STILLSON.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Friday morning, April 16, BESSIE, wife of Jerome B. Stillson, and daughter of William H. Whiton, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, at Piermont, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock.

A special train will leave Jersey City at 11:30 A. M. Sunday, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, returning immediately after the services.

TRELOAR.—On Saturday, April 17, 1875, CHARLES CLINCH, son of Joseph and Annie Treloar, aged 8 years, 9 months, and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 247 13th st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, 19th inst., at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

WOOD.—On Friday, April 16, SARAH MOTT, widow of John Wood, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 105 East 37th st.

WELCH.—On Friday, April 16, JEREMIAH WELCH, JR., aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M., and the members of the George F. Trimble Association of old Public School No. 7 are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Orchard st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CONTINENTAL LODGE, No. 287, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge, on Sunday, April 18, (Masonic Temple,) at 1 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Jeremiah Welch, Jr.
E. M. L. ELHERS, M.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet this (Sunday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, at No. 343 West 43d st., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy member, WILLIAM HALDEN.
FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, for the teeth and breath, is the best dentifrice in the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AN OLD KING, THEY CALL HIM HEROD, was said to be eaten up by worms. There are many here and now, who are almost in the same plight as the king. Herod had no Worm Lozenges, but we have BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which do the work of destruction to the satisfaction of every one but the worms.

FOR CUTS, WRAP UP THE WOUND IN the blood, and wet the bandage thoroughly with BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. For chills and fever it has proved very efficacious. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. No mistake about it. For internal and external use. Sold by all druggists.

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These fine works of art are now on free exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, day and evening, and to be sold by auction to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, on the evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 26 and 27.

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For the convenience of buyers, seats will be reserved and tickets issued upon application to the auctioneers.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.—On MONDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, elegant household furniture, at the private residence No. 44 West 32d st.

On TUESDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., large and important sale of household furniture from storage warehouse, sold by order of the owner, who is now in Europe, comprising fine parlor and bedroom furniture, fine dinner and tea china, silver-ware, &c.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th st.; open day and evening. Send for circular.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.

Special religious services on every day of the week (Saturday excepted) as follows:

9 A. M., Bible Instruction and Inquiry Meeting.
4 P. M., Ladies' Bible Reading.
7:45 P. M., Preaching Service—Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist, and other ministers will assist Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. On SUNDAY hours of services 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach morning and evening. All are invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Sunday morning, at 11,
"Conventionalism in Religion."
Evening, at 7:45,
"Truthfulness."

AT HALL NO. 55 WEST 33D ST., NEAR Broadway, Mrs. F. O. Hyser, inspirational speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, April 18, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M.; subject—"Lexington and Concord; the Baptism of American Independence;" evening service omitted; Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Usual services on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., near 6th av.—Rev. W. P. Abbott (recently appointed Pastor) will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All welcome.

AT UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CLERMONT av., near Atlantic, Brooklyn, Rev. H. R. Nye will preach this evening at 7:30 o'clock on "The Revival we Need." All welcome and promptly seated.

BAPTIST MARINER'S TEMPLE, CORNER Henry and Oliver sts.—Rev. Mr. Shrive, of Newburg, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are invited. Seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
CORNER MADISON AV. AND 28TH ST.
REV. C. C. TIFFANY, RECTOR.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL AT 9 A. M.

Divine service, morning at 10:30, afternoon at 3:30. The Rector will officiate. At 7:30 P. M. there will be a public meeting of the Board of Missions to Colored People, and addresses by Rev. Dr. Hall, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Washburn, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, and others. All cordially invited.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The best of living story-writers.—*New-York Independent.*

GEORGE MACDONALD'S
Forthcoming Serial Story,
ST. GEORGE AND ST. MICHAEL;
A Tale of
THE CIVIL WARS OF ENGLAND.

George MacDonald's new story—his latest and best—commenced in the *Christian Union*, in the issue of April 14. The publishers of the *Christian Union* feel that in securing for its readers the exclusive privilege of enjoying this freshest fruit of MacDonald's genius they are assured of one more claim for the paper upon the cordial welcome and hearty friendship of its subscribers. MacDonald is known as a writer of most fascinating and delightful style—original, strong, rich in humor, tender in feeling, a master of portrayal of the human heart, both in its earthly passions and its longings and aspirations for "the things of the Spirit."

Nearly all of his novels, as well as his poems, are Scotch in scene and characters; but in the coming story he takes up the English civil wars, and gives vivid pictures of the stirring and romantic scenes of that turbulent period. The opportunity is improved to the full by this ingenious and masterly novelist.

SOME CRITICAL OPINIONS.

The charms and value of Mr. MacDonald's work need not be sought. They present themselves unasked for in the tender beauty of his descriptions, whether of nature or of life and character, in his almost superhuman insight into the workings of the human heart, and in his unceasing fertility of thought and happy exactitude of illustration.—*Pall Mall Gazette, (London.)*

Emerson says that honest men make the earth wholesome. MacDonald does more; he makes the earth a bit heavenly.—*Edward Eggleston.*

There is a freshness and a beauty in his style which would make his writing delightful reading, even were his stories not so remarkable for compact construction and well-sustained interest.—*Inquirer, (Philadelphia.)*

He has the greatest delicacy of fancy with the greatest vigor of imagination. He is a dramatist, too, who can give the most vivid individuality to characters conceived with the rarest originality. But all his powers of mind and heart are consecrated to the service of humanity.—*Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.*

After all, the supreme interest of MacDonald's novels is found * * * in the personality of the writer revealed everywhere in lofty or subtle thought, in noble sentiment, and in lovely feeling.—*Daily Transcript, (Boston.)*

Mr. MacDonald's quality is genius, and genius sees what others think about. In his intuitions, in his deep religiousness, and more than all in his sublime moral sense, George MacDonald is nearer to being a prophet than any man of our time. * * * It is MacDonald's insight into the spiritual struggle of the human heart, it is his revelation of the hidden secrets of souls striving after God, that make his stories so powerful for good.—*Independent, (New-York.)*

The Librarian of the New-York Mercantile Library reports a marked increase in the popularity of George MacDonald's stories. He is compelled constantly to replace worn-out volumes; and, notwithstanding fresh copies are constantly placed upon the shelves, it is impossible to supply the demand.—*Daily Union, (Brooklyn.)*

He looks at life wholly from within, and no writer ever saw the inner life with a clearer vision. He is the master of the school of seers. In this we must put him in a higher category than the school of Dickens, who see life only without. To Dickens the outer form of life is everything—he has no other symbols for psychological facts, when he perceives them at all, than their expression in manner and appearance. We must put Dickens first in his class, and MacDonald first in his class.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THE NEW STORY

Will be issued exclusively in the *Christian Union.* It commences April 14—the Monthly Illustrated Number. Back numbers of this charming story will be sent to new subscribers for a short time only. Renewals and subscriptions should therefore be sent in promptly, that there may be no delay or dissatisfaction in receipt of papers after the story commences. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3. Twenty cents must also be included for United States legal postage. Remit in check, draft on New-York, or postal money order. Currency mailed is at the sender's risk!

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE,
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
Will preach at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger—Morning at 11 o'clock. Subject—"Private and Public Reform, or the Duty of Christians in Regard to Social Evils." Evening—"Lack of Moral Memory the Chief Cause of Sin."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening; the ordinance of Scriptural Baptism will be administered; prayer-meetings on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning—"The Children of the King." Evening—"How to Believe in God." Prayer-meetings every morning and preaching services every evening next week at 8. Everybody invited.

CLASS MEETING.—LOVE-FEAST ORDER Thursday evenings, in the gallery of the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., near 8th av.; also, prayer-meetings Friday evening, No. 353 West 36th st. All welcome. BENJAMIN ALBRO.

CHRIST CHURCH.—MORNING PRAYER; CONfirmation by Bishop Potter; Holy Communion, 10:30; Evening Prayer, 7:30. Dr. Thompson delivers the first of a course of lectures on "The Reformation."

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Sunday, 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. C. A. G. Brigham: subject—"Conditions of the Church's Obedience to Her Lord."

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Divine service, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st.

Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.

Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. All cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST., corner 4th av.—Preaching by Pastor, T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening; Sunday-school 9 A. M. Cordial invitation.

IMPORTANT EXPLANATION.—"THE TIME and Manner of the Great Day of God" will be the theme of Bishop Snow's discourse, in the University, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free, and all Christians welcome.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. W. Sever, the newly-appointed Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Public invited to attend.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN,) No. 114 East 35th st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Chauncy Giles.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, (opposite Booth's Theatre,) on 23d st., on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Alleged Despotism of Faith."

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST AND DIRECTOR OF ten years' experience desires an engagement. Address WILLIAM WATROUS, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer at 9; Litany and Celebration, (choral,) 10:30; Children's, 3 P. M.; Evening Prayer, (choral,) 7:30, with sermon—the third in the course on the "Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect." Seats furnished strangers.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET—A LARGE AND spacious hall, suitable for church, society, or other purposes; formerly occupied by the "Trinity Mission" as chapel; to be had at moderate rent. Inquire of SALTER & LEVY, No. 368 8th av.

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PEW NO. 46 IN WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, Dr. Hastings', for sale. Apply to the Sexton, or at No. 201 Greenwich st.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet for organization on TUESDAY EVENING, April 20, inst., at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, in 33d st., east of Broadway.

By order, JOEL W. MASON,
Temporary Chairman.

GEORGE W. L[illegible]ON, } Secretaries.
[illegible]

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Thousands in New-York looking for homes are unaware of these facts—facts which an outlay of ten cents and an hour's time will verify. If you go by the seventeen minutes route, FOYE & CO., at Bergen Avenue Station, will give you all information; if by thirty-five minute route, apply to S. GARABRANDT, Bergen square, near horse-car terminus, or HOPKINSON & CO., or VAN WINKLE & CO., at Grand st. Junction

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer—No. 21 Park row and No. 27 Nassau st., New-York.

GRAND OPENING AUCTION SALE AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. On the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., THIRTEEN SUBURBAN DWELLINGS and some choice vacant lots, all elegantly located in the village, and which will be positively sold, under the direction of F. W. Stephenson, Esq., real estate broker, 4th av., Mount Vernon, of whom particulars may be obtained, as also at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, valuable Brooklyn store and tenement property. Meeker av., (north-east corner Russell st.,) important corner store property, suitable for any business, and excellent for investment; also, the two houses adjoining, the whole forming a very desirable property to rent, netting from ten to fifteen per cent. per annum. Wyckoff av. and Covert st., handsome double house, 38x34, and plot of sixteen lots, splendid garden, fruit trees, &c. Maps, terms, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New York.

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PEREMPTORY SALE.

79th st., No. 225, north side, between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant well-built four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, size 25x56x102.2, for one or more families, with fine gas fixtures and mirrors; in complete order; can be seen.

77th st., Nos. 431 to 437, just west of the east Side Boulevard, four two-story and basement brick houses; lots each 20.10x102.2.

57th st., north side, 475 feet west of 9th av., two choice lots on high ground, each 20x100.5. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Cooper Institute, corner 7th st. and 3d av.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, APRIL 20, on the premises, at 10:30 o'clock, a full, complete set of household furniture, manufactured by Ziegler & Co.: Fine parlor, dining-room, and chamber sets, hat-stand, &c., all first-class. Immediately thereafter will be sold by auction, on the premises, the splendid four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20 by 55 and bay window; lot 80 feet; all improvements.

Easy terms; No. 1,798 Madison av., second door from 83d st.

Catalogues and maps at No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, absolute sale, valuable Brooklyn property and elegant residence at Bergen Point; No. 674 Warren st., three-story basement and cellar brick house; No. 293 Gold st., two-story frame house and lot; Tillary st., three lots, 25x95 each; Bergen Point, beautiful house, complete improvements, and nine lots. Maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway. Sixty per cent. left on mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF BUILDINGS AND LOTS, NOS. 52, 54, AND 56 HARRISON ST., ON TUESDAY, APRIL 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A SUPREME Court sale of store property, corner 2d av. and 115th st., by GEORGE H. SCOTT, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, April 22, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CARD CASE, CONTAINING SUNDRY papers, and Morris and Essex commutation ticket No. 478. A suitable reward will be paid for return of same to No. 106 Water st.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS',

EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR 24TH STREET.

FINE MILLINERY GOODS.

CHIP HATS, WARRANTED REAL FRENCH CHIP, IN BROWN, DRAB, WHITE, AND BLACK, **$1.98**

LATEST SHAPES OF REAL MILAN HATS, FINE QUALITY, IN BROWN, DRAB, BLACK, AND WHITE, AT $1, $1 25, AND $1 50.

BEST QUALITY AMERICAN CHIP HATS, BEST QUALITY AMERICAN CHIP HATS, **$1.00**

OUR MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF FINE FRENCH

FLOWERS

CAN NEITHER BE DESCRIBED NOR PRICES GIVEN. WE INVITE EXAMINATION.

SEVEN-INCH ALL-SILK BROCADED SASH RIBBON, SPRING SHADES, **80c.**

BROCADED TRIMMING SILKS at $1 25; FINEST QUALITY, $2 50.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

Our assortment of over 2,000 TRIMMED HATS, tastefully designed, at half the Broadway price.

SUITS,

ALL WELL SEWED, NICELY FINISHED, STYLISHLY MADE.

Very pretty suits at $3 75, $4 50.

Beautiful styles at $6 75, $8 75, $10 50, $12 50.

Extra fine suits, our own original and imported designs, at $15, $17 50, $18 75, $24 50, $29 50, $38.

Elegant suits, trimmed with silk, at $45, $50.

BLACK ALPACA SUITS,

Made of our own "MELVILLE" Alpaca, entirely sewed with silk, at $6 75, $8, $10, $12 50, $15, $18 50.

Black Cashmere Suits,

At $18, $19, $24, $33, $37 50.

Black Silk Suits,

Made of real Lyons Silk, warranted all pure Silk, nicely trimmed, at $25, $30, $37, $48.

Extra qualities, made from our "LA NOBLESSE SILKS," at $65, $75, $85, $95, and upward.

1,000 BASQUES AND OVER-SKIRTS,

Plain or plaid goods, braided or embroidered, at $5, $8, $10, $12 50, $15, $19, $20, $22, $24 50, $30.

We offer these BASQUES AND OVER-SKIRTS at great sacrifice. The

$1 50
$1 50
$1 50
$1 50
$1 50

PERINOT

$1 50
$1 50
$1 50
$1 50
$1 50

KID GLOVES, warranted genuine and of the best quality, in all the best shades, at $1 50; sold nowhere at less than $2.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR!

GOOD MUSLINS, FINE EMBROIDERIES, LOCK-STITCH SEWING, LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES. IN OUR FRENCH UNDERWEAR WE STAND ABOVE ALL COMPETITION.

FRENCH PERCALE CHEMISE, entirely hand-sewed, trimmed with hand-embroidered scollops, at $1 30 and $1 40.

FRENCH PERCALE NIGHT-DRESSES, entirely hand-sewed, beautifully tucked yoke, neat collar and cuffs, at $2 10.

FINE LINEN PILLOW-SHAMS, trimmed with vine of rich hand-embroidery, at $3 90; positively worth $8.

FINE LINEN PILLOW-CASES, ornamented with any initial, hand-embroidered, at $2 50 pair.

Endless variety of French Percale Camisoles,

CORSET COVERS,
DRAWERS, MADE AND UNMADE,
WALKING AND UNDERSKIRTS,
HAND-EMBROIDERED FLOUNCINGS,
YOKES,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
BANDS, &c.

Our prices for these goods will be found FORTY PER CENT. under those of FRENCH LINGERIE ESTABLISHMENTS for same quality of goods.

Look at our

PARASOLS. PARASOLS.

MADE-UP LACE GOODS, FANS, JEWELRY, &c., &c.

WE URGENTLY INVITE LADIES TO PAY US A CALL OF INSPECTION.

Our clerks are especially instructed not to urge customers to purchase.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT CAN BE REACHED VERY CONVENIENTLY FROM ANY PART OF THE CITY BY CONNECTING WITH THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILWAY LINE.

EHRICHS',

287 AND 289 8TH AVENUE,

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.

MACY'S.

CROCKERY Ladies', Misses', Children's, and MACY'S
CROCKERY Infants' Cotton Underwear and MACY'S
CROCKERY Outfits, Splendid Quality, Make, MACY'S
CROCKERY and Style. MACY'S
CROCKERY LUBIN'S and ATKINSON'S Per- MACY'S
CROCKERY fumes. Full assortment just re- MACY'S
CROCKERY ceived. Also, full stock of Toilet MACY'S
CROCKERY Articles and Applications. MACY'S
CROCKERY R. H. Macy & Co., 14th st. & 6th av. MACY'S

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE, by a Parisian gentleman; City references; ten weeks, three lessons weekly, $25; at pupil's, $36; in class of five, $10. Address FRENCH, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION.—BUSINESS MEN, CLERKS, TEACHERS, pupils, mechanics attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 1,275 Broadway. Writing lessons, $3 monthly; book-keeping, $10 quarterly.

SELECT HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR children, where they will receive the best care and instruction. Circulars, address Principal, Miss A. E. CONOVER, Old Bridge, N. J.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO ENTER A family as companion to one or two children, or a school to teach the primary department; understands kindergarten; City or country. Address Miss Bradwin, Box No. 314 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FAMILIES DESIRING TO SECURE GOVERNESSES or tutors in exchange for board for the Summer months should apply at once to Mrs. Mitchell, Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A NEW AND UNIQUE METHOD OF LEARNING French, by PROF. PHELPS, at West Street Hotel, No. 43 West st., at 50 cents per lesson.

DRY GOODS.

KINZEY'S.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

All the new shapes in French and English Straws, Chips, Leghorn, &c., very low.

The largest and finest assortment of Millinery Goods in the City.

Bonnets Trimmed to order after our French Patterns.

Misses' and Boys' Hats.

All the new shades in Silks.

RIBBONS.

Best all Silk Ribbons, in all the scarce colors and shades, Drabs, Browns, and Corn Colors, four inches wide, 25c. yard.

Wide Silk Ribbons, 10c. yard.

Damassé Ribbons, 25c. up.

Bonnet Sashes, 50c. to $3.

Wide Sash Ribbons, 25c. up.

Fancy Ribbons, 10c. to 31c. yard.

TRIMMINGS.

Special bargains in Beaded and Silk Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, &c., &c.

KINZEY.

Worsted Fringes, every color.

LACES.

Yak, Thread, Guipure, Valenciennes Laces, very low.

Real Lace Collars, 25c.

Real Lace Coiffures, $1.

EMBROIDERIES.

Opening three cases Hamburgs, from 3c. to $1 25 yard, bargains.

WHITE GOODS.

Bargains in Linen Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Piques, Tucked and Fancy Muslins, &c., &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Special bargains from auction.

Ladies' all Linen Hemstich, 10c.

Ladies' all Linen Hemstich, 12½c.

Extra fine Linen Hemstich, 15c.

Very fine Linen Hemstick, 20c.

Gents' all Linen Hemmed, 15c. to 40c.

Gents' all Linen Colored Bordered, 25c.

Very fine Linen Colored Borders, 25c.

Very fine extra quality at 31c.

GLOVES.

Kinzey's two-button Nilsson, 75c. pair.

Kinzey's two-button Cushman, 97c. pair.

Kinzey's two-button Lottie, $1 25 pair.

Kinzey's two-button Broadway, $1 50 pair.

Kinzey's two-button Jouvin Seamless, $1 75.

Kinzey's two-button extra Seamless, $2.

Every pair of the above Gloves warranted, and we give a new pair should they rip or tear.

Opening new Spring shades in Two-button Kid Gloves, 61c. pair.

10,000 pair very fine English Berlin Gloves, 11c. pair.

HOSIERY.

500 dozen full, regular-made Balbriggan Hose, extra length, White and Brown, 39c. pair.

English striped Hose, all sizes, 25c.

Ladies' regular-made Hose, 22c.

Gents' half Hose, bargains.

PARASOLS.

A full assortment of imported and Domestic Goods at popular prices.

UNDERWEAR.

Special bargains this week in Ladies' and Misses' Underwear.

8,000 fine Corsets from 39c. up.

BARGAINS IN FANS AND JEWELRY.

Examine our Toilet Department.

Examine our Silver-ware.

Examine our Swiss Carvings.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

We have the largest assortment of fine French Flowers at low prices.

FANCY GOODS.

3,000 fine Silk Elastic Belts, 25c.

OPENING THIS WEEK,

From auction. New Goods in almost every department.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE LOW.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

767 AND 769 BROADWAY.

CORNER 9TH ST.

G. BUNOUT, FROM PARIS, LATE WITH Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue de la Paix, has brought the latest style in Spring Chignon for Lady and Miss. Specialty of giving lessons in hair-dressing. No. 1,235 Broadway, first floor, between 30th and 31st sts.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 21

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, April 24

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ATLAS	April 24.
CLARIBEL	May 8.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ETNA	April 20.
ANDES	May 19.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, April 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, April 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, May 11

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, April 15.

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third St.,

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS IN THEIR

Ladies' and Children's FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS,

On the second floor of

367 SIXTH AVENUE. 367

They have added the past few days many desirable bargains to their already large stock, in all forming the most extensive line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS IN THE CITY.

A personal inspection of these goods and prices will amply convince ladies of the many inducements and the superior quality of garments offered, which does not make it obligatory for ladies to purchase.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.

In their new store,

371 SIXTH AVENUE, 371

EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE SAME.

Monday morning, immense stock of entirely new

STRAW GOODS

for LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, in all the latest styles, at reduced prices.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

Imported and American

CHIP BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS

An unequaled assortment of novelties.

RIBBON DEPARTMENTS

are filled with an immense stock of

GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS,
DAMASSE BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS,
FRENCH TWILLED BONNET RIBBONS,

in all widths and shades, at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

A large line of entirely new and elegant

HAT SCARFS AND LADIES' TIES

in great variety of designs.

SASH RIBBONS

in GROS GRAINS, PLAIDS, DAMASSE, ROMAN AND TWILLED SILK, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS

added the past few days, many new and novel styles to their already immense stock, which they are offering at UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF
REAL GUIPURE LACES,
REAL YAK LACES,
REAL THREAD LACES,
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES,
FRENCH BLONDE LACES,

In all widths, and many new designs.

Special bargains in

REAL GUIPURE AND YAK LACES,

purchased the past week at

ENORMOUSLY REDUCED PRICES.

BUFF, SLATE, AND WHITE ECRU NETS,
REAL GUIPURE NETS,
SPANISH NETS AND LACES,
REAL BUFF, DRAB, AND WHITE CLUNY LACES,
BUFF AND DRAB BATISTE LACES,

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS

DECIDED BARGAINS IN
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
TOWELS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, PIANO COVERS,
AND ALL THE STANDARD MAKES OF
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLIN,
FINE WHITE GOODS,
WHITE MARSEILLES PIQUES AND WELTS,
PLAIN AND CHECK NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA AND BISHOP LAWNS,
SWISS MUSLINS,
ORGANDIES, AND TARLETANS,
in all qualities.

An inspection of the above departments will convince ladies that their prices

ARE FULLY

20 PER CENT. LESS THAN OTHER HOUSES.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

MACY'S.

SITTING-ROOM THE HOUSEKEEPER'S SILVER
FURNISHING. DELIGHT. BRONZE
DINING-ROOM Everything in the line from MAJOLICA
FURNISHING. cellar to garret. From the PARIAN
KITCHEN & TABLE TABLE to the CHINA
FURNISHING TOMB-ler. And from the STONE
COMPLETE. peaceful carving set to the tempestuous TEAPOT. GLASS

R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th av.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. WM WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED from Washinton in shortest time. All travelers abroad require them. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, Notary, Commissioner for all the States, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park place, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, CONNECTING with Rondout and Oswego Railroad, landing at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus. The steam-boat

THOMAS CORNELL

will make her first trip on THURSDAY, April 15, inst., and will run regularly every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, leaving foot of Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Low fare. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 75c., deck; cabin, $1 25. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS—NEW-York to Albany; first-class fare, $1; deck fare, 50c.; from Pier 41 North River, daily, at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.

WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

ARE NOW OFFERING

Filled and Open Centre French Cashmere Square and Long Shawls,

Less than half their former value.

FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR FILLED CENTRE, STRIPED SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS, in great variety.

PLAIN and PLAID CENTRE and FANCY BORDERED REVERSIBLE CASHMERE SHAWLS, STRIPED OTTOMAN SQUARE SHAWLS, at LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

White and Colored Shetland Shawls, Cloth Lap and Carriage Robes, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

HAVE NOW OPEN AN ELEGANT STOCK OF NOVELTIES IN

**Spring and Summer English and French Cassimeres and Cloths,
Laverton's Oriental Twills,
English Serge Suitings,
"Carr's" Meltons,
Scotch, English, and Cheviot Suitings,
White and Colored Corduroys,
White and Fancy Cloakings,**

Suitable for Children's Wear, &c.

N. B.—The above cut in any length to suit purchasers.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

UPHOLSTERY

DEPARTMENT.

SPRING INPORTATION OF

Lace Curtains,

ALL QUALITIES AND LATEST DESIGNS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

Carpet Department.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

At $1 10 per Yard,

5-Frame English Brussels.

In Exquisite Designs and Colorings,
At $1 75 per Yard.

Now open, an extensive assortment of

AXMINSTER,
ROYAL WILTON,
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY,
PRIVATE DESIGNS in
FRENCH MOQUETTES
AND TOURNAY VELVETS,
Axminster, Aubusson and Smyrna Carpets
In one piece.

Also a splendid stock of NEW AND CHOICE patterns in

English and American Oil Cloths,
Fresh Canton Mattings, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS

Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE OFFICES AT MODERATE rates in the rotunda of the New-York Life Insurance Company's Building, corner Leonard st. and Broadway, well suited for architects and draughtsmen, the light being unexceptionable; steam elevator. Apply on the premises.

STORE TO RENT— No. 142 West 30th st.; 16x60, story 13 feet high. Apply to D. L. JAMES, No. 129 Fulton st., third floor, Room No. 4, or to Mr. FINDULL, No. 1,239 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—NEW MODERN STORE No. 718 Broadway, with basement and cellar; size about 25x120, well lighted; also third and fourth lofts, together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A SMALL STORE, NO. 605 BROADWAY, and small store, No. 607 Broadway, to rent, together or separately; desirable location for jeweler, tailor, or other retail business. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—EXTRA SIZED BUILDING NO. 40 Bleecker st.; desirably located for the book trade or furniture business (on the same block with J. Ziegler & Co.) For particulars, apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—EXTRA WIDE BUILDING NOS. 87 and 89 William st., near Maiden lane; well located for drugs, gentlemen's furnishing goods, offices or merchandise, at moderate price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF FACTORY Nos. 326 and 328 West 21st st.; let low and divided to suit tenants; steam if desired; wood-working machinery on premises will be let or sold cheap. Apply at No. 325 West 20th st.

STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 1,237 BROADWAY, to rent. Apply to D. L. JAMES, No. 129 Fulton st., third floor, Room No. 4, or to Mr. FINDULL, No. 1,239 Broadway.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

A FINE HALL (NO. 1,266 BROADWAY) TO LEASE.—Also, Lyric Hall to let on Sundays for church. Apply to Mr. TRENOR, No. 723 6th av., day or evening.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO STORES, SITUATED IN THE BEST business location on Avenue D; rent low to responsible parties. Inquire of J. GOTTKER, No. 27 Pitt st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

On MONDAY, April 19, and during the week, the following

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Will be offered

ON FIRST FLOOR, THIRD SECTION.

400 pieces of English Spring Prints, Chintzes, and Borders at 25c.

100 pieces of English Grenadines, striped and figured, at 10c. and 15c.; worth 25c.

50 pieces of English Ottoman Poplins at 15c.; never retailed below 25c.

50 pieces French Gray Suitings, all silk and wool, 50c., 65c., and 75c.

ON FIRST FLOOR, SECOND SECTION.

500 pieces Striped Piques at 17c.; worth 25c.

200 pieces Fine Corded Piques at 25c.; worth 35c.

100 pieces French Percales at 20c. and 25c.; very low.

5 cases Satin-checked Swiss at 25c.; worth 40c.

Also, to close a consignment,

2,000 pieces HAMBURGS at positively half prices, BY THE PIECE ONLY.

2,500 French Embroidered Bands at $1; worth $1 75.

2,000 yards Embroidered Pique Edging at 50c.; worth $1.

ON FIRST FLOOR, REAR SECTION.

Full line of 80-inch, 90-inch, and 100-inch Best Linen Sheetings at AUCTION PRICES.

8 cases Damask-bordered 42-inch Huck Towels at $3 per dozen; worth $4.

Fine Silk Embroidered Table and Piano Covers from $2 75.

SECOND FLOOR, SECOND SECTION.

200 English Cloth Walking Jackets at $10 each; not the price of the CLOTH.

300 Cashmere and Drap d'Ete Fichus, Capes, and Mantles at $13 50 each; the cheapest goods ever offered.

Our Dress Trimmings, Notions, Haberdashery, and Small Ware counter on first floor is completely stocked with good goods at low prices.

Trefousse Kid Gloves, two-button, reduced to $2.

Fancy and Staple Hosiery at reduced prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

MACY'S.

MACY'S Daily opening novelties imported PARASOLS
MACY'S by ourselves FROM EUROPE. PARASOLS
MACY'S Two cases Misses' and Children's PARASOLS
MACY'S FRENCH STRIPED HOSE. PARASOLS
MACY'S English and French Chip Hats, PARASOLS
MACY'S Laces, Millinery, Trimmings, and PARASOLS
MACY'S Linens. Other stocks fully replen- PARASOLS
MACY'S ished for Spring. PARASOLS
MACY'S R. H. Macy & Co., 14th st. & 6th av. PARASOLS

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

L. SHAW,

NO. 364 BOWERY, CORNER 4TH ST.

The largest stock of Human Hair Goods in the City. The only house in the City where all goods are positively retailed at wholesale prices. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or goods returnable. All the latest style of Coiffures on hand in large variety.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF INVISIBLES VERY STYLISH, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, AND CONSTANTLY MADE TO ORDER.

PRICE LIST.

SHORT HAIR Switches, 50c. and upward.

Finest quality Hair Switches, SOLID, NOT DYED:

15 inches long, 4 oz. weight	$5
22 inches long, 4 oz. weight	6
26 inches long, 4 oz. weight	8
32 inches long, 4 oz. weight	10

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES, 50c.

LONG SINGLE CURLS, naturally curly—18-inch, $1 50; 22-inch, $2; 24-inch, $2 50; 26-inch, $4; Frizettes, 25c., 50c., and $1 per yard.

GRAY HAIR

A SPECIALTY.

BRANCH STORE, NO. 345 6TH AVENUE,

between 21st and 22d sts., up stairs.

Ladies' own Hair made over in latest styles.

Combings made up, 25c. and 50c. per ounce.

GOODS sent to all the States, when prepaid, free of all charges, or C. O. D., with privilege of examination.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST-SIDE REAL ESTATE.—REAL ESTATE agents and brokers, take notice: Any of them having the following property on their books for sale—eight lots north-west corner 11th av. and 85th st., four lots north-west corner 9th av. and 100th st., 263 and 265 7th av., north-east corner 25th st., No. 169 West 25th st.—to take it off their books and not offer any more for sale. Particulars apply to HENRY MENKE, owner, 11th av. and 85th st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—WEST 30TH ST., CLOSE to 5th av., elegant full-size four-story high-stoop house. West 9th st., adjoining 5th av., four-story house to let; $1,800. New list furnished and unfurnished houses; some decided bargains. J. S. MATTHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

NO. 49 WEST 49TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— Elegant, small, new, superbly finished, partially furnished, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling; a bargain. Offices, No. 11 Pine st., or No. 3 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOURTEENTH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—For sale, a splendid four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60 and extension, lot 130; price low and easy terms. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G and H.

CO-OPERATIVE HOMESTEAD BUILDING ASSOCIATION, No. 139 8th st., near Broadway.—MONEY FURNISHED MEMBERS TO BUILD, WITHOUT BONUS, TO BE REPAID IN SMALL MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

NO. 226 EAST 12TH ST.—FOR SALE OR TO let, elegant first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house in most complete order, with every modern improvement; size, 22.6x65x103.3. Apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., BROADWAY AND 6TH AV.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, extra plumbed, cabinet finish, 16.8x55x100, $23,000; 18.8x55x100, $25,000. Send for list of houses. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, sixty feet deep, on 41st st., near 6th av. Apply to GEORGE H. SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st.

A MOST DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale near Gramercy Park; full width; perfect order; price very reasonable. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

$12,000 ONLY FOR A HANDSOME three-story high-stoop brick house on West 13th st; terms easy. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

$14,000.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-FRONT house, partly furnished; all improvements. Call at No. 214 West 48th st., in the forenoon.

COMBINATION PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable, warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 220 West 58th st., cheap, and on terms to suit customers. Inquire next door.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.; to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS AND LYONS NOVELTIES.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL REPLENISH ON MONDAY, APRIL 19, ALL THEIR

POPULAR STOCKS,

WITH THE MOST ELEGANT PARIS AND LYONS NOVELTIES,

JUST RECEIVED, PRICES EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE.

THEY WILL ALSO OFFER A LARGE LINE OF LYONS

BLACK SILKS,

PURCHASED MOST ADVANTAGEOUSLY, AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALE OF FRIDAY LAST, AT EXCEEDINGLY POPULAR PRICES.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

BLACK SILKS

FROM

AUCTION.

POSITIVE BARGAINS IN

FINE CACHEMIRE SILKS

At fully thirty per cent. less than cost of manufacture.

Being a job lot, an early inspection will insure a very great choice in these goods.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

BLACK SILKS.

"STANDARD MAKES"

BONNET,
GUINET,
PONSON,
BELLON.

Warranted to wear.

CACHEMIRE SUBLIME DE NOVI,

(Manufacture of Bonnet,)

Reputed superior in brilliancy of color, soft and mellow finish, to any other Black Silk manufactured.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

COLORED AND FANCY SILKS.

100 Pieces 19-inch COLORED GROS GRAIN, $1 50, new colors, fresh goods; good value $2.

High novelties in CHECKS and STRIPES, $1 and upwards.

FOULARD SILK, Plain and Fancy; Figured Foulard, Black and White and Colors, 75c., 85c. and $1; reduced from $1 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, April 19, two cases of

PARIS NOVELTIES

in LADIES' COSTUMES, POLONAISES, TABLIERS, CUIRASSES and JACKETS and OVERSKIRTS, in entirely new designs and at really attractive prices.

We will also offer at popular prices an unequaled assortment of

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

JACKETS,

of our own celebrated manufacture, in all the New and Fashionable Fabrics for Spring wear.

All orders for Dress-making will be executed in the latest styles, in a prompt and unexceptionable manner, at reasonable rates.

Infants' Outfits and
Ladies' and Children's Undergarments,

of superior quality and finish, in splendid variety, at greatly reduced prices.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

Pique, Swiss, and Lawn Suits,

in novel designs, just opened.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

will offer on MONDAY, April 19, large additions to their stock of

Fashionable Dress Goods,

of every description. Also,

Embroidered Grenadine, Batiste,
and Cashmere Tabliers.

Also,

POLONAISE AND PALETOTS (UNMADE,)
PLAIN, STRIPED, AND FANCY CAMEL'S HAIR,
ALGERIAN, INDIA, CASHMERE,

and other novelties for Overdresses and Suitings.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

INDIA SHAWLS! INDIA SHAWLS!

Will open on MONDAY, April 19, three cases of INDIA SHAWLS, comprising Filled Centre Squares, in new designs and subdued colorings.

STELLA INDIA SHAWLS

in Red and Black Centres, the finest assortment and handsomest designs ever offered in this market.

"ANTIQUES,"

a full line of these rare and beautiful Shawls.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Llama Lace Shawls,
Llama Lace Sacques,

GREAT BARGAINS.

Will offer on MONDAY, April 19, a magnificent assortment of

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES

At extraordinary low prices.

Also, just received, an immense assortment of

Spring and Summer Shawls

In the latest styles, at most attractive prices.

SHETLAND SHAWLS, $1 upward.

AUCTION SALES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1875.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 22, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the leases of certain piers and bulkheads on the East and North Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell, for account of Department of Docks, on MONDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock M., at foot of Christopher st., North River, 900 ends of dock piles. For full information see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 9 City Hall.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS.—1 PAIR SOLI-

taire Ear-rings	$575
3 pair Solitaire Ear-rings	$80, $150, and 250
1 Medallion, 7 stones	275
1 Cluster Ring	225

GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY repaired by first-class workmen; for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY BOUGHT and sold back, when desired, at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

TAMMANY.

THE HEART OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

EARLY HISTORY—THE FIRST KNOW-NOTHING ORGANIZATION—BOGUS INDIAN PARADES—A FORGOTTEN ANNIVERSARY—AARON BURR THE FATHER OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—DE WITT CLINTON A SACHEM—HE REVOLTS—REJOICING OVER THE KILLING OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON—BUILDING THE WIGWAM—NOTABLE MEMBERS.

The oldest and by far the most powerful secret political organization in the United States is the "Tammany Society, or Columbian Order," of which Augustus Schell is now the head or Grand Sachem, and among the members of which are the chief leaders of the Democratic Party. A brief sketch of this society will remind the reader of many remarkable political events of the past, and show the immense power that has been wielded and is yet in the hands of the Council of Sachems, which is the real "Heart of the Democratic Party."

The romantic stories about the Indian Chief, Tamanend, who was canonized by the republican admirers of Jefferson as "Saint Tammany," are mostly imaginary. The assertion that it is, or ever was, a national institution are alike untrue. It is exclusively in and for New-York, and never had a living organization out of the City nor a foothold for any considerable period in any other State. The only connection it has with its alleged Indian saint is in the fact that the originators got up a form of initiation in which Indian dresses, bows and arrows, tomahawks, pipes, and so on were used; the sections were called tribes, the meeting-place a wigwam, the chief men Sachems, the punch-bowl the great spring, and the periods of the year seasons and moons. All these, however, were first used in the Revolutionary Army, for it was among the soldiers that the Tammany mummeries originated, and were carried to such an extent in the form of bacchanalian sprees that Gen. Dearborn, the Commander in Chief, issued an order, somewhere about 1811, forbidding such carousals.

The now existing Tammany Society was started by William Mooney, an upholsterer in Nassau street, about two weeks after President Washington took the oath of office, April 30, 1789, on the steps of the old City Hall, (in Wall street, fronting Broad, where the Sub-Treasury now stands,) a few yards from Mooney's humble shop. This Mooney was of Irish birth, politically a Whig of those days, and had been a leader in the Sons of Liberty. He was an active politician, and ended his days in the City Almshouse—as its keeper. But Mooney was only the public figure-head. Behind him was the true originator of the society, the restless and ambitious Aaron Burr. The society was just like Burr—secret, unscrupulous, and powerful—and through its influence he got to be Vice President. His intimacy with Mooney was proved after the latter's death, when most of his assets were found to be unpaid bills agaist Burr for upholstery.

The first public announcement of the existence of the organization, which took place on the 12th of May, 1789, was in the Directory for that year, published in July. The notice reads:

"St. Tammany's Society, or Independent Order of Liberty.—This being a national society, consists of American born, who fill all offices, and adopted Americans, who are eligible to the honorary posts of warrior and hunter. It is founded on the true principles of patriotism, and has for its motives charity and brotherly love. The officers consist of one Grand Sachem, twelve Sachems, one Secretary, and one Doorkeeper. It is divided into thirteen tribes, which severally represent a State; each tribe is governed by a Sachem, the honorary posts of which are one warrior and one hunter. The officers for the present year are: William Mooney, Grand Sachem. William Matlack, brewer; Philip Hone, carpenter; John Burger, goldsmith; Jonathan Pierce, tavern-keeper; Thomas Greenleaf, printer; James Tylee, inspector of leather; John Campbell, grocer; Gabriel Furman, broker; Abel Hardenbrook, merchant; Cortlandt Van Beuren, butcher; Oliver Glean, and Joseph Godwin, Sachems. Thomas Ash, chairmaker, Treasurer; Anthony Ernst, Secretary; Gardiner Baker, shoemaker, Doorkeeper."

Not one of these men amounted to anything politically. They were merest noodles, as far as possible removed from the aristocratic and, in some sense, hereditary Order of the Cincinnati, of which, by the way, Tammany was a social opponent. That there was somebody behind Mooney is pretty certain, for with all his tendency to make bulls, an Irishman would hardly make native American birth an indispensable qualification for office in such a society. This the organizer of Tammany did, and the rule has never been changed. Tammany, with all its opposition to Know-nothings, and its tender care of foreigners, (for the sake of their votes,) was the first proscriptive native society formed after the Revolution, and to this day no man born abroad can be an officer in the organization.

The politicians in the Tammany Society soon began to come to the front, and among the earliest who became Sachems were Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Martin Hoffman, Cadwallader C. Colden, Peter R. Livingston, John Swartwout, Benjamin Romaine, Judah Hammond, Melancthon Smith, Abraham O. Valentine, Stephen Allen, Clarkson Crolius, Napthali Judah, Abraham Stagg, Walter Bowne, and others. To these were added, up to about 1800, such names as John Targee, William H. Ireland, Peter Sharpe, "Brom" Martling, Eldad Holmes, &c. The name of the society was modified the second year by dropping "Sons of Liberty," and putting in "Columbian Order." This was another Americanizing feature, the first proposition being to call it the Order of St. Columbus, in honor of the discoverer; but he, too, was a foreigner, and little less objectionable than St. George or St. Patrick, so they stuck to the mythical Indian St. Tammany. Not long after the "St." was dropped altogether, and when the act of incorporation was granted in 1805, the name was fixed as it now is—"Tammany Society, or Columbian Order."

The meetings were held first at Barden's City Tavern, in Broadway; then at Martling's Long-room, a rickety old wooden building on the north-east corner of Nassau and Spruce streets. The dingy room in which the society met was for many years known as "The Pig-pen," and was the legitimate predecessor of the "Coal Hole" of later years. The early members were stout drinkers, and every meeting was the signal for a night's carousal. The regular business being over, the members admitted their friends, and an old-fashioned "free-and-easy" was kept up till the small hours. Halleck sings:

"There's a barrel of porter in Tammany Hall,
  And the buck-tails are swigging it all the night long;
In the days of my youth 'twas a pleasure to call
  For a seat and a pipe with the jovial throng."

Not long after the society was founded it participated in a little affair that gave it much notoriety. The Government had long been trying to make a treaty with the powerful Creek tribe of Indians, and through the efforts of Col. Marinus Willett, about thirty of the principal Creek leaders, headed by Alexander McGillivray, a half-breed, were induced to visit President Washington, in this City. The bogus Indians of Tammany resolved to give the real red-men a characteristic reception, and so got themselves up in full costume, painted faces, war-clubs, tomahawks, and all other outward and visible signs. When the Indians entered the wigwam they saw, as they thought, a group of their own people, and uttered a whoop of joy that made the counterfeits pale under their paint. Gov. Clinton, Chief Justice Jay, Mayor Duane, Secretary of State Jefferson, and other men of mark were present. The Creeks were delighted; they danced and sang, or rather howled, for joy. William Pitt Smith, the Grand Sachem, made a speech, telling the strangers that though the hand of death was upon the great chiefs Tammany and Columbus, their spirits were walking in the wigwam. The Sagamore (John Pintard) presented the calumet, which was duly smoked, and one of the Creeks christened the Grand Sachem "Tuliva Mico"—Chief of the White Town. In the evening the whole party went to the theatre, and enjoyed other hospitalities. Before they left for home the Creeks concluded a treaty with Washington, the "Chief of Thirteen Fires," as they called him.

The parades of the Tammany Society early in this century were great events, especially the one on the 12th of May, their now almost forgotten anniversary. Guns were fired, flags displayed, and everybody turned out to see the procession of members, disguised in their war-paint and feathers, marching to some convenient grove, where a picnic was held. The evening was one of revelry and places of entertainment honored the occasion with special effort; on one occasion a play called "Tammany" was produced at the John Street Theatre, when President Washington, with several members of his Cabinet, attended.

This play was a very stupid affair, according to Dunlap. It was written by a Mrs. Hatton, of this City, sister of the great Mrs. Siddons and the Kembles. Charles Ciceri, an Italian who got rich here in mercantile business, and finally returned to Italy, painted some scenery which was pronounced wonderfully fine. The characters were: *Tammany*, by Mr. Hodgkinson; *Columbus*, by Hallam; *Perez*, by King; *Ferdinand* by Martin; *Wegaw*, by Prigmore; *Indian Dancers*, by Durang (the first dancer of any note) and Miller; *Manana*, by Mrs. Hodgkinson, and *Zulla*, by Mrs. Hamilton. The play being over, the real members retired to their wigwam, and the waters of the great spring were poured down in libations to Jefferson and Burr, while on the Common, where the City Hall stands, the boys made a miniature pandemonium, hanging and burning an effigy of Benedict Arnold, and executing around the fire a boisterous war-dance. These parades were abandoned many years ago, but there is a faint memory of them still seen among the boys of our day in their attempts at fantastic shows on Thanksgiving or Evacuation Day. The society boasted of 3,000 members in 1811, as we learn from a notice in Longworth's Directory, and Longworth was himself a member.

The claim that the society was non-partisan is only true of its mere infancy. Before it was five years old it began to mix in elections and act therein as a body. In 1800 New-York City held the balance of power, as parties were then divided, in the United States. A year before the Federalists had carried the City by nearly 1,000 majority—an overwhelming figure at that time. Tammany carried the City for the Republican ticket; and the result was the election of Burr for Vice President with Jefferson. How the Sachems worked may be shown by the following incidents: In the Fifth Ward thirty-nine young men, and in the Fourth Ward seventy-one, united on the Tontine principle, and, furnished with money by the Tammany Society, of which nearly all of them were members, each club purchased a house, thus becoming owners of real property and acquiring the right to vote under the old restrictive law. This gives an idea of what the tactics of Tammany were even in her infancy. One of the thirty-nine voters thus made for an occasion in the Fifth Ward was Daniel D. Tompkins, afterward four times Governor of the State, and once Vice President. Others of the Fifth Ward Tontine were Richard Riker, (the famous Recorder,) Wm. P. Van Ness, Tom Hertell, Cornelius C. Van Allen, Robert I. Livingston, Edward Ferris, Robert Swartwout, John L. Broome, Gurdon S. Mumford, and Teunis Wortman. Traditions of this fight for Burr relate how hard the Tammany Society worked; how men who intended to vote the other way were coaxed and even forced into the wigwam on the eve of battle, filled with fire-water, rushed through initiation, and made to promise to vote the Republican ticket, those who were deemed fishy being escorted to the polls by committees who saw their votes taken.

Alexander Hamilton, the leader of the Federalists, who suffered the defeat, comprehended the fact that the Tammany folks had been the real power, and was in favor of a counter-organization in all but the Indian mummeries; in fact, he drew up a plan of organization on the plea that "we should use the weapons that have been used against us." No such plan was carried out, but it is well known that Hamilton inspired, if he did not actually write, the paragraph in Washington's Farewell Address, in which the Father of His Country warned the people against secret associations and combinations.

After this effort in behalf of Burr, the Tammany Society did not deny that it was a partisan close corporation. Jefferson never liked Burr—in fact, he distrusted him—and the Burrites waxed wroth because they did not get their share of the offices. Another power in the State of New-York was detested and feared by Burr, and that was the family of Clintons. Old George Clinton thought he was sure of being Vice President, and was savage at the unlooked-for success of Burr. George's nephew, DeWitt Clinton, was better posted. He was a member of the Tammany Society, and had been Scribe of of the Council in 1792. He knew the secret power of the concern, and, being ambitious and plucky to the last degree, the young lawyer boldly pitted himself against the equally ambitious but far more crafty Burr. Then began the "Thirty Years' War" in this State between the Clintonians and Bucktails, or Burrites. Clinton had a voice through the *American Citizen*, edited by James Cheetham, the most vituperative editor ever known in our City journalism, who belabored Burr without stint and often with little regard for truth. On the other side was the *Morning Chronicle*, edited by Dr. Peter Irving, a Sachem in Tammany, and having as contributors Washington Irving, ("Jonathan Oldstyle,") Matthew L. Davis, Sachem and Grand Sachem, ("The Old Boy in Specks;") the Swartwouts, Van Nesses, &c. These partisan contests reached even into business affairs, and the managers of the Manhattan Bank refused to re-elect Col. John Swartwout a Director because he was Burr's personal and political friend. On one occasion Clinton denounced Swartwout as "a liar, a scoundrel, and a villain." Col. Swartwout demanded an apology or recantation. Clinton returned answer that Swartwout had charged him with selfish and unworthy motives in his opposition to Burr, and his epithets were simply a strong denial of that charge; if Col. Swartwout would withdraw his charges, Mr. Clinton would take back what he said, and not otherwise. This led to a duel, and five shots were exchanged, during which Swartwout was twice wounded. Three shots were given and taken without a hit. "Is your principal satisfied?" asked Richard Riker, (afterward the Recorder,) Clinton's second, after each fire. "He is not," was the reply. On the fourth shot Swartwout got the bullet in his leg. "Is your principal satisfied now?" asked Riker. "He is not," was the answer. Another shot followed, and Swartwout got another ball in the leg. "Is your principal satisfied?" once more inquired the pleasant Riker. There was a consultation with Swartwout, who was having his wounds probed by the doctors, who urged him to yield, but he would not. Clinton, who was popping away at a man with whom he had no personal enmity, when informed that Swartwout was not satisfied, retorted: "Well, he may go to the devil for satisfaction; I'll shoot no more," and speedily left the field with his friends.

The killing of Hamilton by Burr in 1804 was the first important event that showed the reckless spirit of the Tammany gang. Burr was their creator and their god. Two of the leading Sachems, Matthew L. Davis and William P. Van Ness, were Burr's companions to the fatal field at Hoboken, and the latter acted as his second. Another Sachem—John Swartwout (the hero of the duel with Clinton)—was to receive Burr at his house, dead or alive as he might be, and all the active Tammany leaders were waiting at convenient places to learn the result and crown Burr with laudation if he should escape alive. As soon as the leading fact was known, Martling's Long-room was the centre of interest, and the Tammany members made the whole night one of drunken revelry and rejoicing over the death of their ablest opponent. But next morning, when the excitement of joy and rum had abated, and they found in every face a look of horror and in every voice a hiss of execration—learned that the demi-god they had got so gloriously drunk for was a fugitive, flying to escape arrest for murder—the leaders found it necessary to hedge, and so they apparently fell in with the resistless tide and called the society together to join the people in paying respect to the man over whose fall they had rejoiced, and for whom they then had no regrets except that his physical death was the political damnation of their idol.

One of the incidental good acts of the society was the gathering and burial at the Wallabout of the bones of the American prisoners who died on the British prison-ships during the Revolution. In 1805 the society appointed the Wallabout Committee, and on the society's anniversary in 1808 the corner-stone of the tomb (in Brooklyn, near the Navy-yard gate) was laid with imposing ceremonies. The funeral procession was on the 26th of May. After the military came the Tammany Society, in regalia, headed by Benjamin Romaine, the Grand Sachem. The City Government followed, Mayor Clinton at the head; then Gov. Tompkins and other leading officers and citizens. Dr. Benjamin DeWitt delivered the oration, and the whole affair was solemn and impressive.

After several ineffectual attempts, the society in 1811 raised money enough to build a hall, and on the 13th of May of that year the corner-stone of the hall at the corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets was laid. Clarkson Crolius was the Grand Sachem, and headed the Indian procession; Alpheus Sherman delivered the oration.

Not long after the hall was finished the society had a novel addition known as the "Coody Party." The newcomers had been strong Federalists, but were in favor of the war, and one of them wrote on the subject in the journals of the day over the signature of "Abimeleck Coody, Ladies'-Shoemaker." This was Gulian C. Verplanck—who lived to deliver the oration on the corner-stone of the new hall in Fourteenth street. Mr. Verplanck, Jacob Radcliffe, Hugh Maxwell, Josiah Hedden, Richard Hatfield, John Hopkins, and others went over to Tammany. Radcliffe became Mayor, Maxwell District Attorney, and Hatfield Clerk of the Sessions.

Among the notable men of the society are the names of Walter Bowne, Clarkson Crolius, James Conner, Mathew L. Davis, Daniel E. Delavau, Nicholas Evertson, Issac V. Fowler, Samuel Hawkins, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, John T. Hoffman, William D. Kennedy, Jonathan Little, Peter R. Livingston, William Mooney, William McMurray, Mordecai M. Noah, Elijah F. Purdy, Shivers Parker, John R. B. Rogers, Samuel B. Romaine, Benjamin Romaine, Augustus Schell, William P. Smith, Abraham Stagg, George Seaman, Lorenzo B. Shepherd, William M. Tweed, Adrian C. Van Slyck, Cornelius C. Van Allen, George J. Warner, William J. Waldron, and Nelson J. Waterbury, all of whom held the highest office of Grand Sachem. Other memorable names are Stephen Allen, Nathaniel Bloodgood, Jacob Barker, De Witt Clinton, George W. Clinton, Cadwallader Colden, Churchill C. Cambreleng, Stephen Cambreleng, Jacob Delamontagne, John A. Dix, Gabriel Furman, C. Godfrey Gunther, Philip Hone, Martin Hoffman, Judah Hammond, Jessie Hoyt, Emanuel B. Hart Naphtali Judah, John T. Irving, Brockholst Livingston, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, John Pintard, Anthony Post, John Swartwout, Melancthon Smith, Alpheus Sherman, Garret Sickles, Levi D. Slamm, James Tylee, Daniel D. Tompkins, Michael Ulshoeffer, Cortlandt Van Buren, Abram O. Valentine, Pierre C. Van Wyck, William P. Van Ness, John Van Buren, Peter H. Wendover, James C. Willett, Samuel J. Willis, and a host of the present age.

A FATHER OF CRICKET.

Land and Water has (April 1) the following notice of the death of Mr. Edward Hayward Budd: Few names, it says, are better known to students of the history and antiquities of cricket than that of Mr. Edward Budd, whose death last Monday at the ripe old age of ninety, is just announced. He shared with Lord Edward Beauclerc and Mr. William Ward the credit of being the best amateur cricketer of the early part of the present century, and was in some respects superior to either of his memorable rivals. One of the best fielders and bowlers of his day, he was certainly the hardest hitter, and performed many a wonderful feat, including a hit out of Lord's old ground, where Dorset square now stands, in a Surrey and England match, 1808; and a forward drive for nine, fairly fielded, and run out, on Woolwich common. He first played at Lord's in September, 1802, was chosen in gentlemen players in 1806, and continued the game for fully fifty years, playing well to the last, and ready to take any place in the field. He and John Jackson, the celebrated pugilistic tutor of Lord Byron, were reckoned to be, about the time of Waterloo, the two best made men in England, and he stood up to the fastest bowling of his day without any further defense than an extra pair of stockings rolled down so as to protect his ankles from being severely hit. Few men have ever been so distinguished for prowess in all the athletic sports, and very few have lived a healthier and happier life. In his first recorded match he played with James Aylward, who was born soon after 1740, and knew cricket from its earliest start into fame. In him we lose the last connecting link between ourselves and those who first did their best to make cricket what it now is, and the place that he filled is empty forever. It is probable that he was at least twenty years older than any cricketer of note since W. Beldham died, at 96, in 1862, and that he was the last survivor of the old school of underhand bowlers, who were superseded, for all practical purposes, when James Broadbridge and W. Lillywhite introduced the present system of bowling in 1827.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES—DRILLS, PARADES, ENTERTAINMENTS, &c.

The Old Guard, Major George W. McLean commanding, will celebrate its anniversary by a dinner at Delmonico's on Thursday, the 22d inst.

Private Tonson Caldwell, of Company H, Twenty second Regiment, has been tranferred to Company K, Seventh Infantry.

Brig. Gen. C. D. MacDougall has issued an order, assuming command of the Twenty-third Brigade, Auburn.

The Sixth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Van Wyck commanding, held a battalion drill at the Germania Assembly Rooms last Thursday evening.

Special orders No. 7 from First Brigade Head-quarters provide for the election of a Colonel in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 8 P. M.

An order has been issued from First Division Head-quarters providing for an election for First and Second Lieutenants in the Washington Gray Cavalry, at its armory, next Wednesday night.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, will hold a complimentary reception at its armory, No. 221 West Twenty-sixth street, next Tuesday evening.

At a recent election in Company K, Seventh Regiment, Corp. F. G. Gorham was elected Sergeant, and W. A. Lentilhon and J. E. Schirmerhorn were elected Corporals.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, will parade for review by Inspector General Woodward on May 7. At the close of the ceremony a promenade concert and hop will take place.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo, Col. Richard Flack commanding, was presented with a new stand of colors last Tuesday evening, by Brig. Gen. Rogers, commanding the Thirty-first Brigade, on behalf of the State.

Brig. Gen. Henry Brinker, commanding the Twenty-fifth Brigade, Rochester, has issued an order for the election of a Lieutenant Colonel in the Fifty-fourth Regiment, on Thursday, the 29th inst.

Special orders from Division Head-quarters direct Capt. A. W. Meylich, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, to appear before the State Military Examining Board. Capt. Richard Fahrig, of Company K, has tendered his resignation.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will drill in carbine tactics, at its armory, next Wednesday evening. The Rifle Club attached to this command will commence the season's practice at Creedmoor next week.

Col. Wingate and Lieut. Col. Mitchell made an inspection of the rifle range and appurtenances for candle practice in the armory of the Twelfth Regiment last Friday evening, and reported everything in a satisfactory condition.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, paraded for review and dress parade at the armory, in Clermont avenue, near Myrtle, last evening. After the ceremony one of the popular series of promenade concerts and hops took place.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will parade in full uniform, for review and battalion drill, at the State Arsenal, next Thursday evening. Admission on that occasion will be by tickets, in order to prevent the overcrowding of the room.

The annual meeting of the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment will take place at Delmonico's to-morrow evening for the election of officers and other important business. The proposed trip to Boston next June will be definitely decided, and preliminary arrangements for the excursion will be made.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment, Watertown, has adopted a new uniform, and has received a new stand of colors and 300 regulation rifles from the State. Its armory has been refurnished, and the command will in a short time commence drilling, with a view to obtaining its former standard in the National Guard.

The Hudson *Star*, in a recent editorial article, contends that the proposed amendment to the Military Code providing for the repeal of the clause exempting the property of each member of the National Guard, to the amount of $1,000, from taxation, will meet with disfavor from the regiments in rural districts, and predicts a speedy stampede from the ranks of the National Guard in the event of the passage of the bill.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Battie commanding, assembled for battalion drill at the State Arsenal last Tuesday evening, parading eight companies of eight files front. The movements commenced with a dress parade, after which the drill in battalion movements proceeded without reformation of the line. The regiment was then reformed for review, during which Capt. James Douglass assumed command, and Lieut. Col. Beattie received the review.

The ninth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at McCormick's Hall, Chicago, on Wednesday, May 12. The national head-quarters will be established at the Grand Pacific Hotel in that city. An Executive Committee, Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chairman, is arranging for a grand military reunion of the soldiers of the North-west and a parade of the Militia, as well as of every post of the Grand Army of the Republic in the department. There will also be a review, a reception, and a banquet.

The following officers, recently elected in the Third Regiment Cavalry, have passed the Division Examining Board, and their applications for commissions have been forwarded: Justus Lührs, Captain; Frederick Von Axte, First Lieutenant, and John C. Kobbe, Second Lieutenant of Troop F, and William J. Klee, Second Lieutenant of Troop K. At an election in this command last Tuesday evening Major Jacob Beyer was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Quartermaster David G. Yuenzling was elected Major. They will be ordered before the Examining Board.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Cavanagh commanding, paraded for battalion drill and review at the State Arsenal last Monday evening. Formation was made with five companies of twelve files front. A series of battalion movements were first executed, during which numerous errors occurred, and the command was then reformed for review by Brig. Gen. Ward. The ceremony was very poorly performed. The commandants neglected to order the bayonets to be fixed, and the field music was absent. After the review in line and by passage, the line was broken into column of fours, and the drill in battalion movements was continued, and closed with a dress parade. The regiment will hold one more drill before the close of the season.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Laing commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform for instruction and drill at the State arsenal next Wednesday evening. The closing drill of this command will occur on Wednesday, May 12, at 8 P. M. The following non-commissioned officers in this command have been reduced to the ranks at their own request: Sergt. Standard Bearer Oliver Anderson, of Company E; Sergts. Albert E. Dixon, Jeremiah Harwood, and Michael Campbell; Corporals Henry Bellotti, Peter Scelly, and Frederick Dougherty, Company C; Sergts. George B. Palmer and Thomas Nixon, of Company F. The following non-commissioned officers have been reduced to the ranks for constant neglect of duty: Corporals James E. Malcolm and Robert G. Petrie, of Company F. Companies B and D of this command contested for a medal valued at $25 at Creedmoor last Saturday. The trophy was won by Company D by two points.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. David E. Austen commanding, paraded in full uniform for review by Major Gen. Dakin last Wednesday evening. Line was formed with ten companies, of twelve files front. The ranks were opened, and Gen. Dakin and staff reviewed the regiment in line, after which the command passed in review. The narrow limits of the drill-room prevented the successful wheeling of the regiment, and for the same reason the alignments were not perfect. The salutes were well given. After this ceremony was over, at the request of Gen. Dakin the regiment drilled for the period of one hour in battalion movements. The execution of the several evolutions was creditable to the regiment and satisfactory to the General, who complimented Col. Austen upon the proficiency of his command. Col. Austen, in response, congratulated Gen. Dakin upon his accession to the command of the Second Division, and the regiment was next turned over to Lieut. Col. Rogers for dress parade. This ceremony was handsomely performed. The several movements in the manual of arms were well executed. The regimental drum corps next gave an exhibition, after which dancing was commenced and continued until a late hour.

Special Orders No. 5, First Division Head-quarters, directs Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar to relinquish the command of the Eleventh Regiment and assume command of the Second Brigade, and also direct Col. Frederick A. Conkling to turn over all books and papers appertaining to the brigade to his successor and reassume command of his regiment. Gen. Vilmar received his commission last Monday. That document received the Governor's signature on March 17, and since that time has been withheld from Gen. Vilmar through the chicanery of a few malcontents who happened to possess some political influence at Albany. A few lines from ex-Gov. Dix removed all objections which had been made against Gen. Viemar, and the commission was at once forwarded to this City. The latter, in relinquishing the command of the Eleventh Regiment, has issued the following order: "Being about to relinquish the command of the Eleventh Regiment, I desire briefly to thank you for the cordial support given to me during the time I have had the honor to be your commandant, and especially during the period marked by the trials and troubles inflicted upon the regiment by persons inimical to its best interests. I trust the harmony which enabled the organization to maintain itself, in spite of the numerous attempts to destroy it, will always characterize your actions, and that your reward may be continued and increased by prosperity."

Companies B and F, Twelfth Regiment, under command of Capts. Burns and Healy respectively, will close the company drill season with a drill, promenade concert, and hop at the regimental armory next Friday evening. The regiment will parade for drill in full-dress uniform, with plumes and white gloves, at the State Arsenal on Wednesday the 29th inst. Assembly at 8 P. M. Tickets of admission will be issued on this occasion, which may be obtained by members upon application to the members of their respective companies. The commandants of companies C and H, have each been directed in orders to detail one file of men, with instructions to report in chasseur uniform to the Sergeant of the guard at 7:30 o'clock, on that occasion for guard duty.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James Jourdan commanding, held a musical and military entertainment at the Academy of Music last Thursday evening, for the purpose of raising funds toward furnishing the new regimental armory. The entertainment was a success, both socially and financially. Long before the curtain was raised, the auditorium was crowded to its utmost capacity. The exercises comprised an exhibition drill by Company B, in the manual of arms, and loading and firing drill; glees by the regimental glee club, and a drill by the "awkward squad," concluding with "camp scenes." The latter portion of the performance was very interesting, and introduced a medley of very humorous acting. The traditional Irish and Dutch soldiers were prominent actors by the camp fire, and the "essence of old Virginny," as executed by Mr. Scrymser has rarely been excelled by a professional negro comedian. At the close of the performance in the Academy of Music a hop took place in the Assembly Rooms adjoining, under the auspices of Company I, Capt. Cocken, commanding. The proceeds realized from the entire performance netted the handsome sum of $3,000.

JUSTICE IN SPAIN.

UNPUNISHED MURDERS—PRIM'S REMAINS STILL LYING IN STATE.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, describing a visit to the Basilica of Atocha, writes as follows of the murder of Gen. Prim and of justice in Spain:

"Here it was," he says, "that at the close of December, 1871, the body of Juan Prim, still bleeding, was laid in state, the first object which, three days later, met the eye of the monarch of his choice—that Amadeo, whom now many persons here designate as a King *'demasiado decente para nos otros Españoles.'* That King has come and gone, and a new sovereign now reigns in his place; but Prim still lies in state, and his grave is still open. The Madrid Government, as I learn from the papers, has issued orders that a monument carved in Paris in honor of the Conde de Reus should be allowed to pass the frontier free from Customs duty. That monument, however, was executed at the expense of the Marshal's widow, the Duchess of Prim, and has nothing to do with the mausoleum by which the nation intended to honor Prim's memory, and for which a public subscription was opened, with as yet no known results. Where the remains of the deceased Marshal will ultimately find rest no man can say; for the name of the main leader of the movement of 1868 jars on the ears of the present rulers, and the widowed Duchess, alarmed by the frequent phases through which Spanish politics are perpetually passing, has often fancied that no spot in Spain could offer her husband's remains a secure abode, and is not sure that she may not eventually have to remove them to some safe resting-place in Paris, her mother's residence, or, further still, in her native Mexico. In the meanwhile Prim's body still lies at Atocha, in its coffin above the ground, awaiting its final destination, and it is extremely doubtful whether the project of erecting a mausoleum in the centre of the side aisle of the Atocha church will, under present circumstances, ever be carried into execution. I went down yesterday into the vault where the coffin lies, being led to it along a corridor on the right of the church which separates the sacred building from what was once the Monastery, and is now used as an asylum for invalid soldiers. I went through a first burial chamber where some of the minor Bourbon Princes and distinguished men lie in niches in the wall, and thence into an inner tapestried chamber fitted up exclusively for the temporary abode of the Catalan hero. The coffin, with all its mournful trappings, has been conveyed here, and laid on the stone pavement in the state in which it was exposed for several days on the floor of the church. All around the walls are hung the crowns, wreaths, and devices in golden letters by which private persons and public bodies, King Amadeo and his Queen, the cities of Spain, the Staff of the Army, the Marshal's widow, and his domestics paid the last homage to the deceased. In the midst of all this mass of slowly-moldering frippery, the corpse lies still and calm, the face exhibiting, when the lid of the coffin is raised, hardly any perceptible trace of decay, or, indeed, any semblance of death, except its wan paleness and rigidly settled expression. To those who knew him well the whole soul of Prim is still living in those stiff, motionless features; the stern resolution, the strong sense, the warm, affectionate temperament, the sly humor, of the man—the man, take him for all in all, who alone was equal to the task of ruling Spain, and who might have borne her safely through the throes of her revolutionary period. The grave of Prim is still open, but it will be closed only too long before the account to which his country ought to have called the perpetrators of the dastardly deed which deprived him of life. The proceedings by which the assassins of the Marshal were to be brought to justice are indefinitely adjourned. The prosecuting magistrate has been at work for years. Suspected culprits or accomplices and important witnesses have been promiscuously and indiscriminately, after the Spanish fashion, kept in prison for months. Huge folio volumes of reports of the inquiry have been piled up several fathoms high, but no result has been or ever will be published; nothing made known about the murder of the Calle del Turco—a murder perpetrated at an early hour of the evening, close to the most frequented thoroughfares of a well-lighted city, in a quarter swarming with watchful police agents, a murder in which as many as a score of chief actors were engaged, to which twice as many accessory criminals were privy, and the instigators of which have long been unerringly designated by public report. Prim fell, and, in the first paroxysm of anguish and fury, what would not the Madrid population—nay, the whole Spanish nation—have done to wreak their vengeance on the assassins? But a day passed, the cold fit succeeded, and what has been done to visit their guilt with just, deliberate punishment? There is no country in the world where tribunals work more consistently in the dark, where the voice of outraged humanity is more systematically hushed, where public opinion exercises less control over the administration of justice. It seems as if Spain could never recover from the awe and terror with which the tenebrous doings of its old Inquisition overwhelmed it. Judicial reform has not made a single step in this country, and what hope can there be for liberty where no room is made for justice? Surely the execution of Prim's assassins would have done Spain more good than could ever be looked for from the working of the ultra-Radical Constitution of 1869, or from any of the Republics to which it was a stepping-stone. Not many months after Prim's life was taken that of King Amadeo was attempted, and this time several of the would-be King-murderers were taken in the act, one of them still grasping the smoking blunderbus which he had fired at the royal carriage, and a General of high rank declared that he had been forewarned of all the particulars of the projected outrage; yet no evidence of the outrage has been forthcoming, the guilt can be traced to none of its notorious perpetrators, and even those who were taken redhanded, as they could not be openly acquitted, or dismissed, were allowed, if not compelled, to break from prison.

SENATOR KERNAN ON THE CANALS.

United States Senator Kernan visited Watertown last week and was serenaded on Tuesday evening. In responding, he said: "I will not speak to you to-night on party themes; but it is fitting that I should congratulate you and the people of the State upon the recent reforms instituted at the capital of your State. In the lapse of years there have no doubt grown up at the State capital dishonest practices and irregular modes of conducting public affairs in certain departments. The recent measures adopted in behalf of reform and good government are not intended to break down any party, but are in the interests of all parties. I believe that Gov. Tilden inaugurated his great work for the benefit of the whole people, irrespective of party affiliations. I know that patriotic men of all parties are heartily united in this grand reform. Let us not move in this matter with malice or ill-will, but let us have measures of reform to the end that taxes may be lightened. Let us always remember that if we are to have a pure administration of affairs at the nation capital, we must have purity in the State Governments. The desire for reform and retrenchment is universal, and let us hope that it will find fruition in the reinauguration of purity in the affairs of our National Government. All reforms should commence at home. First an honest Municipal Government, then honest County and State Governments, and of necessity an honest National Government will be the result."

ARCADIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of this society, Wednesday, April 14, the regular quarterly election of officers took place, with the following result: President, G. P. Erhard; Vice President, E. B. Joyce; Secretary, Emanuel Stadler; Treasurer, H. H. Wheelock; Critics, Messrs. Ernest Harvier and C. Sumner Rindskopf. The following committees were also appointed: Committee on Subjects, E. Harvier, Chairman; Committee on Constitution, T. C. Booth, Chairman; Committee on Rules, C. Sternberger, Chairman; Committee on Entertainment, C. S. Rindskopf. A paper upon the death of Daniel W. Bryant was then read by Mr. Rindskopf. The new President made a speech, and the exercises closed by an address by the orator of the evening, Hon. Samuel H. Hopkins.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 U. P. Sink. F.. 93	200 Lake Shore...... 73¾
1,000 Tol.& W. 1st.. 82½	1200 do...... 73⅝
200 Tol. & W......... 15¼	5 ...... 73⅜
100 d 15⅜	50 ...... 73⅞
300 do....... 15¼	400 do....... 73⅝
100 do......s3. 15⅛	100 do......b3. 73¾
100 do......s3. 15	300 do....... 73⅝
100 do....... 15⅛	100 do......s5. 73⅝
500 Pacific Mail.... 43⅝	600 North-western.... 44½
2000 do....... 43¼	100 do....... 44⅝
100 do.....b3. 43⅝	100 North-west. Pf... 57
100 do.....c. 43⅜	100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 27⅞
1800 Western Union.. 77⅞	600 do....... 27¾
100 do.....b3. 77⅞	100 do....... 27⅞
100 do.....s3. 77¾	500 do....... 27¾
200 do.....c. 77⅞	500 do.....c. 27¾
100 do.....b3. 77⅞	400 Union Pacific.... 72½
2200 Erie Railway.... 31⅜	100 do....... 72⅜
1200 do.....s3. 31¼	700 do....... 72¼
100 do....... 31⅜	400 do....... 72⅛
700 do....... 31¼	1000 do....... 72½
200 do.....s3. 31⅛	30 do....... 71⅞
400 do....... 31¼	100 do.....c. 72
1500 do.....b3. 31¼	100 do....... 72
500 do....... 31¼	300 do....... 72⅛
2400 do....... 31⅛	300 do....... 72½
700 do......s3. 31	100 do.....b3. 72¼
300 do......c. 31⅛	500 do....... 72⅛
400 Rock Island.... 103½	100 do....... 72
400 do....... 103⅝	100 do....... 72¼
200 Del. Lack. & W.. 114⅛	500 do....... 72⅛
20 Pacific R. of Mo... 48½	300 do.....c. 72⅛
100 do....... 48⅝	1700 do....... 72¼
46 do....... 48¼	500 do....... 72⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 27	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.......bc. 121⅛	$15,000 U. S. 6s, Currency, 12.....121¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......bc. 122¾	25,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C up......bc. 116⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.........bc. 120⅞	1,000 U. S. 10-40, Coup., 12...... 116¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........ 120¾	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.c. 118½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old	200 L.S.&M.S. b.c. b3. 73¾
x coup..... 54	100 do.....b3. 73⅞
1,000 Va. 6s, cons. 2d	300 do....... 73¾
series........ 41	400 do....... 73⅝
2,000 Mo. 6s, '76, b.c. 101	1800 do.......s3 73½
1,000 do..'77, b.c. 100	700 do....... 73½
2,000 Alb & Sus. 1st. 110	100 do.....s3. 73⅜
9,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G. 85	1500 do....... 73⅛
10,000 do...1st, con. 74	500 Erie R'wy. b.c. s3. 31⅛
1,000 Chi.&N.W. con. 92	100 do....... 31⅜
3,000 do....... 92⅛	200 do....... 31¼
28,000 Chi.&N.W. con.	2500 do....... 31¼
coup G. bds. 86	200 do.....c. 31⅜
10,000 do.....b.c. 86⅛	100 do.....b3. 31⅜
2,000 do....... 86¼	500 do.....s3. 31¼
3,000 Chi.&N.W. 1st. 99	600 do.....b3. 31¼
3,000 C.,C.,C.&I. 1st. 108½	1200 do....... 31⅛
2,000 Mor&E. 1st '71. 103¾	300 do....... 31
1,000 N.J.C. 1st, con. 105⅞	100 do....... 31⅛
2,000 Mich. So. 2d.. 103½	700 do.....b3. 31¼
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 104¾	200 do.....c. 31⅛
10,000 do....b.c. 105	600 do.....s3. 31
3,000 do..8s, b.c. 112	20 Erie Rail. Pf..b.c. 43
10,000 T. & W. con. C.. 40½	100 Panama..b.c. s3. 128
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.. 100⅜	100 do....... 127½
3,000 do....... 100¼	400 Chi. & N. W..b.c. 44⅜
23,000 do....b.c. 100⅛	100 do....... 44¼
15,000 C. Pac. 1st, San.	300 do.....s10. 44
Joaq. bran'h. 88¼	300 do.....s3. 44
10,000 do....b.c. 88¼	100 do....... 44⅛
400 U. Pac. R.R. 1st. 99	500 do....... 44⅛
2,000 do....... 98¾	100 Chi.& N. W Pf..b.c. 57½
10,000 do....... 98⅞	100 do.....s60. 56¾
2,000 U. Pac. S. F'd.. 93	200 do....... 57
3,000 do....... 92⅞	100 Union Pac. b.c. b3. 72⅛
500 C. & Pitts. 4th. 97	100 do....... 72⅛
5,000 do....... 97⅛	400 do.....s3. 72
2,000 C.,C.&I.C. 1st.. 52	500 do.....s3. 72
5,000 Canada So. 1st,	300 do.....s3. 71⅞
with Int. Cer.. 53½	500 do....... 71⅞
5,000 Del. & H. Coup.	500 do....... 71⅞
7s, '94........ 106	1600 do....... 71⅝
1,000 So. Pac. R. R.	400 do....... 71⅝
bds. of Mo... 70¾	500 do....... 71⅝
1,000 do....... 70⅞	100 do....... 71⅝
50 Fourth Nat. Bk... 98¾	600 do....... 71⅝
6 Metropolitan Bk.. 132	28 do....... 71⅝
14 Hanover Bank.... 98	300 do....... 71¾
5 Del. & H. Canal.. 117	1300 do....... 71⅝
15 do.....b.c. 117¾	100 Clev.&P. G'd..b.c. 92¼
200 Mar. L. & M'g. Co.	120 N. J. Cen.....b.c. 112⅛
Ass. pd..... 7⅞	300 do....... 112¾
200 do.....b.c. 7¾	700 Chi.&R.I...b.c. s3. 103½
400 do....... 7½	500 do....... 103½
100 Quick. Min. Co. b.c. 20¾	200 C.,M.&St.P. b.c. s3. 38⅝
200 do....... 20½	500 T.,W.& W. b.c. s3. 15¼
200 Bos. W. Pow..b.c. 15¾	100 do....... 15⅛
50 Cons. Coal.....b.c. 46	100 D., L.& W. b.c. b3. 114¼
100 At.& Pac. Tel. b.c. 25½	14 do....... 114⅛
115 Adams Express.... 101	131 do....... 114⅛
20 do.....b.c. 101½	300 do....... 114⅛
47 Am. Ex......b.c. s3. 64½	5 Chi. & Alton.... 103⅛
36 do....... 64½	52 Kansas Pac..... b.c. 17½
100 W. U. Tel..b.c. b3. 77⅞	36 P.Ft.W.&C.G. b.c. 96¼
2200 do....... 77¾	100 H. & St. Jo..b.c. 26⅞
400 do.....s3. 77¾	100 do....... 26¾
200 do.....b3. 77¾	100 do....... 27
500 P. M. S.S. Co. b.c. 43⅜	100 A.& Pac. pref. b.c. 14⅛
900 do.....b3. 43⅜	700 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 27⅜
400 do....... 43⅜	300 do....... 27⅜
400 do.....s3. 43¼	100 do.....b3. 27⅜
300 do.....s3. 43⅛	100 do....... 27⅜
200 do.....s3. 43	100 do.....b30. 27⅜
500 do....... 43⅛	100 do....... 27
500 do....... 43¼	800 do....... 27⅛
50 N.Y.C.&Hud..b.c. 102	1800 do....... 27
30 do....... 102¼	500 do....... 26⅞
100 do....... 102	1700 do....... 27
20 N. Y., N. H. & H.. 140	10 Col., C.& I. C. b.c. 6
8 do.....b.c. 139¾	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

5 Western Union... 77¾	45 Del. & Hudson.... 117¾
100 do.....b3. 77½	100 Union Pacific.... 71¾
1000 do....... 77¾	200 do....... 71⅞
600 do.....s3. 77¾	800 do....... 72
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 43⅛	2200 Rock Island. b3. 103½
1200 do....... 43¼	100 Toledo & Wab.... 15⅛
500 do.....s3. 43¼	100 North-western.... 44⅛
100 do.....b3. 43⅜	500 do.....s3. 44
300 do....... 43⅜	100 do....... 44
1800 do....... 43½	600 do....... 44⅛
1500 do....... 43⅝	200 do....... 44¼
400 do.....b3. 43¾	300 do....... 44
900 do....... 43⅜	500 do....... 44⅛
300 do.....s3. 43⅜	50 North-west'n Pf.. 57⅜
1000 do....... 43¾	100 do....... 57
1100 Lake Shore.... 73⅜	200 At. & Pac. Pf.... 14⅛
2200 do.....b3. 73⅜	300 St. L. & Kan. C.... 33
800 do....... 73½	400 Kansas Pacific.... 18¼
1100 Erie Railway. s3. 31	200 Ohio & Miss...s3. 26⅞
2400 do....... 31	1500 do.....s3. 27
100 do.....b3. 31⅛	500 do....... 26⅞
900 do....... 31¼	500 do....... 26¾
100 do.....b15. 31¼	100 do....... 26⅞
100 do.....u. r. 31⅛	500 do....... 27

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s,	100 E. R'lway..u. r. c. 31⅛
conv.....b.c.c. 89	1600 do.....b.c. 31¼
21 Del.&H. Canal Co. 117½	300 do.....b.c. 31⅜
200 Mar. Ass't Pd. b.c. 7½	400 do.....b3. 31¼
400 At. & Pac. Tel. b.c. 26	800 do....... 31⅜
300 do.....b3. 26	100 N.Y.C. & H. River;
100 W. U. Tel. b.c. b3. 77⅞	b.c b3....... 102
10 U. S. Ex.....b.c. 63	100 Panama R.R..... 128½
19 W., Far. Ex..b.c. 88½	400 U. Pac. R.....b.c. 72
100 L. S. & M. So. R.	100 do.....b.c. 72
R.....b.c. s3. 73½	900 do....... 72⅛
100 do....... 73⅝	100 do....... 72¼
300 do.....b3. 73⅝	100 do.....b.c. 72⅛
900 P.M.S.S Co. b.c. s3. 43¾	600 Chic. & N.W. b.c. 44¼
4400 do....... 43⅞	100 Chi. & R. I. b.c. 103⅝
1000 do.....b3. 44	500 do.....b3. 103¾
1800 do....... 44	700 do....... 103⅞
500 do....... 44⅛	1100 do.....s3. 103⅞
2000 do....... 44¼	80 Del..L. & W..b.c. 114½
200 do.....s3. 44⅛	1700 Ohio & Miss. b.c. 27¼
700 do.....b3. 44¼	100 T.W.& W'n.b.c. 15⅝
100 do.....s10. 44⅛	300 do....... 15⅜
2100 do....... 44⅛	100 Chic.& Alton R.R. 103¼
2100 do.....b3. 44¼	100 do.....b.c. 103¼
1400 do....... 44¼	100 St.L.I.M.&S..b.c. 22
1200 do....... 44⅜	100 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 6¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 So. Pac. B. Mo. 71½	100 Mar. L.& M. Ass. P. 7½
31,000 N.W. Consol.	110 U. S. Express.... 63
Coup. G. Bds.. 86¾	200 Union Pacific.... 72¼
10,000 do....... 86½	100 do.....b3. 72¼
10,000 do....... 86¼	400 do....... 72⅛
10,000 U. Pac. 1st.. 99⅛	700 do....... 72⅛
19,000 H. & St. Jo.	1000 do....... 72¼
8s, Con..... 89	100 do.....s3. 72¼
700 West. Union. b3. 78	1700 do.....b3. 72⅜
300 do....... 78	100 do....... 72¼
1500 do....... 77⅞	100 do....... 72⅜
400 do.....s3. 78	500 do....... 72¼
200 do....... 77⅞	230 Illinois Central.. 103
700 Erie Railway. s3. 31¼	2200 Rock Island. b3. 104
1400 do....... 31⅜	1700 do.....s3. 103⅞
300 do....... 31¼	2000 do.....b3. 104⅛
600 do....... 31⅜	400 do.....s3. 104
500 do.....s3. 31¼	1700 do.....b3. 104⅛
1300 do....... 31¼	1000 do.....b3. 104⅛
2500 Pacific Mail.... 44½	1200 do....... 104
800 do....... 44⅝	100 do.....b10. 103⅞
800 do.....s3. 44½	400 do.....3s. 103¾
200 do....... 44⅝	500 do....... 103¾
1500 do....... 44½	200 St. Paul.....s3. 38¼
1100 do....... 44⅜	100 do....... 38⅝
2800 do....... 44½	300 Toledo & Wab.... 15½
4500 do....... 44½	100 do....... 15¼
700 do.....s3. 44½	100 do....... 15¼
500 do.....s3. 44½	100 do.....b3. 15½
400 do....... 44⅝	1100 do....... 15⅝
1800 do....... 44½	100 do.....s3. 15⅝
700 do....... 44½	100 do....... 15¼
500 do.....b3. 44⅝	200 Ohio & Miss.... 27¼
1700 do....... 44½	200 do....... 27⅜
3400 do.....b3. 44¾	500 do....... 27¼
600 do.....s3. 44⅝	300 do....... 27⅛
300 do.....s3. 44½	200 Del., Lack.& Wes. 114⅛
200 do.....s3. 44¾	600 do....... 115
1500 do....... 44½	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 27
1000 Lake Shore.... 73⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 48¾
200 do....... 73⅝	200 do.....b3. 48½
300 North-western.... 44⅜	100 Chic. & Alton.... 103½
100 do.....b3. 44½	100 New-Jersey So.... 5¾
800 do....... 44⅜	100 Kansas Pacific.... 19

SATURDAY, April 17—P. M.

The bank statement shows a gain in the reserve of $730,500, which increases the excess over legal requirements to $9,702,475.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last:

	April 10.	April 17.	Differences.
Loans	$278,263,200	$277,964,500	Dec. $298,700
Specie	14,524,500	14,013,200	Dec. 511,300
Legal tenders	48,419,900	50,290,000	Inc. 1,870,100
Deposits	215,893,700	218,406,900	Inc. 2,513,200
Circulation	21,506,800	21,332,800	Dec. 174,000

The Stock market was weak from the opening up to about noon, and thenceforward to the close strong and higher. The features of the market were Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. The former fell off from 72⅛ to 71½, and afterward advanced to 72⅜. The late improvement in the stock was due to the large increase in the earnings of the road for the first half of the present month. Pacific Mail opened at 43¼, advanced to 43½, and declined to 43 up to about midday. Subsequent to this, however, the price rose to 44¾ on a more active business. The last sales were at 43⅜@43½. Panama sold at 128@127½@128½. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 27⅞ to 26¾, and later recovered to 27⅜. Rock Island was strong in the afternoon, and advanced from 103½ to 104¼, but at the close reacted to 103¾. Lake Shore fell off ½ ℘ cent—to 73⅜—before 1 o'clock, and later rallied to 73⅝. North-western Common declined from 44½ to 44, and at the close sold at 44⅜. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 114⅛ to 115, on comparatively small dealings. Erie fluctuated frequently between 31 and 31⅜. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was firm at 25½@26, the remainder of the list showing insignificant changes.

The money market was easy, and the principal business was at 3@3½ ℘ cent. for call loans, the extreme rates having been 2 and 4. Discounts were unchanged.

The London market was quiet and steady, closing as follows: Consols for money, 93⅝@93¾; do. account, 93¾@93⅞; 1865s, old, 105; 1867s, 108; 10-40s, 103½, and new 5s, 102⅛, Erie being reported at 27½@27¾. Foreign exchange was nominally unchanged, and the business, which was light, was at $4 86@$4 86½ for bankers' 60-day sterling bills, and at $4 90½ for demand. Gold was dull and all the transactions were at 115⅛ and 115, the opening and closing quotations. Gold loans were made at about yesterday's rates, 1@2 ℘ cent per annum and 1-64 per diem for borrowing, and at the close flat. The specie shipments for Europe to-day amounted to $206,141, of which $108,600 was gold coin, and the remainder silver bars. The import entries of general merchandise at this port for the week were $4,210,056, which, with $1,907,721, dry goods previously reported, makes the total imports for the week $6,117,777.

In Government bonds the transactions were small, and prices remained steady at yesterday's closing figures. Railroad mortgages were firm and in good demand, with the principal business in the Pacific issues. In State bonds, Tennessee old, ex-coupon, declined to 54.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,319,503 21
Gold payments	171,444 42
Gold balance	60,452,089 33
Currency receipts	616,992 90
Currency payments	1,673,174 97
Currency balance	41,967,387 72
Customs	381,000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 17.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 5s, '81, coupon	116½	116⅝
United States 5-20s, '62, coupon	118⅝	118¾
United States 5-20s, '67, coupon	121¾	121¾
American Gold	115⅛	115
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86@$4 86½	$4 86@$4 86½
New-York Central	102	102
Rock Island	103½	103¾
Pacific Mail	43½	44½
St. Paul	38½	38⅝
St. Paul Preferred	58½	58½
Western Union	78	77⅞
Union Pacific	72½	72¼
Lake Shore	73¾	73⅝
Wabash	15⅛	15½
North-western	44½	44⅜
North-western Preferred	57	57
Delaware & Lackawanna	114⅛	115
New-Jersey Central	113⅛	113¾
Panama	127¼	128½
Erie	31½	31¼
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅞	27⅛
C., C. & I. C.	6⅞	6¼
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	102	102	200
Erie	31⅜	31	32,000
Lake Shore	73⅞	73⅛	12,500
Wabash	15⅝	15	3,800
North-western	44½	44	6,700
North-western Preferred	57	57	600
Rock Island	104⅛	103½	17,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38⅝	38⅛	600
Pittsburg	92¼	92¼	100
Del., Lack. and Western	115	114⅛	1,318
New-Jersey Central	112¾	112¾	120
Illinois Central	103	103	
Union Pacific	72½	71½	23,500
Chicago and Alton	103½	103⅛	100
C., C. and Ind. Central	6¼	6¼	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	27	26¾	400
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	26¾	13,000
Missouri Pacific	48¾	48½	320
Panama	128½	127½	300
Western Union	78	77¾	9,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	26	25½	900
Pacific Mail	44¾	43	57,060
Quicksilver	20¾	20½	300
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	14⅛	14⅛	300
Adams Express	101	101	....
B. W. P.	15¾	15¾	200
New-Jersey Southern	5¾	5¾	100
United States Express	63	63	150
Kansas Pacific	19	18¼	500
Kansas Pacific Preferred	33	33	300
Iron Mountain	22	22	100
Mariposa (a p'd)	7⅞	7¾	300
Mariposa	7¾	7½	800
Total sales			182,583

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	121¾	122¼	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	120⅜	120⅞
6s, 1881, r.	121⅛	121⅜	5-20s, 1867, r.	121	121⅜
6s. 1881, c.	122¾	123	5-20s, 1867, c.	121⅝	121¾
5-20s, 1862, r.	115¾	..	5-20s, 1868, r.	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s, 1862, c.	118½	119	5-20s, 1868, c.	121⅝	121⅞
5-20s, 1864, r.	116¼	117	10-40s, r.	115¼	115⅜
5-20s, 1864, c.	119¾	120	10-40s, c.	116¼	116¾
5-20s, 1865, r.	117¼	118	5s, 1881, r.	115¼	115⅜
5-20s, 1865, c.	121¾	122	5s, 1881, c.	116⅝	116¾
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120½	120¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $8,000 for interest, and $19,700 for called bonds:

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$37,880,000
Gold balances	1,413,604
Currency balances	1,835,290

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$73,606,097
Currency balances	4,190,132
Gold exchanges	3,801,098
Gold balances	728,845

Weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$462,114,850
Currency balances	22,432,019
Gold exchanges	37,372,283
Gold balances	5,867,058

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 38	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75..110
Alabama 5s, '86..... 38	N.C.6s, old, Jan.&Ju. 20¾
Connecticut 6s..... 107	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. 20¾
Georgia 6s..... 87	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J. 50
Georgia 7s, new bds. 97	N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O. 50
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 91	N.C.N.C.R.C, off J.&J. 39
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 90	N.C.NCR, C. off A.&O. 39
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77..101	N. C. Fund. act '66. 12½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79..101	N. C. Fund. act '68.. 10
Illinois War Loan...101	N. C. new bds, J.&J. 10
Kentucky 6s..... 102	N. C. new bds, A.&O. 9
Louisiana 6s..... 36	N. C. sp. tax, class 1. 4
La. new bonds..... 36	N. C. sp. tax, class 2. 3½
La. 6s, new Fl'g D... 36	N. C. sp. tax, class 3. 3½
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	Ohio 6s, '75.... 101¼
La. 6s, Levee bonds.. 36	Ohio 6s, '81.... 104½
La. 8s, Levee bonds.. 33	Ohio 6s, '86.... 107
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75. 37	Rhode Island 6s.... 105
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..103	South Carolina 6s.... 32
Michigan 6s, '83.....103	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 31
Michigan 7s, '90.....108	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 31
Mo. 6s, due in '75...100¾	S. C. Fund. act '66.. 31
Mo. 6s, due in '76...100¾	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J. 31
Mo. 6s, due in '77... 99⅛	S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O. 30⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 99	S. C. 7s of 1888.... 30
Fund'g Bs., due '94-5.. 99	S. C. non-fund. bds.. 6
L. Bs., due '81 to '91 in.. 99	Tennessee 6s, old.... 74
Asylum or U., due '92. 99	Tenn. 6s, new.... 73
Han.&St.Jo., due '75.. 100½	Tenn. 6s, new ex C.. 53
Han.&St.Jo., due '76.. 100½	Texas 10s of '76.... 95
Han.&St.Jo., due '86.. 99	Virginia 6s, old.... 33
Han.&St.Jo., due '87.. 99¾	Va. 6s, new, '66.... 33
N. Y. R. B. L..... 107	Va. 6s, new, '67.... 33
N. Y. C. B. L..... 107	Va. 6s, Consol.... 59½
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75..110	Va. 6s, ex mat. C.... 54½
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77..110	Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.. 40
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78..110	Va. 6s, deferred.... 9¼
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..115	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds. 110	Det., M. & Tol. bs...100¾
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds.. 104½	Buff. & Erie n. bds..109⅛
Bos., H. & E. Guar.. 31	Buff. & S. L. 7s.... 102
B.,C.R. & M. 1st 7s, G. 35	L. Shore D. bds.... 100½
Chi. & Alt. Income. 102	L. Shore C. C. 1st.. 103½
Joliet & Chic. 1st.... 108½	L. Shore C. C. 1st.. 102
La. & Mo. 1st, G'd... 91	L. Shore C. C. 2d.... 93¾
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st. 102½	Mar. & Cin. 1st.... 105
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st. 113	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902. 104¾
C., Bur. & Q. Cons. 7s. 104¾	M. C. 1st 8s, '82 S. F. 110½
C., Rock I. & Pac.... 108¾	N. J. So. 1st 7s.... 30
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n. 110½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 100
C. R. of N. J. 1st, Con. 105¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 101½
Cen. R. of N. J. 2d.. 102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 100
C. R. of N. J., C. Conv. 112½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... 101⅝
Am. Dock & Im. Bs. 103	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C. 114
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D. 108½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R. 112
M.&St.P. 1st, 7 3-10 P.D 91¾	H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85. 103
M.&St.P. 7s, G'd, R.D. 85	Harlem 1st 7s C.... 112
M.&St.P. 1st, LaC.D. 85	Harlem 1st 7s R.... 112
M.&St.P. 1st, I.&M.D. 75½	North Mo. 1st.... 86
Mil. & St. P. 1st, Cons. 73½	Ohio & Miss. C. S.F. 99
Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 78	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 97½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 103	Ohio & Miss. 2d.... 78½
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. 100	Cen. Pac. S. J. B.... 88⅛
Chi. & N. W. C. bds. 92⅛	Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st. 89⅝
Chi. & N. W. Ext'n bs. 90	Cen. Pac. S. A. bs.... 109
Chi. & N. W. C. G. bds. 86⅛	Un. Pacific 1st bds.... 98¾
Gal. & Chi. Exten'd. 106	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 96⅝
Gal. & Chi. 2d.... 103¼	Union Pacific S. F.... 92⅞
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 96½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st bds. 93
Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 95¼	P. R. of Mo. 1st C. bds. 78
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S.F. 102½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 79½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d. 111	P. R. 7s, guar. by M.. 101⅛
Del., L. & W. 7s, Conv. 115⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.... 110
Morris & Essex 1st. 112½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.... 105⅝
Mor. & Es. bds, 1900. 99	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.... 99
Mor. & Es. Constr'n. 100	Cl. & Pitts. C. S. F.. 106
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. 103¾	Cl. & Pitts. 4th.... 97
Erie 1st, Extended.. 106½	Col., C. & I. 1st..... 51½
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879.... 101	Col., C. & I. 2d..... 18
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883.... 99¼	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 88½
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880.... 96½	St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 52
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888.... 96½	Alt. & T. H. 1st.... 105½
Long Dock Bonds.... 104¼	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf... 89
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st, '77. 90	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 78
B.,N.Y.&E. 1st, L.bs. 87	T., P. & W., E. D.... 64
Han. & St. Jo. L. G. 107	T., P. & W., W. D.... 55
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. 87	T. & W. 1st, Ex.... 82
Cedar F. & Min. 1st. 83¾	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D. 60½
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st. 28	T. & W. 2d.... 55¼
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d.. 103½	T. & W. C. C.... 40¼
Mich. S.N.I.S.F. 7 p.c. 108	Han. & Naples 1st.. 42½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 107	Great West. 1st, '88. 79
Clev. & Tol. new bds. 100½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.. 52½
Clev., P'ville & A.o. bs. 102	Pek., Lin. & D. 1st.. 60
Cle., P'ville & A.n. bs. 101	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.... 152	Manhattan.... 150
American Exchange. 119	Market.... 121
Chemical.... 1600	Mechanics'.... 145
City.... 300	M. & Traders'.... 130
Citizens'.... 125	Merchants'.... 123
Commerce.... 119	Merchants' Ex.... 100
Corn Exchange.... 130	Metropolitan.... 133
First National.... 200	New-York.... 131¼
Fourth National.... 98½	N. Y. National Ex.... 100
Gallatin National.... 130	New-York County.. 215
German American.. 93½	North America.... 100¼
Germania.... 115¼	Pacific.... 165
Gold Exchange.... 115	Park.... 146
Greenwich.... 215	People's.... 140
Grocers'.... 100	Republic.... 99½
Hanover.... 98	State of New-York.. 115
Imp. & Traders'.... 199	Tradesmen's.... 145
Irving.... 130	Union.... 140½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102½
City 6s, new	106½	
Camden & Amboy Railroad	129	129¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	55½	55⅝
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56⅝	56¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅞	63
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	22⅛	22¼
Northern Central Railroad	..	32½
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	102½	103

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of gold and silver from the port of New-York for the week ending April 17:

April 13—Steamer Goethe, Hamburg—Silver bars	$34,011 9
April 14—Steamer China, Liverpool—Silver bars	60,827 30
April 15—Steamer Colon, Savanilla—Silver bars	24,746 22
April 15—Steamer Crescent City, Havana—American gold	22,969 00
Spanish gold	390,344 00
April 15—Steamer Frisia, Hamburg—Silver bars	18,035 60
April 15—Steamer Frisia, London—Silver bars	13,000 00
Silver coin	15,000 00
April 15—Steamer Frisia, Paris—Silver bars	64,000 00
April 17—Steamer City of Richmond, Liverpool—American gold	108,600 00
April 17—Steamer Baltic, Liverpool—Silver bars	64,341 26
April 17—Steamer Periere, Paris—Silver bars	33,200 00
Total	$849,075 23

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 17—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1867s, 108; new 5s, 102⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 27½@27¾; do. preferred, 38½.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, April 17.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 98⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Sales, 8000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,100 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 67s. ℘ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, April 17—4 P.M.—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 17.—Petroleum, 29¾f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON—Evening—Linseed-oil, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

THE MEETING OF THE KINGS IN VENICE.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* in Venice, writes from that city under date of April 5, in relation to the reception by King Victor Emmanuel of the Emperor of Austria as follows:

"The stately old façades of the Grand Canal fluttered with flags of every nationality, as well as rare tapestries and rich draperies. The narrow rivas swarmed with people, and the Gothic balconies, transformed into superb loges, were filled with ladies in gala dress. The entire length of the canal was lined with boats of every description. Gondolas flitted to and fro, their glittering prows flashing like gems. The sky early in the morning was clouded, and the sea air raw and unpleasant; but as the procession moved away from the station and entered the broad-bosomed canal, the clouds lifted, and the fleet was illuminated by the warm, cheering sunlight. A scene of gorgeous pageantry rarely paralleled in the history of Venetian aquatic fêtes was then presented. As the procession moved down the canal, a subdued hum of the multitude announced its approach. Several royal gondolas were seen clearing the way. There was an expectant hush, broken at last by shouts and cheers, as the first of the enormous municipal barges, glittering with gold and silver decoration, darted into the sunlight. One proud prow after another flashed out, innumerable oars fell and rose in rhythm, and the whole width of the canal was filled with barges, superbly adorned, bearing clouds of bunting. It was more like some rich scenic display illumined by the splendor of artificial light. Twelve eight-oared barges of the municipality escorted the royal gondola in which the monarchs sat. The barges formed a circle around them. They were long narrow barges with raised prow, bearing a couch on which reclined an official with a trumpet, and they were propelled by eight oarsmen, the steersman standing on a raised platform at the stern. The costumes harmonized with the color of the craft, and the oars also were painted to match. The most prominent of these twelve barges is worth a brief description. It was of blue and silver, with the stern curled up like a tropical leaf, and a massive prow with serrated horns surmounted by a graceful perch, on which hovered a huge butterfly with silver body and gauze wings. Behind this, silvered palm-leaves with gorgeous-colored fringes formed an awning over the official couch, which was festooned with blue draperies trailing far behind. The oarsmen were dressed in blue slashed with white. Another barge was lilac, another purple and orange, another green and red, and various other combinations were to be seen. One barge was entirely covered with silver. On the prow was a winged dragon, and high scroll work at the stern. The oarsmen were in costumes of silver cloth with blue sleeves. The King and the Emperor were rowed by four gondoliers in blue velvet jackets and red breeches. The vessel was decorated simply in blue and silver. Behind the seat was a cushion bearing a silver crown. Other royal gondolas with the Princes followed. The barges of private societies, with oarsmen in midiæval costumes, flanked the group of royal boats. Then came boats with the municipal authorities, the foreign legations, and private gondolas in endless number. The procession was, in fact, a mile in length, filling the entire canal with a moving mass. Among the curiosities of this unique procession was an eight-oared boat, from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, manned by Chinamen, in white dresses. It excited hearty applause. As the forest of flags swept past the Dogana, and halted in front of the Royal Palace, salutes were fired from the ships in the harbor, the two Peninsular steamers manned with coolies, and the lagoon black with craft, between the ranks of which the royal gondola shot up to the carpeted steps, and the two monarchs landed amid hearty cheers. A few moments later they came from the palace on to the piazza. Their appearance was greeted with cheers from the thousands assembled near. Arm-in-arm, and followed by their suites, they reviewed the troops, drawn up in double lines around the piazza, the music of the Austrian national hymn being played. They then returned to the palace."

FIRE IN A CHURCH.

There was a remarkable scene in St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Richmond, Va., a few nights ago. During the services, writes the correspondent of the Petersburg *Index-Appeal*, one of the chandeliers on the main altar was knocked over and the flames from the candles caught and spread rapidly about the altar. The immense congregation, which filled aisles and vestibule as well as the seats in the church to their utmost capacity, started up terror-struck as the appalling word "Fire" was repeated from one to another. At this moment the voice of one of the Redemptionist Fathers was heard calling upon the congregation in cool and collected tones to place themselves in the hands of God, to remain in their places, and pray for the safety of themselves and the church. It was wonderful to see at this moment the results of the discipline of the Church and the training of the parishioners to habits of implicit obedience and reliance upon their Pastors. Not a man, woman, or child left a seat, but the whole mass sank upon their knees in fervent prayer to be rescued from their peril. Meantime others were battling with the flames. The result of the conflict was doubtful, and for some time the flames, spreading from one inflammable article to another, threatened to get beyond control. In the end, however, the admirable coolness and presence of mind of those who were fighting the fire, aided by the prayers of so many hundreds, won the battle. Eventually the excitement subsided and the services continued.

RENTS IN BOSTON.

There is said to be the greatest exodus from Boston this Spring that ever was known. The removals are mainly to the outlying wards and to the suburban towns. The *Traveller* says that the high rents of the city have caused "rooms to let" and "table board" to be so common in some sections that no reliance can now be placed for any income from these sources, and families that have been trying to "eke out" a living this way and pay their rents in many cases find themselves compelled to succumb. There have been more boarding-houses than boarders for them.

CENTENARIANS.

AUTHENTICATED CASES OF EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.

PERSONS WHO HAVE LIVED FOR A CENTURY AND OVER—PARTICULARS OF THE DEATHS IN THIS CITY—MODE OF LIVING AND CAUSE OF DEATH—EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

It is interesting to know, especially in this season of centennial celebrations, that, according to the records of the Health Department of this City, many persons have died in New-York at the age of 100 years or more, notwithstanding the belief entertained by many who have given the subject study, that no authenticated cases of a human being having attained that age can be produced. The names of nearly 100 centenarians who have died here within the past ten years have been collected in the Bureau of Records of the Health Department, and the cases are believed to be genuine. A few particulars of the history and condition at the time of death of some of these aged people have been furnished by the attending physicians, and will be read with much interest.

Mary Nixon, born in Ireland in 1765, died in this City Aug. 26, 1873. She was attended in her last illness by Dr. John H. Wilson, who stated that she died of softening of the brain, nervous exhaustion, and old age, her memory and eyesight having completely failed previous to her death.

Patrick White, born in Ireland in 1771, emigrated to New-York City in 1853, where he died, aged 102 years, July 25, 1873. Dr. J. R. MacGregor attended him in his last illness. Mr. White was married between the ages of forty-five and fifty. His occupation in Ireland was that of a farmer, and his diet while there consisted principally, according to his own statement, of potatoes and milk, with an addition sometimes of fish and eggs. He did not eat meat more than once or twice a week, and oftentimes not more than once a month. He drank liquor moderately, and after his arrival in this country performed no hard work.

Thomas Craig, born in the County of Leitrim, Ireland, in 1771, came to the United States twenty-nine years previous to his death. His occupation in Ireland was that of wheelwright and carpenter, and in this country he became a porter. He was twice married, but had no children. About a year previous to his death he was injured by falling from a car, and was more or less childish from that time until he expired, at over 100 years of age. His wife is still alive, and is aged eighty-three years.

Hannah Ruland, *née* Wilson, born August 29, 1774, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, of Scotch parents, died in this City October 26, 1873. She was married at the age of sixteen years, and was the mother of ten children. Her mother was married at the age of thirteen years and six months, and gave birth to sixteen children, eight girls and eight boys, all of them distinguished for remarkable longevity and robust constitutions. The youngest child was over fifty years old when the first death occurred in the family, and one of the male children nearly reached his one hundredth year. Mrs. Ruland performed her household duties with punctuality and her longevity was attributed in a great degree to certain habits to which she rigidly adhered during lifetime—one of them being that of retiring to bed at sunset and rising with the sun. She always insisted on having eight or nine hours' sleep, and at regular hours; partook of plain and substantial food with tea and coffee. She never wore corsets or indulged in alcoholic liquors, and was robust and muscular. Her height was 5 feet 4½ inches.

Christopher Rush, colored, born in Craven County, North Carolina in 1777, died in this City of senile asthenia July 16, 1873. He was brought to this City a slave in 1798, and gained his freedom about the year 1812. He joined the African M. E. Church in 1803, was licensed to preach in 1815, ordained in 1822, and elected Bishop of the church in 1828. He lost his eyesight in 1859, and in 1868 became subject to fits at intervals of from one week to two months, which greatly impaired his memory, and continued until his death. Frugality in his earlier years enabled him to save enough money to make him independent, so that he lived comfortably in his old age. He was a hearty eater, very fond of coffee, of which he drank a great deal, and was an inveterate tobacco smoker. He was naturally robust and healthy, and drank no liquor stronger than cider.

Alexander Scott, colored, born in Delaware in 1775, died in this City of senile asthenia at the age of 100 years, at the Colored Home, to which he had been admitted in October, 1871. His father's death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel, and his mother died of old age.

John McGibney, born in Ireland in 1776, died in this City Jan. 11, 1873, of pleurisy. He came to this country in 1866, and was employed as a laborer, working occasionally, until a few weeks before his death. He was of temperate habits, and during his life-time his diet consisted of the humblest fare. He was muscular and of medium stature, and enjoyed excellent health until his last illness.

The statistical statement as compiled so far for incorporation in the forthcoming annual report of the Board of Health, gives the names of 91 centenarians, of whom 72 were females and 19 males. Of this number 56 are natives of Ireland; 25 of the United States; 2 of Germany; 2 of France; 2 of the West Indies; 1 of Scotland; 1 of Africa; 1 was born at sea, and the nativity of the other is unknown. The majority of these people died of old age, but the deaths of some were accelerated by disease. The majority were widowed at the time of death, but severol left partners surviving, and a few had never married. The list, as procured from the Health Department records, is as follows:

Deaths of persons one hundred years old and upward in New-York City for the past ten years. Compiled for the annual report of the Health Department for 1873, by Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records.

Name.	Date of Death.	Year.	Age—Years.	Age—Months.	Age—Days.	Condition.	Nativity.	How long a resident of this City.	Color.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.
Hulda Wood	Jan. 9	1864	100	3	..	....	New-Jersey.	....	Colored.	....	Senile asthenia.
Bridget O'Brien	Jan. 8	1864	100	..	..	....	Ireland.	....	White.	....	Pneumonia.
Ira Cromwell	March 16	1864	104	6	..	....	Baltimore, Md.	....	Colored.	....	Senile asthenia.
Mary Buckley	March 21	1864	105	..	..	....	New-York.	....	Colored.	....	Erysipelas.
Minte Thomas	May 27	1864	103	..	..	....	Maryland.	....	Colored.	....	Senile asthenia.
Elizabeth Price	May 31	1864	100	..	..	....	N. Carolina.	....	Colored.	....	Senile asthenia.
Leah Cropsie	Jan. 17	1864	100	..	..	....	Virginia.	....	Colored.	....	Dropsy.
Isaac Daniels	June 28	1864	109	..	..	....	Bedford, N. Y.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Ann Jackson	July 10	1864	100	..	..	....	S. Island, N. Y.	....	Colored.	....	Senile asthenia.
Rachel Stafford	July 13	1864	102	6	21	....	New-Jersey.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Isabella Cook	Sept. 7	1864	100	..	..	....	Virginia.	....	Colored.	....	Senile asthenia.
Rose Gilligan	Dec. 14	1864	103	..	..	....	Ireland.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Mrs. D. McKinney	Jan. 7	1865	100	..	..	....	New-Jersey.	....	Colored.	....	Senile asthenia.
Johanna Waters	Feb. 4	1865	104	..	..	....	Ireland.	....	White.	....	Cancer.
Frances Davis	March 13	1865	100	..	..	....	New-York.	....	Colored.	....	Senile asthenia.
Minerva Ellis	June 4	1865	105	..	..	....	Jamaica, W. I.	....	Colored.	....	Senile asthenia.
Absalom Thornton	Aug. 9	1865	105	3	29	....	Ireland.	....	White.	....	Strang'd hernia.
Thomas Golden	Aug. 18	1865	104	..	..	....	Ireland.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Thomas McAnnally	Aug. 21	1865	101	..	..	....	Ireland.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Patrick Noonan	Oct. 6	1865	100	5	..	....	Ireland.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
James Quinn	Nov. 30	1865	100	10	18	....	Ireland.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Mary McMahon	Jan. 13	1866	104	..	..	....	New-York.	Life.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
William Daily	May 4	1866	106	..	..	....	Ireland.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Mary Ann Bastine	May 15	1866	118	..	..	....	New-York.	Life.	Colored.	....	Senile asthenia.
Mary Griffin	July 17	1866	100	..	..	....	Ireland.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Bridget Noonan	Aug. 1	1866	100	..	..	....	Ireland.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Margaret Farrel	Sept. 12	1866	100	..	..	....	Ireland.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Phyllis Bees	Dec 7.	1866	105	..	..	....	New-York.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Christina Renfort	Dec. 18	1866	105	..	..	Single	France.	35 years.	White.	Domestic.	Senile asthenia.
Rebecca Ward	Feb. 10	1867	100	..	..	Widow	Scotland.	67 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Margaret Harty	Jan. 6	1867	100	..	..	....	Ireland.	17 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Emilie C. Lorenz	March 25	1867	103	..	..	Married	Germany.	18 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Judy Green	May 13	1867	109	..	..	Widow	New-York.	....	Colored.	Cook.	do. and convulsions
Margaret Terry	June 12	1868	100	..	..	Widow	Ireland.	13 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Maria M. Pessinger	Feb. 29	1868	100	6	11	Widow	United States	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Ann Mary Brown	July 3	1868	103	..	..	Widow	United States	....	Colored.	....	Tumor of breast.
Hanora Hanlon	April 26	1868	108	..	..	Widow	Ireland.	28 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Mary Collins	May 7	1869	100	..	..	Widow	Ireland.	19 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Florence McCarty	Dec. 19	1869	100	..	..	....	Ireland.	8 years	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Francis McLellan	Sept. 29	1869	100	..	..	Widower	Ireland.	....	White.	Laborer.	Senile asthenia.
Hester Cropper	March 24	1869	102	..	..	Widow	Maryland.	....	Colored.	....	Senile asthenia.
Margaret Hutchins	Sept. 24	1869	102	..	..	Widow	New-Jersey.	....	Colored.	Cook.	Apoplexy.
Elizabeth Murray	May 24	1869	103	..	..	Widow	At sea.	40 years.	Colored.	Cook.	Inanition.
Phœbe Williams	July 29	1869	103	..	..	Widow	New-York.	....	Colored.	....	Senile asthenia.
Sarah Conway	May 5	1870	100	..	..	Widow	Ireland.	24 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Sophia Williams	April 10	1870	100	..	..	....	Virginia.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Johannah Sullivan	Nov. 10	1870	100	10	..	Widow	Ireland.	40 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Lipman Kristeller	Nov. 19	1870	100	1	7	Married	Prussia.	25 years.	White.	....	Bright's disease.
Mary Myers	Dec. 18	1870	100	..	..	Widowed	Ireland.	....	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Daniel Collins	Nov. 20	1870	101	3	..	Widowed	Ireland.	26 years.	White.	Laborer.	Senile asthenia.
Anne Ryan	Jan. 3	1870	102	..	..	Widowed	Ireland.	50 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Kate Eagan	Sept. 11	1870	102	..	..	Widowed	Ireland.	17 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Henry O'Flaherty	April 11	1870	103	..	..	Widowed	Ireland.	23 years.	White.	Tailor.	Senile asthenia.
Ellen Baird	Feb. 28	1871	101	..	14	Widowed	Ireland.	35 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Felix Boylan	March 12	1871	108	10	12	Widowed	Ireland.	24 years.	White.	....	Apoplexy.
Bridget Campbell	March 29	1871	100	..	..	Widowed	Ireland.	15 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Cecelia Dixon	Jan. 23	1871	106	..	..	Married	West Indies.	50 years.	Colored.	....	Phthisis pulmon.
Jane Daley	April 16	1871	100	..	..	Widowed	Ireland.	22 years.	White.	....	Apoplexy.
Ann Flanagan	June 2	1871	100	..	..	Widowed	Ireland.	..	White.	....	Acute dysentery.
Bridget Carroll	Nov. 6	1871	100	..	..	Widowed	Ireland.	7 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Julia Glynn	Nov. 28	1871	102	..	..	Widowed	Ireland.	30 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Denis Haverty	Aug. 8	1871	103	..	..	Widowed	Ireland.	20 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Sarah Kane	April 8	1871	103	..	..	Single.	Ireland.	60 years.	White.	....	Paralysis.
Margaret Morgan	Dec. 21	1871	105	..	..	Widowed	Ireland.	6 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Ellen Morgan	Dec. 29	1871	100	..	..	Widowed	Ireland.	23 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Ann Leahy	May 20	1871	101	..	..	Widowed	Ireland.	20 years.	White.	....	Pneumonia.
Daniel Sullivan	Jan. 4	1872	103	..	..	Married.	Ireland.	22 years.	White.	....	Ulcer of leg.
Mary Richmond	Feb. 18	1872	106	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	25 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Mathew Lyon	March 8	1872	103	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	56 years.	White.	Merchant.	Epistasis.
Phoebe Scott	April 29	1872	100	..	..	Widow.	Africa.	35 years.	Colored.	Nurse.	Senile asthenia.
Ellen Brown	July 22	1872	100	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	25 years.	White.	....	Disease of the heart.
Ellen Burke	Oct. 1	1872	103	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	27 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Alice Riley	Oct. 7	1872	103	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	8 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Rose Rourke	Oct. 23	1872	100	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	27 years.	White.	....	Diarrhea.
Nancy Len[illegible]	Nov. 17	1872	100	4	14	Widow.	United States.	13 years.	Colored.	Laundress.	Hemiplegia.
Catherine Cahill	Dec. 26	1872	105	..	..	....	Ireland.	20 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Mary McGrath	March 14	1873	100	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	33 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Mary Monaghan	March 22	1873	102	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	25 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Mary Tobin	April 1	1873	100	..	..	Married.	Ireland.	33 years.	White.	Housework	Dementia.
Thomas Craig	April 26	1873	102	..	..	Married.	Ireland.	40 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Alexander Scott	Nov. 23	1873	100	..	..	Widow.	Delaware.	28 years.	Colored.	....	Senile asthenia.
Mary Nixon	Aug. 26	1873	108	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	26 years.	White.	Domestic.	Softening of brain.
Patrick White	July 25	1873	102	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	19 years.	White.	Farmer.	Senile asthenia.
James Reilly	Jan. 28	1874	106	..	..	....	Ireland.	32 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
William Louis	Feb. 4	1874	106	2	10	Married.	France.	26 years.	White.	Merchant.	Pneumonia.
Margaret Cloonan, or Cronan	March 17	1874	103	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	25 years.	White.	....	Chronic bronchitis.
Catharine Callahan	April 6	1874	104	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	45 years.	White.	....	Pneumonia.
Mary Bliss	July 30	1874	108	..	..	Widow.	.....	9 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Molly Sheridan	Sept. 6	1874	100	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	46 years.	White.	....	Diarrhea.
Ellen Lyons	Aug. 31	1874	113	..	..	Widow.	Ireland.	42 years.	White.	....	Senile asthenia.
Jacob Kissam	Oct. 17	1874	113	..	..	Widowed.	New-York.	....	Colored.	Laborer.	Paralysis.

FISH CULTURE.

A LETTER TO MR. SETH GREEN, AND HIS REPLY.

BINGHAMTON, April 12, 1875.

Seth Green, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: A singular circumstance has occurred in this city, and we want your opinion of it. Myself with a number of others have been in the habit of keeping fish in our fountain basins, and lately they have all died. I will give you my own experience; and the others, some eight or ten, are all similar. My basin is ten feet in diameter and twenty inches deep, supplied with city water by a half-inch pipe, water constantly flowing in and out. About a year ago I put in a number of brook trout, perch, sun-fish, gold-fish, and chubb. They have all been doing very well until the 7th inst., when the trout, sun fish, and chubb all died—about thirty in all—and every day since there would be a few each day dead. Yesterday all the gold-fish died; this morning some of the perch were dead. The same thing has occurred in all parts of the city, with water flowing constantly. They will appear as lively as ever they were, and in an hour after showing signs of weakness they will be dead. In all cases the trout die first; some died a day or two before mine, others a day or two after. It, of course, is causing a great deal of anxiety as to the healthiness of the water. Please give me your views of it, and if you have any questions to suggest I will answer them.

Your obedient servant, A. GENNET.

MR. GREEN'S REPLY.

ROCHESTER, April 13, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I have frequently known of fish being killed by the water being stopped and lying in the pipe some time, and then let into the aquarium killing the fish. When the water has been lying in the pipe it should be allowed to run some time before letting it run in your aquarium or using it for drinking. If the water has not been stopped there is some poisonous acid in the pipes which causes the death of your fish, and my opinion is that it will kill anything that uses it. Any water that will kill gold-fish should not be used for drinking purposes. Pipes made from some kinds of material is poison to water. A combination of tin and zinc will not rust, but will kill fish. I had some cans made from the above-mentioned materials and they killed the fish.

I think if you have the water analyzed you will find poison enough in the water to satisfy you that it should not be used for any purpose except washing. Yours, SETH GREEN.

THE BOLLANDISTS.

The great work of the "Bollandists," as the compilers of the *Acta Sanctorum* are called, is slowly and quietly, says the London *Times*, but surely, progressing at Brussels. At present this huge work consists of about sixty folio volumes, which bring the student down to within three days of the end of the month of October; but a large store of materials is being utilized in order to complete that month forthwith, and further stores have been accumulated toward *The Lives of the Saints* for November and December, about 4,000 of such biographies being still to be actually written. Out of the six Jesuit Fathers whose names appear on the title-page of the last installment of the work, issued from the press in 1867, four are already dead, and one more is disabled by illness. The editorial work is now being carried out by the survivor, Father De Buck, assisted by another Father, Dr. Van Hoof, with whom others, it is expected, will soon be associated. The *Bookseller* for the current month contains an account of a visit lately paid by an enthusiastic correspondent to the College at Brussels which serve as the "officina" or workshop of this gigantic undertaking, which was commenced in the reign of our Charles I., and has since been issued at intervals, as a serial publication. The *Bookseller* states that "the difficulty felt by the Fathers in the purchase of books for their work is greater than ever, since the Belgian Government, yielding to a party cry for retrenchment, withdrew its subsidy of £240, which it had for many years contributed in aid of their labors." Other nations and private individuals, however, have stepped in, and a set of the series of State Papers published under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls figures on their shelves. Still the writer doubts whether, even if the work is allowed to proceed without interruption, it can possibly be completed by A. D. 2,000, and even in that case it is clear that a large supplement will have become necessary, as the process of Beatification and Canonization is going on from time to time at Rome.

AN OUTRAGE ON ENGLISHMEN IN ITALY.

The following story of official stupidity in Tuscany is told in a letter to the London *Times*: On the 25th of March two Englishmen, resident in Florence, started for a walk across the Appennines to Ravenna to visit that city. After various stoppages they arrived on Saturday evening at a little village called Coccolia, situated about five miles from Forli and twelve from Ravenna. Feeling thirsty, they turned off the road and entered a café. Scarcely had they given their order when a brigadier and two privates of the Reali Carabinieri, or gendarmes, came in. The former advanced toward the two travelers and asked for their passports, which they said they were not provided with, believing them to be unnecessary for Englishmen in Italy. Being asked for their papers one of them gave his card and a receipt for the *richezza mobile*, (income-tax,) dated on the very day of their departure from Florence; the other showed an English letter addressed to him. These were the only papers they happened to have in their pockets. They protested that being British subjects passports were not requisite, especially as they had not come from abroad, but were simply walking from one town to another for their amusement, which they had often done before, never previously having been asked for documents of any kind. They were ushered into a back room, searched, their purses and papers taken from them, then marched out of the café, to the intense delight of a crowd of staring open-mouthed peasants, and escorted to the guard-house, there again to be questioned, and all particulars about them taken down in writing. The brigadier told them he would send them to Ravenna, which they willingly agreed to, and requested to go as soon as possible, but were informed that there was time for that on the morrow. Little did their arguments serve them, so they were locked up in a cell and made to pass a sleepless night on a bed—anything but that of a Sybarite—consisting of a raised boarding, six feet square, with a shelf for a pillow, stocks for feet warmers, and a coarse blanket for all bed clothing. Next morning, which was Easter Sunday, at seven o'clock, they were told to get ready to start, and after hurriedly swallowing a few mouthfuls of food, which they had to pay for with the few coppers they had left, they were ordered out of their cell. Before proceeding on their road with the Carabineers, they were forced, in spite of their indignant remonstrances, to submit to the humiliation of being manacled, the left wrist of the one to the right wrist of the other. In vain they begged to be taken in a vehicle of some sort, in vain they expostulated; all to no purpose. Thus they were led along the high road, a gendarme on either side, exposed to the gaze of the passers-by, sick at heart at such unjustifiable degradation. They went along thus some six miles. Hoping to shorten this painful ordeal by hastening their steps, they were told by one of the guards in a brutal tone of voice that unless they slackened their pace a bullet through the head might be a very possible eventuality. Their escort was twice relayed before reaching Ravenna, and at each station their handcuffs were exchanged for others. On arriving at the town they again asked that a conveyance might be called to take them to the police office at their own expense. This was again refused, and they were marched through the streets on a fête day between the two carbineers, arms shouldered and bayonets fixed, the mob at their heels. The people in the streets and at the windows stared at the two travelers, no doubt taking them for thieves or perhaps assassins. Having arrived at the prison, they were again interrogated and their answers taken down, their personal appearance noted, their clothes and persons minutely examined, and everything in their pockets taken from them. They asked for the British consul or any one who might represent him, and also requested that they might telegraph to Florence. Finally they succeeded in seeing the Questore, or principal magistrate, who, after a short conversation gave them their liberty, and very kindly furnished them with a safe conduct, in order to prevent further molestation. This magistrate affirmed that the Brigadier at Coccolia, had he been in his senses, should have been satisfied with the proofs given him. It appears that the two English gentlemen have put the matter in the hands of the British consul at Florence, who has, if I am rightly informed, forwarded their depositions to the English Minister at Rome for redress.

VICTOR HUGO ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The Society for the Improvement of the Condition of Women have sent an address to Victor Hugo, appealing to him, in the name of right, to lend them the aid of his valuable voice. The poet replies in the following characteristic letter:

MESDAMES: I have received your address, which does me honor. I am aware of your noble and legitimate demands. In our society, such as it has been made woman suffers. She is right to claim a better fate. I myself am only a conscience, but I understand your rights, and to obtain them is one of the duties of my life. You are, therefore, not wrong to rely on my good-will and assistance. Man was the problem of the eighteenth century; woman is the problem of the nineteenth. And who says woman, says child—that is, the future. The question thus put appears in all its profundity, and on its solution depends the fate of the supreme social battle. What a strange and anomalous situation! In reality, man depends on you, for woman holds the heart of man. Before the law she is a minor, incapable, without civil action, without political right—in short, she is nothing; before the family altar she is everything, because she is the mother. The domestic hearth is what she makes it; at home she is the mistress of good and ill. Sovereignty complicated by oppression; woman can do all against man, but nothing for herself. It is imprudent of the law to make her so weak when she is so strong. Let us recognize that weakness and protect it; let us recognize that strength and counsel it. There lies the duty of man, and there is also his interest. No, I shall never cease to say it, the problem is laid down, and it must be solved. She who bears half the burden ought to have half the right. Half of the human race is deprived of equality; it must be given to them. This will be one of the grand glories of our grand century. Let the right of woman counterbalance the right of man—that is to say, let the laws be placed in conformity with the morals and manners of the country. Accept, mesdames, my respects.

LARGE CATCH OF SEALS.

A letter received in Baltimore on Thursday from St. John's, Newfoundland, states that on the 4th of April the steamer Greenland, the first of the seal-fishery fleet, arrived there with 25,000 seals. The steamer Proteus arrived next day with 45,000 seals, the largest number ever brought by one vessel. This is stated to be the best Spring for seals known for years on the Newfoundland coast, reports from the sealing grounds giving 20,000 to the steamer Bear, 27,000 to the Micmac, 15,000 to the Neptune, and a number of others in the fleet with full cargoes. There were twenty-seven steamers and two sail vessels fitted out in St. John's prior to the 8th of March for the sealing business. These vessels have from 180 to 225 men each. The Captain of the steamer Greenland received $7,500 for his share of the catch of 25,000, the pay of those engaged being according to the catch.

FRENCH CRIMINALS.

A PLOT TO EXTORT MONEY AND TO TAKE LIFE FRUSTRATED.

A MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS' HARD LABOR—PUNISHMENT OF THE ACCOMPLICES.

One day in the month of September, 1811, an individual named Ragouleau, attorney by profession, money-lender and real estate speculator by practice, presented himself at the Prefecture of Police in the City of Paris, with the statement that he was the destined victim of a plot laid against his life by a widow lady named Morin, and her daughter, Angelique Delaporte. Everything was prepared, he said, for the consummation of the crime; a house had been rented somewhere in the jurisdiction of Paris; he was to be attracted thither on some pretense; once there, he was to be decoyed into a cellar, and forced to sign notes for an enormous amount; after which he would be assassinated, and his body secreted. Romantic tales of crime were not new to the ears of the Prefect; Cerachi and Aréna, Georges Cadoudal, and Méhée de la Touche, Chouans and Jacobins, with their daggers and their infernal machines, had given the Police of Paris ample occupation under the reign of the first Emperor, and they were not easily startled. The present story, however, seemed rather tough. Had Ragouleau any proofs? Oh! yes, he replied, producing an invitation from Mme. Morin to take breakfast with herself and her daughter on the 24th September. This was not much, but the frightened attorney went on to state that a woman named Jouard had warned him that the widow Morin had for a long time vowed to have his life, and that the 24th September had been fixed upon to lure him into a deadly ambush.

Here was something more tangible. Mlle. Jouard was an old friend of the Police, and an officer was dispatched post haste to bring her before the Prefect. This woman, whose moral repute was none of the best, lived a dual sort of existence, carrying on the professed trade of an engraver in the Rue Dauphine, and at the same time keeping a small tobacco shop in the Rue de Juiverie. She had, however, some other means of obtaining a livelihood, not so well known but more lucrative, being a procuress and a fortune-teller, while in order to pursue these various callings without interference, she jotted down and reported whatever she thought might prove of interest to the Inspector of the Fourth *Arrondissement* of the Imperial Police. Produced before the Prefect, she confirmed Ragouleau's story, and gave further details as to the motives which had induced two women to undertake so strange a crime. Mme. Morin, said the witness, had had certain pecuniary transactions with Ragouleau, in which she believed he had cheated her. Carefully concealing her irritation, she sought eagerly for a way to avenge herself. With this object she called on Jouard, and begged the latter to procure two desperate rascals who might rid her of her enemy. Witness had answered that she did not have a large circle of acquaintances among that class of gentry, and told the widow she must search elsewhere for accomplices. She did so, and procured at Nogent-sur-Seine a pair of *âmes damnées*, a man named Lefebvre and a woman known as Lucie Jacotin, to whom she confided her projects. Mme. Morin next rented a house in the suburbs of Paris, closed up the cellar openings, and with the aid of her two assistants placed there a stake with chains and ropes attached, in order to bind Ragouleau, when once coaxed in. He was then, said Jouard, to be forced to sign bills of exchange to the amount of 300,000 francs, whereupon he would be strangled and his body thrown into the Seine. Witness also said she had really seen the paper containing the terrible threats which would be used to extort his signature.

Once assured that there was really something in the wind, the Paris Police proceeded after their usual manner. To the mine they replied with a counter-mine; to the ambuscade they opposed an ambuscade. Ragouleau was instructed to postpone the projected breakfast till Oct. 2, and the intervening time was employed in entangling the accused in the net of the Police. Spies were set on their track; they were dogged from their house in the Rue de Bondi to Villette, where Mme. Morin had a dairy; and thence to Clignancourt, where was situated the mysterious house recently rented for Ragouleau's *déjeûner à la fourchette*. During this hunt the detectives discovered a man following the steps of the two women, and, scenting an accomplice, they sprang upon him in a retired street, grabbed him by the throat, and hurried him off to prison. Upon being examined, he turned out to be an honest grocer, a friend of Ragouleau, who had benevolently undertaken to act as his spy, the attorney being ambitious of having a police of his own. This amateur detective had the pleasure of passing several days in prison for thus poaching on the preserves of the Parisian Police.

Everything being at last satisfactorily arranged, Ragouleau presented himself on the morning of the 2d of October, and presented his regrets, declining to accept the invitation to breakfast. Mme. Morin, however, insisted that he should go with her to visit a country house she thought of buying, though she would not close the bargain without consulting her "dear friend." A carriage was sent for, the trio entered, and the hostess directed the driver to proceed by the Barrier de Rochechouart. "No! no! my good man," cried Ragouleau, in a cold perspiration, "they are building an aqueduct there, and you can't get through; go by way of Villette." He had good reasons for his choice, for at the latter gate were stationed the Police officers. While the carriage thus rolls on its way, the plot may be looked at from a somewhat different point of view.

The grounds of the animosity which Mme. Morin felt toward Ragouleau need not be rehearsed in detail. A widow with considerable means, and not the slightest knowledge of business, she was a pigeon fit for plucking, and Ragouleau had plucked her unmercifully. He was a shrewd man, a lender on usury, and had persuaded her to embark in sundry real estate speculations, the issue of which he knew must be disastrous. He loaned her, on mortgage, large sums, which he knew she could not repay, and then foreclosing his liens, became possessed of the property he had induced her to buy, while she lost both land and cash; all this was done under the guise of friendship. To be sure, her own foolishness was the principal cause of her ruin, but Ragouleau was the ostensible one, and with embittered feelings she betook herself to Mlle. Jouard, to avail herself of her prophetic powers. The latter consulted the cards and announced that they foretold the death of the "King of Spades" within a year. Mme. Morin was satisfied with this prospect, but the cards proved false prophets; the King of Spades was tough, and the year passed away leaving him alive and well. The widow's confidence in Jouard being still unshaken, she again applied to her. Since the cards have failed, said the fortune-teller, we must consult the "little man in red," a mysterious and all-powerful being, who never, (according to a belief then current among the lower classes in France,) quitted the side of the Emperor Napoleon. This adroit devil, with a view perhaps, to the future employment of his Majesty's Police, advised that Ragouleau should be induced to sign notes for a swinging sum. This was all very well, but like the fairies in nursery tales, the little red man had prescribed no easy task; Angelique, however, soon found the solution for it.

Angelique Delaporte, daughter of the widow Morin by her first marriage, was now sixteen years old. Her mother, whose education was about on a par with her business capacity, brought up the girl with her usual prudence and good sense. No religion, little morality, a great deal of dancing, some music and declamation—such was Angelique's curriculum. She had a passion for the stage, and looked eagerly forward to the time when she should appear as a queen of tragedy. This girl, thus brought up, became the admiration of her mother, who took for wit the sallies of a questionable taste, and for force of character the obstinacy of a spoiled child. Angelique was a great novel-reader, and as that was the heyday of Mrs. Radcliffe's popularity, (whose works were translated into half the languages of Europe, and found scores of imitators,) her brain was filled with visions of the mysterious and the terrible. While Mme. Morin was cudgeling her brains to devise some means of inducing Ragouleau to sign the notes, Angelique was engrossed in the perusal of a book modeled on the style of the famous *Mysteries of Udolpho*, and entitled *Les Solitaires; ou, Les Effets de l'Education.* It was quite to her taste. Col. Wolmer, the hero, having learned the death of an uncle of fabulous wealth, sets out to take possession of his unexpected heritage. On his way, passing through the sombre shadows of a Bohemian forest, two menacing phantoms appeared to bar his passage. The intrepid Wolmer drew his sword and chased them through the underbrush. Suddenly a trap-door opened under his feet, and swallowed him up. When he came to his senses he found himself chained to a stake in a vast dungeon, beside a table illumined by the light of flaring torches. Upon the table were writing materials and promissory notes for an enormous amount.

This thrilling episode was a revelation to the romantic Angelique; she had found the means to persuade Ragouleau to sign—means which her mother approved. It was only necessary to procure a dungeon and a pair of muscular phantoms. Jouard, who was let into the secret, undertook to provide the latter, not forgetting meanwhile to collect the money due her for her various services in the matter. She took good care to flatter their hopes with promises of success. Angelique dreamed that she was in a forest, before a blazing fire, on which was a cauldron filled with flesh, which she was stirring with a ladle, a sure sign, said Jouard, that Ragouleau would soon die. She was too cautious, however, to involve herself further in the plot, and had plenty of excuses ready to account for her not being able to find the assistants she had promised.

The widow having grown tired of waiting, she and her daughter resolved to act, and secured the services of Nicholas Lefebvre, a stout rascal of thirty-seven, and Lucie Jacotin, his mistress. They next discovered at Clignancourt a small house quite hidden in the foliage of a large garden; Mme. Morin hired it, ostensibly for a dairy, and the two women aided by their new assistants set to work to prepare the *mise en scène* of a melodrama, whose plot was borrowed from "Les Solitaires." The subterranean architecture of Clignancourt consisted of one large and two small cellars opening into the garden by two large air-holes, flush with the ground. One of these was covered with a grating, the other was open and formed a dangerous trap for any one not familiar with its situation. The widow, on taking possession of the premises, said she would have these walled up, as she considered them dangerous and likely to become a nuisance. This was accordingly done, and thus all connection between the cellar and the outer world, save by a door inside the house, was effectually cut off. The stage being thus arranged, the assistants planted in the cellar-floor a stout post, which Mme. Morin, with her own hands, secured with plaster and rubble; a chair was placed with its back resting against this post, to which was also a riveted a chain provided with padlocks at each end. A table was placed in front of the chair with writing materials, and, in place of the flaring torches of the novel, two candles, eight to the pound, in iron candelabra, shed a dim, quiet light on the scene. Angelique and her mother next purchased, at a gun store on the Quai de la Ferrail, two rusty dueling pistols, and Lefebvre instructed Angelique in the use of them—a necessary accomplishment, as she was to play the leading part in the coming drama. She practiced at a mark, and her coadjutors uttered dismal shrieks in the cellar, while her mother, stationed in the garden, discovered with delight that she could not hear a sound.

The actors being now perfect in their parts, a full-dress rehearsal was next on the programme. Lefebvre intrusted, in the absence of the leading gentleman, with the arduous rôle of Wolmer-Ragouleau, was seized and placed in the chair by the three women, his hands were imprisoned in the padlocked chain, his feet were fastened to the rungs of the chair; Angelique, with a cocked pistol in each hand, approached him, and with a gesture that Talma might have envied, showed him a paper containing the following lines: "If ever in my my life I have a chance to render justice, you will be the first to receive it." Then followed a long recital of the many wrongs he had done the Widow Morin, and the whole concluded with these words: "Choose between death and restoring to me my own; 200,000 livres is the amount you must sign for. Write on each note, 'good for 20,000 francs, value received in kind,' and sign them. I give you a quarter of an hour for decision. If you prefer my vengeance, I will at once execute it. You will understand it can only last half a second; would that I could prolong the pleasure, and thus repay the horrible injuries you have inflicted upon me and mine!" It is needless to say that the romantic Angelique was the author of this tirade. The rehearsal having ended to the satisfaction of all parties, it was only necessary to choose a day for the first and only performance of the "Dungeon of Clignancourt"—a performance destined never to come off, as the Prefect of the Seine assumed the management of the theatre and considerably modified the parts of the actors.

Mme. Morin, having completed her arrangements, hurried to Jouard to ask her advice and consult the cards again. "Your plan is all very well, said the latter, "but when Ragouleau has signed the bills, what will you do with him? If you let him go, he will at once inform the Police." Here was a serious and, to the conspirators, an unforseen objection; how did they answer it? That was never known; justice could obtain no certain information, but after Jouard's remark there was added to the former accessories a new and terrible weapon in the shape of a silk cord with a slip-noose. The 24th September was fixed upon for the performance, and it was determined to invite the leading actor to breakfast at the villa of Clignancourt. Mlle. Jouard thereupon suddenly awoke to a pious regard for the interests of society in general, and of M. Ragouleau in particular. To prove her own innocence by a timely revelation and to save a millionaire from a violent death was to follow at once the instincts of humanity and the dictates of prudence. Although ill at the time, she hastened to Ragouleau's house; he was not at home, but enjoying the balmy days of early Autumn at his country-seat. From this cosy nest he was soon roused by Jouard, who sent to him a trusty emissary with full details of the plot. Ragouleau, incredulous, hastened to Paris. He no sooner reached his house than the Concierge placed in his hand the fatal invitation to breakfast. With a single bound he was at the Prefecture in the Rue Jerusalem, and the rest of the story has been already told.

The carriage in which the trio departed for Clignancourt reached the barrier of La Villette where it was stopped by four detectives. The ladies were conducted to the searching rooms of the *Octroi*, and submitted to a thorough examination, but nothing compromising was discovered till one of the officials, shrewder than the rest, noticed that Angelique held a white handkerchief clutched tightly in her hand. He took it from her, and found in it the following—(1) Fifteen blank promissory notes on stamped paper, fourteen for 20,000, one for 10,000 francs. (2) A due bill on plain paper for 20,000 francs, "value received in kind." (3) Some autograph letters of Ragouleau, and (4) a folded paper indorsed "Open and read," which contained the threatening speech before recited. Angelique, thus caught in the act, had nothing to say for herself, but protested that her mother knew nothing of the affair; it was her own design; she intended to try and persuade Ragouleau to sign the bills; the mother told the same story.

Meanwhile a descent was made at Clignancourt; Lucie Jacotin was seized in the house before she could give the alarm, and Lefebore was found in the cellar, waiting in the midst of his fantastic arsenal for the arrival of Ragouleau. Table, post, chair, and chains—all were found as Jouard had described them. On the table were pens, ink, and paper, some bits of rope, and a thick silk cord, three and a half feet long, with a slip-noose; concealed in the sand of the floor were two pistols loaded and primed. The supernumeraries after many tergiversations acknowledged that everything in the cellar had been arranged in accordance with the directions of their mistress, who wished to avenge herself on a man who had cheated her, and that the candles had been burning three days while they were waiting for him. Agreeably to French custom, the accused were then brought to the theatre of the proposed crime, and there interrogated. Both confessed to the plot, but said their only object was to obtain from Ragouleau the money he had robbed them of; they had no design on his life. "But this slip-noose?" asked the Prefect, "surely that was unnecessary; the pistols would have frightened him enough." "In case he might think we dared not fire the pistols because of the noise," said Angelique, "we would have shown it to him."

"What was the object of your pistol practice in the cellar?"

"Only to amuse myself."

"But suppose Ragouleau had resisted, what then?"

"Oh! in that case it would have been a duel, not an assassination."

The two women were committed to prison, and in due course brought to trial for an attempt to extort money, and to commit a homicide "with premeditation, manifested by external acts, and followed by a commencement of execution." The wording of the charge gave rise to some nice legal questions with which this account need not be incumbered. The case came on for trial before the Assize Court of the Seine, which was crowded with spectators, the extreme youth, slim figure, and perfect self-possession of Angelique attracting universal attention. The trial proceeded; both the accused frankly acknowledged the scheme to extort money, but protested their innocence of anything worse. Much sympathy was excited for them as the facts were brought out in evidence. It was shown that Ragouleau had encouraged the widow in desperate speculations, loaned her money at usurious interest, and made a handsome profit out of her ignorance and confidence in him; here was enough to stir the bile of more phlegmatic individuals than the accused. Jouard, on cross-examination, was forced to acknowledge herself to be that object of loathing to the Parisian mind, a *moucharde* of the Police; she also confessed that she had encouraged the hopes of the two women, promising to find accomplices, and predicting the early removal of Ragouleau. Mme. Morin even asserted that Jouard had suggested the idea of the cellar, but the latter vehemently denied it, while the novel found in Angelique's room, and the letter of threats she had written, showed plainly whose fertile brain had conceived the dramatic plot. Deprived of the rôle she had reserved in the "Dungeon of Clignancourt," the young girl had a chance of distinguishing herself on the trial, conducting her own defense with considerable ability and much fervid declamation.

The accused were found guilty of the attempt to extort money by force and violence, but innocent of the attempted murder, and received the severe sentence of twenty years' hard labor and exposure in the pillory; the two accomplices were sentenced to five years' hard labor. On the day of their exposure in the open square in front of the Palais de Justice, much pity was expressed by the crowd for these poor women, guilty, it is true, but hardly realizing what they were about, egged on by an emissary of the Police, and brought to the threshold of crime by terrible provocations. There was no mitigation of their sentence, however, and they suffered the full penalty of the law in the Prison of St. Lazare.

A FAMILY POISONED.

STRANGE CRIME IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE—DEATH OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Mrs. James Kendrick, a highly esteemed lady, of Lebanon, N. H., died from the effects of poison a few days ago, and other members of her family were made seriously ill at the same time. Careful search has since been made for clues which might lead to the arrest of the guilty one, and suspicion has at last centred on a domestic employed in the family for a few weeks, named Mrs. Sarah Willson, who has been arrested for the crime. The particulars are thus given by a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*:

"The family were taken violently ill on Sunday evening, 4th inst., and Mrs. Kendrick died on the following Tuesday. The Kendrick family is one of the most esteemed households of the town. Mr. Kendrick for nearly half a century has been one of the most prominent citizens, and for more than thirty years he has been the Cashier and chief manager of the Lebanon Bank. The family consisted of Mr. Kendrick and wife, his son, Mr. Edward Kendrick, the Assistant Cashier of the bank, and his wife, a lady of culture and refinement, together with two servants, a man and a woman, the former being a Swede and the latter a widow, Mrs. Sarah Willson, who ere this reaches the reader will have been arrested for the crime. The poisoning occurred on Sunday evening. The family had taken supper, and soon afterward Mrs. Kendrick, the mother, was seized with severe vomiting, and at about the same time the son and his wife were similarly attacked. Mrs. Willson, the house-servant, also pretended to be suffering from the same sickness. Medical aid being promptly summoned, it was ascertained that the family had without doubt been poisoned. In a few hours the younger members of the household rallied from the effects of the poison, but the mother, being somewhat advanced in years and in delicate health, was unable to withstand the shock. She lingered until Tuesday afternoon, when, after much suffering, she died. Mrs. Kendrick was a lady of very kind and most amiable disposition and great force of character. She was before marriage Miss Royce, of Woodstock, Vt., and she came from a most excellent family. During the many years she resided in Lebanon she became very generally acquainted with the people in the town, by whom she was universally esteemed and beloved. In many instances eminent scholars and statesmen, while going or returning from Dartmouth College, found time to tarry a few hours and enjoy the comforts of the Kendrick home. It was a favorite place for Daniel Webster to visit, and Mrs. Kendrick was one of his cherished friends. As would be expected, the death of such a woman brought deep grief upon the family and sorrow upon a large community. An investigation of the supposed crime was promptly commenced. There were early suspicions that poison might have been in the tea that was drunk. The grounds remaining in the vessel in which the tea was made were sent to Boston, and white arsenic was found in a strong quantity. A post-mortem examination showed conclusively that poison was the cause of Mrs. Kendrick's death. The tea remaining in the chest from which the family had used during the Winter has been examined and found to be pure. Mrs. Willson appeared to be the only person upon whom suspicion could rest. She had been in the employ of the family only seven weeks, and had been most kindly treated by them. On the day previous to Mrs. Kendrick's death, Mrs. Willson said she was unwell and unable to work, and asked permission to go to some of her relatives in Canaan, as was understood. Her request was granted, and she went away appearing to feel affected and grieved at Mrs. Kendrick's illness. Mrs. Willson is about forty-five years old. She is of medium height, has dark hair and clear complexion, and has a very respectable appearance. She did not drink any of the tea at Mrs. Kendrick's. She refused, saying she did not like strong tea. At Lebanon she was not sick as she pretended, but went immediately from the house to a saloon, and eat a hearty meal. She has been known to purchase arsenic. Her last husband died mysteriously and suddenly, and she is supposed to have poisoned him. Her twin children, who died young, are supposed also to have met death at her hands. She could have poisoned Mrs. Kendrick from no other motive than pure malice."

A PLAY AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The modern treatment of lunacy, says the London *Times* of April 6, includes, as is well known, the use of every means which can arouse the intelligence and quicken the mental powers of the patients. A curious and pleasant experiment of the kind was made on Friday evening last at the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield, of which Dr. Crichton Brown is the medical director. On this occasion Mr. W. S. Gilbert's play of "Pygmalion and Galatea" was performed under the personal superintendence of the author, who himself took the part of the *Leucippe*. The dresses and scenery had been specially designed by Mr. Gilbert, and were singularly complete. The part of *Galatea* was played by Miss Rathbone, of Liverpool. The performance of the whole piece was such as has been rarely seen, and the audience, which consisted of upward of a thousand lunatics, was certainly unique. A more orderly, appreciative, and delighted auditory could not be desired. The front seats were occupied by the country gentry, but it would not have been easy to detect any difference of demeanor in the conduct of the sane and insane part of the audience. None of the points were missed. A ball followed, and presently the floor of the great hall was covered with figures of elegantly dressed visitors, lunatics, attendants, and nurses, whirling in waltzes and gallops, which, seen from a distance, showed a strange medley of graceful and vivacious movements with uncouth but well-intended antics meant for dancing. "We've had many fine amusements," said one old woman, "but now't like this in thirty years." Nor can there be any doubt that such impressions of grace and beauty, and such bright scenes of lively humor and tender but well-contrasted pathos, are better calculated than many drugs or much discipline or confinement to minister to the mind diseased. The rule that if anything be done at all it should be well done was thoroughly carried out, nor was anything in the beauty of the dresses, the fitness of the scenery, and the singular excellence of the acting lost on the audience. The experiment was in every way successful, and is of its kind remarkable.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has written a letter in reply to a request for information as to the policy, on the part of the holders of unexchanged bonds of that State, of funding their securities under the act of the State Legislature, of Dec. 22, 1873. The Governor says: "It is not necessary to refer to the past, or to discuss the causes or motives which led to the passage of the act of Dec. 22, 1873. The important question is, is it a final settlement of the public debt of the State. I have no hesitation in saying that I so regard it. Both political parties are pledged to maintain this settlement. The people, speaking through every channel and agency, have sanctioned that settlement, and I do not think any man of influence in South Carolina could be found to-day who would venture to propose, with the least hope of success, the disturbing in any manner of that settlement. The most that can now be done is to endeavor to faithfully carry out the provisions of that act. The people regard the whole public debt as it stood in 1873, prior to the passage of the act in question, as too heavy to be borne. They believe that much of it was fraudulent, and they feel that they are doing all in their power when they propose to give new bonds for one-half its par value. As I have said, there may be difference of opinion on this point, but there can be no doubt that the act of Dec. 22, 1873, is a final settlement of the question, and affords the only hope for our public creditors to receive any part of the debt due them by the State."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN NORTH CAROLINA.

In a recent trial at Greensboro, N. C., Judge Dick, of that State, declined to express any opinion as to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill—believing such a course premature—but expressed a concurrence in the construction of the law adopted by the Ohio courts. He holds to the opinion that the act gives the colored man no rights in North Carolina that he did not possess under the old statute laws, with the exception of trial in the United States courts, if he so elect. He was positive as to the right of the State to regulate the marriage question, and held that the law only applied to railroads, steam-boats, hotels, and theatres, and did not necessarily place negroes and whites together in these, but only entitled the colored man to the same accommodation as the white man if he can afford it. Separate apartments and coaches could be designated for each race, and neither could infringe upon the rights of the other.

CAPTAIN BOYTON.

THE HERO OF THE HOUR IN ENGLAND.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HE QUEEN—AQUATIC PERFORMANCES IN THE PRESENCE OF ROYALTY.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal from Cowes, under date of April 5, as follows: "As the Queen is now in residence at her marine home in the Isle of Wight, and as Capt. Boyton exhibited his life-dress and its capabilities before Her Majesty this morning in the Medina, it is, I presume, quite competent for me to write of the matter as an appearance of the young American life-saver at the court of the English sovereign. And surely never did human being aforetime present himself at court in such a costume as the india-rubber suit in which Capt. Boyton made his bow to the Queen on the quarter-deck of the royal yacht, where for the time the court was held. In quiet, unpretending Cowes the world moves so slowly that nothing was known of the intended exhibition until it had actually commenced. It was a "private view," and the secret had been well kept. By the time the performance was fairly over dwellers in the remote corners of the celebrated yachting metropolis awoke to the knowledge of what was happening, but not before. Strolling down the Medina road, noticing the trim yachtsmen passing to and fro, or lounging at the gates of the building-yards, and struggling to defend my head-gear from the boisterous winds, about 10 o'clock I was struck upon hearing the remark, "There's something up this morning, mate," addressed by one native to another. At first sight it was not easy to see what that "something" was which the mariner suggested, although it was just possible that since sailors by long habit make close observations which escape ordinary mortals, the hint was worth following out. Here was the Medina running swiftly out into the Solent, and glittering in the sunshine—nothing new (except the sunshine) in that. Over the way at the Trinity Wharf landing stage lay the Alberta, clean as a new pin, and eminently genteel from stem to stern and from truck to keel—the common condition of a well-tended yacht. From the flagstaff on the lawn floated the Trinity House flag—as it ought to have done. But a few moments' scrutiny revealed more significant signs and tokens. Man-of-war's men were preparing the halliards, and standing by with another flag upon the sward; serving men and women from Osborne were boarding the yacht and disappearing down the state-room stairs; a naval officer in full war-paint went the rounds to see that everything was ship-shape; and, lastly, there stole out from an East Cowes nook a small boat, over whose stern trailed a blood-red banner, bearing the words "Harbor Master." These things, certainly meaning something uncommon, were noticed one by one, and worked out by the gathering throng at the ferry steps as one works out a problem in Euclid. At last a waterside patriarch was found possessed of the information which everybody craved, and he imparted it generously: "Why," he said, jerking his pipe toward the river, where a small United States flag surmounted a gaily-painted buoy, "it's this yer American diver who is going for to dive across to France, and the Queen wants to see um start. It's to be at 11 o'clock; she is always punctual."

Upon the Alberta's decks ladies and gentlemen began to gather shortly before this hour, persons who, as every Cowes man and woman knew, belonged to the royal household. And lo! in their midst, having emerged from the Alberta's "'tween decks," stood a towering figure in a slaty gray suit, and at a distance resembling the personations, as we see them on the stage, of some fully mailed crusader. Soon, simultaneously, what appeared to be small canisters were run up at each of the Alberta's masts, and also at the flag pole on the Trinity-green; the initiated—and we are all bunting wise at Cowes—knew they were neatly-folded flags emblematic of the presence of royalty, as soon as they were displayed to view. The Queen, as the gossiper had declared, was punctual; she drove in an open wagonette with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, into the Trinity Wharf inclosure on the stroke of 11, and the royal standard immediately flaunted out its richly-colored folds. As she stepped on board the Alberta the flags in such case made and provided opened like blossoms from the bud, at fore, main and mizzen trucks. The crusader-looking figure, armed now with a double-bladed paddle, and self proclaimed therefore as Capt. Boyton, was, without loss of time, escorted to the quarter-deck, where he bowed low to the Queen, and the salutation having been responded to, the amphibious gentleman walked down the Alberta's gangway, and plumped forthwith into the rapidly rolling river. Royal yachtsmen, who had previously assisted him in "fixing" his apparatus, now attended upon him in boats, handed him his various properties, and generally made themselves useful according as the American citizen required. Capt. Boyton, flying the English colors from the foot socket, first paddled to the buoy in the tideway, unshipped his American flag, and opened that apparently inexhaustible locker. Affixing a small square sail to his feet, he ran back before the wind to the royal yacht at a prodigious rate; then he returned to the inexhaustible buoy and took out a carrier pigeon, which he dispatched to show one of the uses to which the apparatus may be applied. Hammer and axe were next brought to light, and, proceeding with these to three or four planks and balks of wood floating a little beyond his buoy, the performer chopped, and hammered, and lashed until a serviceable raft was completed. At this stage of the programme the stars and stripes got adrift, and betrayed an unkind haste to find the middle of the Solent, whereupon a crew of the Alberta's men went in pursuit, rescued the Republican banner, and tenderly shook the briny wave from its texture. Returning now to his floating storehouse, Capt. Boyton secured knife and fork and eating and drinking utensils, certifying by adroitly using the raft that there are other eligible dinner tables than those made of orthodox Spanish mahogany. A coxswain in one of the boats passed him a fishing-rod, and somehow—the romantic history of a certain Roman general and dusky Queen naturally crosses the mind—in a surprisingly short space of time the floating angler hauled out a fish, which looked alive and even kicking. Then came discharges of rockets and Roman candles, and finally Capt. Boyton kindled his cigar, hoisted his opened umbrella, and read the morning's newspapers, battling all the while against a heavy current, which, as we spectators on the western shore could see, had teased him throughout.

All the feats were most successfully performed, and the Queen and Princess, leaning during the greatest portion of the half hour over the bulwarks of the yacht, watched them with every manifestation of pleasure and interest. When Capt. Boyton, streaming wet, ascended the steps, he hurried below, got out of his artificial skin, and came upon the quarter-deck to receive the Queen's congratulations, with them he also received an order for a Boyton suit, to be made henceforth an essential feature of the yacht's equipment, and a request that a telegram announcing the result of his proposed trip across the Channel should be dispatched at the earliest moment to Osborne. Afterward the royal party sent a second time for him, to inspect the dress and have its principles explained to them. Her Majesty, everybody was delighted to perceive, looked in the best of health, and wore her usual black, with white fur round the neck. The Princess was well wrapped up against the cold wind, which even a bright sun could not deprive of a very biting humor. Prince Leopold appeared to be not wholly recovered from his recent illness. The royal party, having been afloat nearly forty minutes, drove back to Osborne through the dingy little East Cowes street, by which the Queen's carriages have to make a detour in order to reach the broad drive. A direct road, it is hoped, will shortly be made from the carriage-way to the private landing-place. This is a very busy period for Cowes because the yachts are being made ready for the season, and the crews are mostly engaged. The news of the Queen's visit to the river accordingly soon spread among the seamen and shipwrights and others, so that although there were very few spectators to witness the beginning of the experiments, considerable crowds had collected toward their termination.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE LONDON ATHENÆUM.

The *Scotsman*, in reference to the recent action for libel at the instance of Messrs. Johnston, of Edinburgh, against the *Athenæum*, states that the following system was practiced by the jury in fixing the amount of damage to be awarded. The jury, it may be remembered, were not unanimous, there being one gentleman who from the first declined to acquiesce in a finding giving any except nominal damages; but by the other eleven it was agreed that each should, without consulting his neighbor, write down what he considered a fair award; that these separate items should be added up, and that the sum total should then be divided by eleven, the product of this division to be taken as the damages to be assessed. In accordance with this arrangement the following sums were jotted down by the eleven jurymen, and given as their decision, viz., £2,000, £3,000, ¾d., £50, £1,500, £3,000, £500, £1,000, £500, £2,000, £500—total, £14,050. This sum, after being divided, gave £1,277 as the damages to be awarded, but in order to make the figures more presentable, the jury agreed to strike off £2, there being thus produced the £1,275 damages announced in court.

SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN IRON TO ENGLAND.

The *Birmingham Post* says: Much discussion was some time ago occasioned respecting a shipment of American iron for sale and use in England. At the time it was thought that finished iron had been sent across from the States, but the explanation was that the transaction had been an experimental consignment of good pig-iron. In fact, it was a lot of Alabama and Georgia pig, for which the makers had hoped to get £8 per ton, but that when sold in Liverpool did not realize more than £7 net. This figure, however, left profit, though but very small. We have authority for saying that the Cornwall Iron Company, of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala., are preparing to ship to the same destination 100 tons of their charcoal (pig) iron, and they have secured freights from Savannah to Liverpool at ten shillings per ton. The comparative nearness in point of cost of this country to the pig-making furnaces of the Southern States is to be observed in the fact that the first consignment was conveyed to Liverpool at only $1 a ton more than it would have cost to take the same iron from the furnaces to Cincinnati.

DRY GOODS.

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BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS., ONLY ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.

Try our

NILSSON KID GLOVES,

street and opera shade, 2 buttons, 95c.; 3, 4, and 6 buttons same proportion; each pair warranted and exchanged, should any rip or tear when first tried on. We would caution the public of an inferior article advertised as the Nilsson Glove. We are sole agents throughout the United States for the genuine article, each pair bearing our stamp. ALL OTHERS ARE WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

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Elegant styles of French Flowers, Chip and Straw Hats and Bonnets in all the new shapes; Hat Scarfs, Sashes, Damasse and Gros Grain Ribbons, all shades and widths.

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all widths and designs, at our well-known popular prices.

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We are offering some special inducements in this department at exceedingly low figures. All Boiled Gros Grain, popular make, $1 25, $1 35, $1 43, $1 57 per yard and upward.

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Just opened, 3 cases of entirely new and unique designs, embracing some very choice styles of Cuirasses and Tabliers, at lower prices than ever offered before in this market.

PARASOLS & SUN UMBRELLAS,

in all styles, shades, and sizes, with ebony, pearl, shell and silver oxidized handles. We received from auction a large lot of 22-inch serge silk parasols, which we will offer on Monday morning at $1 49, worth $4 50.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' UNDERWEAR,

choice and varied assortment, elegant designs; best material and workmanship guaranteed even in our low-priced garments.

We quote a few prices to convince our patrons of the real bargains we offer in this special department:

SKIRTS.

Skirts, Auburn A Muslin, tucked flounce, 79c.
Skirts, Wamsutta Muslin, two ruffles, 97c.
Skirts deep side plaiting, 75c.
Skirts, Auburn A Muslin, twenty tucks, $1 05.
And all grades up to finest made.

CHEMISES.

Corded Band, Wamsutta Muslin, 76c.
Corded, Full Embroidered and Tucked Bosom, Corded Band and Sleeves, 95c.
Corded, Embroidered, and Bias Tucked Bosom, Ruffled Band and Sleeves, 95c.
Corded, Wamsutta Muslin, Inserted and Edged Band, Front and Sleeves, $1 25.
Corded, Wamsutta Muslin, Elaborate Bosom, of fine Hamburg Inserted Tucks and Edging, $1 27.
Corded, Fine Cambric, Elegant Puffed and Lace Bosom, Tucked and Ruffled Skirt, $1 95.
Corded, Fine Cambric, fine Open-worked Bosom, Tucked Skirt, $2 50.
Most elaborate styles always on hand.

DRAWERS.

Hem and Tucks, 31c.
Do., Best Muslin Tucks, Hamburg Edging, 70c.
Do., Best Muslin Tucks, Hamburg Edging, Ruffled on, 95c.
Do., Best Muslin Tucks, Puff, Hamburg Edging, $1.
Do., Best Muslin Tucks, Bias Tucking, Hamburg Edging, $1.
Most exclusive designs in finer grades.
Ladies' Night Robes, full length, Tucked and Ruffled, Yoke back and front, 94c. and $1 10.
Ladies' Night Robes, full length, Inserted, Tucked, and Robe-front Gowns $2 87 and $3 12.
Lace and fine Embroidered Gowns always on hand, and made to order.
A most complete assortment of Dressing Sacques, comprising all styles in lace and embroidery, from a plain Sacque to the most elegant Basque, at prices that will more than satisfy all.

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Our assortment is unsurpassed, comprising, as it does, a complete line of

CALICO, CAMBRIC, LAWN, PIQUE, and NAINSOOK WRAPPERS,

in Sack, Gabrielle, and our own Princess shape; also, a novelty for morning wear in Sacks and Skirts.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS.

WALKING COATS AND CAPES,

Infants' Long Cloaks, Robes, Slips, Skirts, and Complete Outfits always on hand, and made to order at shortest notice.

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Real French Coutille Corset, splendidly made, only $1. Try our "Perfect fitting." The finest Corset ever placed in this market. Best French Coutille, $1 97, selling elsewhere at $3. A full line of French-woven, hand-made, Werley, abdominal, etc., always on hand.
Corsets made to order and guaranteed a "perfect fit."
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BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS., ONLY ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF HORSES.

The Fire Department will sell at public auction at 12 o'clock noon, April 20, 1875, eight condemned horses. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LIVERY STABLE TO RENT—No. 140 West 30th st. Apply to D. L. JAMES, No. 129 Fulton st., third floor, Room No. 4, or of Mr. FINDULL, No. 1,239 Broadway.

PRIVATE STABLES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Four or six stables, rooms for coachmen; good location; possession immediately, or May 1. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER GOING TO Europe, bay horse, fifteen and a half hands; Brewster, (of Broome st.,) top side-bar wagon, as good as new, and harness. Apply at No. 114 West 15th st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, a fine new carriage harness, handsome coupé harness, and light single harness, all first-class, by City makers. No. 143 East 59th st., two flights up.

CARRIAGES.—A LARGE STOCK OF PHAETONS, Rockaways, top and no-top Buggies, depot and other wagons of my own make, at manufacturer's prices. CHARLES GRUBE, No. 141 West Broadway.

A FINE YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Address Mrs. C. L. PLIMPTON, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT STABLE NO. 4 EAST 39th st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 64 Leonard st., corner of Church.

FINE ARTS.

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IMPORTANT

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

Belonging to the estate of Mr. John C. Force, (deceased,) on exhibition day and evening, from April 16 until time of sale, April 21, 22, and 23, at 8 P. M., at the

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Mr. Force will be remembered as among the first to introduce representative works of English artists into this country, and his reputation as a connoisseur makes the collection noteworthy.

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A. Chappele,
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AND MANY OTHERS.

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AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA.—FOR sale—Engraver's private copy; selected and colored from the original drawings by himself; complete set, four volumes, half Russia; finest copy ever produced; also other choice works. ROBERT HARRELL, Tarrytown, N. Y.

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THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES TO travel with a lady to any part of the country; is fond of children, and understands sewing; can give the best of City references. Call or address at present employer's, No. 8 West 19th st.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl, lately arrived from England, as chamber-maid or otherwise in a first-class family. Address M. J., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general house-work in a private family in City; City reference; no postal cards. Call at No. 211 Allen st., top floor, over paper store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper; accustomed to the charge of servants and family sewing; understands good cooking; best reference. Call on or address Mrs. Hile, No. 164 5th av.

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LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT maid, who has good references; can cut and fit; would not object to assist in the care of children; prefers to travel. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Jacquin's French and German Bureau.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, SPEAKING Italian and English; well recommended; can dress hair, sew by hand and machine; cuts and fits; is a nice, tidy, and willing girl. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS lady's maid; thoroughly understands her business, having held the position for years, both in Europe and the United States. Call for one week at No. 54 Lexington av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL WITH the best of recommendations; is a thorough laundress; does her work in superior style; speaks English. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, washing for a few families, or gentlemen, at her own home; best references. Call at No. 152 West 28th st., Room No. 8.

MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH MAID; GOOD hair-dresser and seamstress; good on laces. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, LATELY LANDed; speaks the best of French; has always had the charge of children; is neat, willing, and kind, and a good seamstress. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH CHILD'S nurse with good City references, where there are only two children preferred, and a City family. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WISHES a few more gentlemen's or families' washing; terms moderate; darning without extra charge; reference, present employers. Address Laundress, Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL SOlicits ladies' and gents' washing at her own residence; best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 35th st., rear, first floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ladies' and gents' washing at her own residence; would do house-cleaning or office-cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 595 2d av., between 32d and 33d sts.

MALES.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE (PROTESTANT) wish to take care of a gentleman's City residence during the Summer or going abroad; have seven years' City reference and others; can be recommended from the Church of the Holy Communion. Call or address Housekeeper for one week at No. 49 West 18th st.

A YOUNG MAN FOR SIX YEARS WITH his present employer wishes a situation at a moderate salary; has been Cashier and book-keeper for past year and a half; first-class references given. Address E. R. L., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOOKKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED twenty-five years, (single,) as bookkeeper, also willing to make himself generally useful; best of references given. Address for three days BOOKKEEPER, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF England, who has lived as head waiter and single-handed in private families; experience as above; good reference given. Address G. L., No. 11 East 26th st.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER, Protestant, with excellent City references; has a thorough knowledge of silver and the service of wines and flowers. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address J. H., No. 1,093 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, straightforward, honest single man; strictly temperate, and a man to be trusted; thoroughly understands his business; a very steady, careful driver; City or country; best of references. Address R. B., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—CITY OR COUNTRY, by a young man of unexceptionable character; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, honest, and quiet, and a careful driver; highest references given; is a Protestant. Address E. F., care of George Blake, No. 21 Park row, Room No. 50.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as coachman and groom; understands the breaking-in and care of colts thoroughly; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 227 East 29th st., or address H. K., third floor, rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a competent trustworthy man, a careful driver, and a first-class groom; neat appearance; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; will be highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address Coachman, at present employer's, No. 59 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—COOK.—BY A married man; willing to assist in garden; wife as first-class cook; excellent reference. Address J. M., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man, German, who thoroughly understands his business, as coachman or groom; will milk and work in garden if required; five years' reference. Address G. J., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man, married; one child two years old; has three years' City reference. Address or call, Coachman, Beaman's stable, No. 128 West 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT AS coachman and useful man; City or country; good City reference. Address, for two days, Edward, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; an excellent groom and good driver; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address P. S., No. 534 6th av., butcher's store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; NO OBJECtion to go a short distance in the country; three years' City reference. Call or address Belerger's Livery Stable, No. 529 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches, and can furnish best references; has no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 154 East 57th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy man, with good recommendation from last and former employers. Call or address J. C., No. 272 7th av., first floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call on or address I. Overhulse, No. 208 East 63d st.

GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS GROOM, IN either livery or private gentleman's stable; best City reference. Address, William, Box 237 *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A VERY TRUSTworthy Scotchman and wife, in City or country; can take charge of a gentleman's place; the man is a good gardener and coachman; woman a good cook and laundress. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no incumbrance; twenty years' experience in greenhouse, hot and cold vineries, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, the laying out and improvement of a gentleman's estate; good references. Address James Bennett, No. 146 East 39th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A FIRST rate vegetable gardener, understands fruit and out-door flowers, the care of lawns; can milk; willing to be useful; good reference. Address D. Y., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A Frenchman lately landed; speaks German; can do all kinds of gardening, tend horses, drive, milk, &c.; will be generally useful. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

VALET, BY A YOUNG MAN OF CAPACITY—master of four languages—as valet in an excellent family; would travel if required; references furnished. Address E. S., Box No. 256, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VALET AND NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTable Englishman, Protestant, of much experience; accustomed to travel; satisfactory testimonials. Address B. L. D., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy young man of great experience as waiter, footman, or otherwise, in a first-class family; no objection to country or travel; has first-class City reference from present and former employers. Address W. C., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE Frenchman. Apply, care W. Watts Sherman, No. 245 5th av.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE IN ladies' and gentlemen's washing; understands the business; flannels done up equal to new; will go out by the day. Call at No. 742 7th av.

HELP WANTED.

A GOOD COOK WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS RECommendations indispensable. Apply at No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

CANVASSER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED and responsible person to take charge of the sale of Schedler's Relief Map of New-York and environs, through under canvassers. Apply to E. STEIGER, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A MANUFACTURing and importing house, a young man about eighteen years old to assist in writing. State age, references, and residence. Address Mr. ROGERS, Post Office Box No. 5,460.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply, with City reference, at No. 454 West 23d st., after 9 o'clock on Monday.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN, about eighteen, who desires to study law; permanent position, &c., to suitable party. Call Monday, between 10 and 12, at HODGES & M.'S, No. 99 Nassau st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL AS WAITress, chamber-maid, and to assist with washing in a small private family; good City reference required. Apply, before 12 A. M. Saturday, at No. 37 West 42d st.

WANTED—A VERY EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKer, French or German. Apply to B. L., No. 136 West 24th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, after April 26, rooms en suite or single in adjoining house, No. 108, recently taken and now refitting; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. Apply at No. 106.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, (EUROPEAN PLAN,) corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

MRS. PITKIN, FORMERLY OF NO. 235 West 38th st., having leased the two elegant connecting houses north-west corner of 49th st. and Madison av., is prepared to make favorable arrangements with families for Spring and Summer board.

ROOMS AND BOARD, IN A SUPERIOR house, to families or single gentlemen; location, 21st st., near Broadway. J. G. SAND'S Board Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—A LARGE AND NEWly-furnished front room for two gentlemen, with first-class board, hot and cold water, and large closets, for $20 per week; also hall rooms, $9 and $10.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second floor; handsomely furnished, for the season or year; also, other suites; house and appointments first class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 108 WEST 42D ST.—TO RENT, WITH OR without private table, second floor; also, other rooms; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FIRST FLOOR, REAR, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; also, single and double rooms.

NO. 50 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th av.—A second-story room to rent, with board; best of reference.

THREE ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with board; hot and cold water; also, single rooms for gentlemen, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, to a family of adults, or single gentlemen; references.

SOME LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, FURnished, to gentlemen, on moderate terms. No. 12 Union square, next Union Square Hotel.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with private table and attendance.

BOARD WANTED.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., WEST, NO. 249.—A lady desiring to give up the care of house-keeping, and lessen expenses will let her house, furnished, to a small family, or a couple who will board three persons; will grant the privilege of taking a few boarders. No boarding-house keepers need apply. Call between 10 and 3 o'clock, on the 19th and 20th of April.

LESS THAN COST—A TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick and frame house, eight rooms, modern improvements, with or without furniture; only a small amount of cash down; installments easy; part taken out in board by gentleman and wife, if desirable. Address PROSPECT PARK, Box No. 179, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE table, by a family of two adults, two small children and maid; location must be good. Any one wishing to rent such, say, for one month, and at a price to suit the times, address G. L., Box No. 270, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY AN ARTIST, A HOME IN EXchange for painting portraits and other pictures. Address Rev. JAMES MILLETT, No. 111 2d av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE GLEN FARM House, near Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., one mile from depot; about one hour by rail from this City; the house has all modern improvements; elegantly furnished, splendid spring beds and hair mattresses; extraordinarily healthy and romantic; fine drives, shade, boating, and bathing, fruit, vegetables, pure milk, and fresh eggs; liberal arrangements made with those desiring to make early engagements. Address T. LOCKWOOD, Spring Valley, N. Y., or J. A. G., Box No. 3,849 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE—One hour from City on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated newly-furnished; pure mountain air, picturesque drives, and all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; rooms en suite or singly; table d'hôte or private; terms moderate. Apply or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, ONE HOUR from Wall st., desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; parties willing to pay for superior accommodations apply to No. 135 Madison av.; unexceptionable reference given and required; house open May 1.

ELIZABETH.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate four or five adults with pleasant rooms and board; house and location first-class; four minutes from depot; references. Address C. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, FIVE miles from Kensico Station; 500 feet elevation; very healthy, large house; well shaded; fruits, vegetables; table first class; daily mail; stabling. Apply at JOHN P. MOORS' SONS, No. 300 Broadway, or B. HOPKINS' coal yard, 1st av., corner 28th st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT FORT LEE, N. J.—Location healthy, shaded, secluded, picturesque, on high ground, overlooking river; fifteen minutes' walk from steam-boat landing. Address B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon; boarders will be taken for less if they come early.

BOARDING ON A LONG ISLAND FARM—Plain and comfortable at moderate prices. Address J. C. ANGELL, No. 113 East 31st st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Twenty minutes drive from depot; one and one-half hour by rail from New-York. Pure mountain air, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living. Excellent stabling. Rooms can be secured at reasonable rates for the season; also, a furnished cottage with board, (private table if desired.) Apply at No. 45 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 127.—MRS. P. E. PUTNAM having taken the large mansion at Greenwich, known as Prospect Ridge House, is now prepared to receive applications for rooms; house on high ground; rooms large and airy, and commanding a view of the Sound; billiard-table, bowling alley, and croquet grounds; no mosquitoes.

ARCHER HOUSE, DOBB'S FERRY, OPENS June 1. Parties wishing choice of rooms, apply at once, at No. 22 East 49th st.; good stable accommodations; references exchanged.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, will open for the season May 15.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON,
Proprietors.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D STS.—Second floor to rent, elegantly furnished, entire or in suites, by private family residing on the avenue, with strictly first-class board, at reasonable rates; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2468 New-York Post Office.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

A very fine suite of rooms, just vacated, to let to a family of adults; also a parlor floor, consisting of four rooms, vacated 19th; every convenience, with private table; and one large square room on fourth, with pantries and bath, with board.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on second floors, with private table; house and table first class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST REspectability, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, C. L. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A QUIET AMERICAN FAMILY OF THREE adults, occupying a fine brown stone house, offer good rooms and board to a family of three or four, to take the place of such a party, who have occupied them for three years, but leave soon for the country; no other boarders. No. 335 East 50th st., Beekman hill, near 2d av.

A FEW ELEGANT SUITES OF APARTMENTS to let by the year in the Weir Apartment houses, corner 5th av. and 44th st.; elevator, steam laundry, &c.; meals supplied at table d'hote, by an experienced caterer. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to J. H. SHERWOOD, or J. P. COLT.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—A handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table, consisting of parlor, three bed-rooms, dining-room, and bath-room; will be vacated the latter part of April; also, smaller suite, without private table.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom for a man and wife, with or without board, in a private family; no boarders nor children in the house. Also, a first floor, furnished or unfurnished, in perfect order. Also, a store, with two back rooms, neat and clean. Apply to H. BEENY, No. 344 4th av.

UNFURNISHED.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, singly or in suites, with every convenience, (no kitchens,) to let in the newly-arranged apartment house No. 33 East 17th st., Union square, next to Everett House; breakfast provided by janitor if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING AN elegant house, would rent a suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, bath, &c., together or separately, with or without board. Address MADISON SQUARE, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GENTLEMEN WISHING ROOMS CAN find elegant accommodation, or families wishing board can make arrangements for Summer; house strictly first-class; parlor floor very fine for doctor or party of gentlemen. No. 17 West 24th st.

NO. 32 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Two handsomely-furnished rooms, with ample closet room, hot and cold water, and one hall room to let; bath-room on same floor, with excellent board and attendance.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, with private bath and closet, to let without meals; house first-class; near Union Club. Address S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH board, newly-furnished rooms to a family of adults or gentlemen; location West 45th st.; references exchanged. Address H. M., BOX NO. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SECOND FLOOR.—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS rooms, handsomely furnished, soon to be vacated, and relet at Summer rates; private table, if desired; references. Apply at No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 413 EAST 84TH ST.—TWO BLOCKS from Harlem boat landing, a nicely-furnished large back room, also a large front room, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; breakfast in rooms, if desired; private house.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—Elegant suites of rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, with or without board, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222 OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Elegant apartment-house; a very desirable suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; handsomely furnished; possession May 1; would let unfurnished.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—ELEGANT newly-furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. No. 115 East 26th st., near Union League Club.

NO. 67 WEST 46TH ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms on third floor, with board for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, en suite or singly; liberal terms for summer; house first-class; references.

HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR, THREE rooms, separately or together, with or without board, to let to gentlemen; family private; 44th st., near Broadway. J. G. SANDS, No. 1,193 Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

PARLOR FLOOR — THREE LARGE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table. Also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 36 East 20th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A VERY DESIRABLE floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c., en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms without board; moderate terms.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished parlors, with or without private table; also a floor—three bed-rooms, sitting-room, and bath.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM, to responsible gentleman and wife desiring quiet, by a private American family of adults. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO 61 WEST.—TWO connecting front rooms, second story, to rent, with board, to parties desiring a quiet, refined, and permanent home.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A large farm house near Sing Sing; surroundings pleasant; ready by May 1; also a pleasant cottage to rent. Address Box No. 6 Sing Sing.

FRONT ROOM, SECOND STORY—ALL CONveniences; large pantry; to let with board; terms moderate to a permanent party. No. 75 Bedford st., Ninth Ward.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 217, WEST.—AN elegant second floor, with private table; occupied four years by present party; also, rooms for gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE of four large rooms, entire first floor; large handsomely furnished room, third floor, front; single rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class board.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST, NEAR 6TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, with first-class board, to permanent parties only; references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two rooms on third floor, with board, and rooms on second and fourth floors, by May 1. Table boarders taken.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN MAY FIND very pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway. Best references.

TO LET, FURNISHED—LARGE AND SMALL room, second floor, front, separately or together, to gentlemen, with or without board. No. 102 East 23d st., second door east of 4th av.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a small family, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, a large front room, with every convenience. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST. — TO LET, ABOUT 1ST of May, a handsome parlor floor; private table, if desired; parlor and bedroom on fourth floor; references.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, second floor, front; also, single rooms for gentlemen to let without board; fine restaurant second door; references exchanged.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST.—ELEGANT OFFICE for physician; handsomely-furnished rooms and parlors, en suite or singly, with or without board, to first-class parties; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS WILL BE rented on Murray Hill, with board, to desirable parties, very low. Address MORTIMER, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bed room, with hot and cold water, to rent by the year to gentlemen, with breakfast or board; also hall rooms.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with hot and cold water and every convenience, for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—A PLEASANT THIRD-story hall room to let to a gentleman, with or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, with board; single rooms for gentlemen; table board; terms moderate.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH board; house and location first class. No. 308 East 14th st., near 2d av.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms, connecting; also one hall room; gas, bath, &c.; without board.

NO. 42 EAST 20TH ST.—TO LET, PARLOR floor, suitable for either dentist or physician; also other rooms. No moving in May.

NO. 156 WEST 14TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at reasonable rates for the Summer; no moving.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished third story front room, or suite, in private family; every convenience; no board.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, with first-class board, at Summer prices; references given and required.

NO. 187 EAST 71ST ST.—TO LET, WITH board, one pleasant room; private family, not moving in May; no other boarders taken.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, with first-class board; also other rooms; terms moderate. Apply at No. 146 East 17th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

A COLOSSAL CONCERT!
THE CROWNING MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON!!
BARNUM'S HIPPODROME,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO
LINDA GILBERT,
THE PRISONERS' FRIEND,
tendered her by a large number of the
LEADING CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

The Executive Committee respectfully announce that they have secured the services of the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS AND VOCAL SOCIETIES:
Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER, Soprano;
Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto;
Mr. A. H. BISCHOFF, Tenor;
Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Bass; and
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist,
In conjunction with
THE NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY,
THE BROOKLYN HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
and
THE ARION SOCIETY,
forming the
MOST BRILLIANT AND EFFECTIVE
body of voices which has ever appeared together in this City, supported by an Orchestra of
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS;
While to insure the
FINE ACOUSTIC QUALITIES
of the Hippodrome being properly available, an
IMMENSE ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL STAGE
has been erected in full view of the entire audience, capable of containing nearly
ONE THOUSAND PERFORMERS.
CONDUCTOR..................Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH
Among the features of the Concert are Beethoven's
SUBLIME CHORAL FANTASIE, for
Soli, Piano, Solo, Chorus, and full Orchestra.
WITH A BATTLE-HYMN BY DR. DAMROSCH,
written expressly for this occasion in commemoration of
THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON,
in connection with a programme of
UNEXAMPLED EXCELLENCE.
RESERVED SEATS, $1. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

They may be purchased at the box office of the Hippodrome, Madison av.; Tyson's, Windsor Hotel; Ditson's, Pond's, and Millett's music stores, and at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE
WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
April 21, at 1 o'clock, at the
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
the occasion being the benefit of the Treasurer,
MR. JAMES W. MORRISSEY.
THE BIG BONANZA,
with the present GREAT CAST, together with the famous screen scene from the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
will be given by the
ENTIRE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY, which
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY
has, in the kindest manner, placed at
Mr. Morrissey's disposal.

MLLE. AIMEE
will appear, for the
FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH,
in a most
EXQUISITE RENDERING OF
SONG AND DANCE,
entitled
"PRETTY AS A PICTURE."

MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN
will give the most popular selections from the
BOHEMIAN GIRL,

To be followed by the charming young artiste,
MISS LINA MAYR,
(by permission of Mr. AD. NEUENDORFF,)
who will present Strauss' last opera,
THE FLEDERMAUS,
with full orchestra.

MR. MAX MARETZEK
will conclude with the fourth act of the ever popular opera,
IL TROVATORE,
which will be presented in FULL COSTUME, with ELEGANT SCENERY and HIS OWN COMPANY, in addition to Miss CLARA PERL, Signor ORLANDINI, and Mr. T. PFLUEGER.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
The Management are compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of the chaste and beautiful Spectacle,
AHMED,
on account of the termination of their lease.
POSITIVELY the LAST SEVEN PERFORMANCES of
AHMED.
Monday, April 19, engagement of
MISS ADAH RICHMOND
as
AHMED.

The Silver Grotto in the third act may, with justice, be cited as a set of unparalleled magnificence, and the combination of masses of shining metal, with water-jets bounding like molten silver in the lime-light, these forming a background to the evolutions of a capitally trained corps de ballet, present a sight never to be forgotten.—*New-York Times.*

Commences at 8, over at 10:45.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2
at
POPULAR PRICES.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART..........................Sole Proprietor
First week of the wonderful Japanese artist,
KING SARBRO.
Mr. ED. HARRIGAN'S long-promised comic drama,
DOWN BROADWAY; OR,
FROM CENTRAL PARK TO THE BATTERY.
HARRIGAN & HART
and company appear in FIVE NEW AND ORIGINAL SKETCHES.
In this drama Mr. Harrigan has instructed a company of boys—
THE MINIATURE SIXTY-NINTH.
Miss Kitty O'Neil..........as the..........Colonel
Mr. John Wild..........................Mr. Wm. Carter
Mr. Larry Tooley..........................Mr. Wm. Barry
Mr. Charles White..........Miss Nellie St. John
Miss ALICE BENNETT and the entire company in
A NEW OLIO.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE THE friends of the late
DAN BRYANT
to meet in parlor F at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of cooperating with the managers of this City in the proposed series of matinée benefits in aid of Mr. Bryant's family:
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
A. OAKEY HALL,
JOHN R. BRADY,
ALFRED B. DARLING,
CHARLES W. GRISWOLD,
DOUGLAS TAYLOR,
JAY GOULD,
J. VAN SCHAICK,
HUGH HASTINGS,
GEORGE WILKES,
HENRY HUDSON,
THOMAS BARBOUR,
P. H. JONES.

STEINWAY HALL. FRIDAY EVENING.
ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1875,
at 8 o'clock,
given with the assistance of several eminent vocalists, and a
STRING QUARTET.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at the box-office, Steinway Hall, and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON will be celebrated by the New-York Woman Suffrage Society, at the Union League Theatre, 26th st., near Madison av., on MONDAY, April 19, at 8 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Henrietta Payne Westbrook, and Mrs. Helen M. Slocum. Recitations by Mrs. Fanny Foster and Mrs. J. E. Frobisher. Tickets, 50 cents.

LECTURES.

PUBLIC LECTURE FOR LADIES AND GENtlemen, Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, April 20. EDITH O'GORMAN, the Escaped Nun, will give her startling and thrilling lecture on CONVENT LIFE AND THE ROMISH SCHOOL SYSTEM.
This will be one of the most interesting and instructive lectures ever given in New-York.
Admission only 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at No. 805 Broadway, and at the hall on day of lecture.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

AT A. L. BATTERSON'S, NO. 690 6TH AV. near 40th st., on account of storage, one elegant rosewood-cased grand piano-forte, Chickering, make; also, one rosewood 7-octave piano, by Horace Waters, $100. cash.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER AT NO. 651 Greenwich st., will give lessons on piano at home or pupil's residence; terms, $10.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Every night at 8. Matinée Saturday 1:30.

THE BIG BONANZA!

TENTH WEEK.

64TH TO 70TH PERFORMANCE.

HOUSES CROWDED.

LAUGHTER INCESSANT.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED TWENTY DAYS AHEAD.

BONANZA MATINEE FOR LADIES SATURDAY AT 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. RIGNOLD.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
OF THE SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANT, HENRY V.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK.
JARRETT & PALMER..............Lessees and Managers
HENRY V.

The present is the eleventh and positively the LAST WEEK of the wonderful Shakespearean pageant, its withdrawal at the height of a triumphant career being necessitated by early-made (and now intervening,) engagements with Miss NEILSON and Miss CLARA MORRIS, whose grand impersonations are to be the final attractions of this very successful season.

☞LAST WEEK OF MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD
in his renowned part of
THE YOUNG MONARCH.

The present engagement of Mr. RIGNOLD closes with the week.

SATURDAY NEXT,
positively LAST MATINEE of
HENRY V. AND GEORGE RIGNOLD.

NEXT MONDAY, April 28,
☞NEILSON☜
will begin an engagement, (positively comprising but fourteen representations,) with her famous interpretation of the character of Sir Walter Scott's heroine.
AMY ROBSART.

The enthralling play will be produced with due regard to detail. The assignment of parts is to the full and powerful dramatic organization of Booth's Theatre, while the choruses, scenery, and other accessories will be marked for their excellence and effectiveness.
SALE OF SEATS NOW BEGUN.
THE BOX OFFICE is open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 26,
the engagement of
MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON
will commence, the distinguished artiste appearing in her renowned character of
AMY ROBSART.

Every advantage within command has been taken for the proper production of the great play. Extraordinary interest is attached to the limited engagement, as at its completion Miss NEILSON takes her departure for England with a determination for a protracted stay abroad. The SALE OF TICKETS, securing seats, is now begun.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........................A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
121ST TO 128TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 24, TWENTIETH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S LAST NIGHTS.
Every evening this week, also at a
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
On WEDNESDAY, at 1:30,
And at the usual Saturday matinée,
Fourth week and last nights of
Offenbach's now world-famous opera bouffe,
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
The sprightliest of French operas bouffes, with
AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON,
unanimously declared her best character.
Produced with new scenery costumes, properties, appointments, perfect miss en scene, the cast including
AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON,
Mlle. NARDYNN, GANDON, CANTRELLE, LIVRY, VANDELET, MM. KOLLETZ, DE BEER, ARRIGOTTI.
AIMEE SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
LYCEUM THEATRE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 1:30
Special Wednesday (and last but one) Matinée of
AIMEE IN LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
Produced with the same attention to cast and completeness of detail as at the evening performances.
Admission, $1; Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........................WILLIAM B. FRELIGH.
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK
AROUND THE WORLD
IN 80 DAYS!
and the last week of the popular young actor,
EDWIN F. THORNE.
COME AND SEE THE LAST PARISIAN SENSATION!
The brilliant Pagoda Scene, march by 200 beautiful young ladies. The grandest mechanical effect ever produced in America, THE SHIPWRECK—the audience are held spell-bound until the termination of the tableaux.
Matinee every Saturday, at 1:30 o'clock.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.
Saturday, April 24, BENEFIT OF EDWIN F. THORNE.
Monday, first appearance of the Bowery favorite, GEORGE W. THOMPSON, for six nights only.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........................Manager
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
FILLED TO REPLETION WITH
Ladies, Children, Families, and Social Parties.
Our best citizens bring their wives and families to witness a pure, wholesome, enjoyable entertainment.
CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

COLOSSEUM. **COLOSSEUM.**
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 18.
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
LIFE OF CHRIST
beautifully illustrated by PICTORIAL TABLEAUX.
Also, the unique cyclorama of
PARIS BY NIGHT,
with the GRAND STORM EFFECTS.
Admission 50c. Children 25c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director..........................MAX MARETZEK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 21, at 8,
"ERNANI."
Debut of Mlle. G. MOHALBI.
Also Signors BENFRATELLI, TAGLIAPIETRA, REINA, &c. GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $8 and $10; family circle, 50 cents.
Seats at Academy, No. 701, and No. 114 Broadway.

COLOSSEUM. **COLOSSEUM.**
Afternoon at 2. E. Adams' Dramatic Recitals.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF PARIS BY NIGHT.
Evening at 8. Enchanted Cabinet. Illuminated Panorama.
SIGNOR GALETTI'S TRAINED PARROQUETS.
Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH:
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
PUPILS NOW RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

STEINWAY HALL. MONDAY EVENING, April 19,
Mr. F. BERGNER'S
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT.
CARDS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR,
Can be had at Steinway Hall and the music stores.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, &c., for sale and hire; misfits from best City tailors at half value. Men's and Boys' Clothing at greatly reduced prices. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome st., between Crosby st. and Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPENING IN LONDON FOR AN American desiring residence with a pleasant, safe, and profitable office business in Europe; the owner being unable to attend to the same will dispose of a part or all upon favorable terms. Address MANUFACTURER, Station A, New-York. Cards unnoticed.

WANTED—A PARTY TO INVESTIGATE A STAPLE and profitable manufacturing enterprise, which if found satisfactory, would invest $20,000 in sums as may be needed. Address or call on L. D. SIMONS, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 18, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WOOD-YARD and planing mill, with everything complete, doing a good business; for sale at a bargain. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND UNITED MATINEE BENEFIT
TO THE FAMILY OF THE LATE
DAN BRYANT.

BRYANT TESTIMONIAL.

At a meeting of all the managers of the City of New-York, on the 15th of April, 1875, it was unanimously resolved that a BENEFIT be given at each theatre on the AFTERNOON of
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1875,
the interest of the fund realized by the testimonial to be devoted to the support and education of the five children of the late
DAN BRYANT,
the money to be deposited in trust and held by a committee of our most prominent and wealthy citizens.
THE TICKETS WILL BE FOR SALE AT EVERY PUBLIC PLACE IN THE CITY.
The price of the tickets will be
ONLY ONE DOLLAR,
and will admit the holder to any of the following theatres on the afternoon of the testimonial:
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
BOOTH'S THEATRE,
LYCEUM THEATRE,
PARK THEATRE,
BOWERY THEATRE,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
(at their halls,)
OLYMPIC THEATRE,
BOWERY OPERA-HOUSE,
and THEATRE COMIQUE.
At present the Amusement Committee can only say that
EVERY ARTIST IN THE CITY HAS VOLUNTEERED.
ALL THE GREAT DRAMATIC STARS
have tendered their valuable services.
Names of the artists and at what places of amusement they appear will be given in further announcements.
Donations can be sent to any of the above-named theatres, or any newspaper office, and tickets will be forwarded if desired.
LESTER WALLACK, Esq., Chairman.
THEODORE MOSS, Esq., Treasurer.
A. M. PALMER, Esq., Secretary.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
In consequence of its pronounced success,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
APRIL 19, 20, AND 21,
by general desire, will be presented the romantic drama of the
ROMANCE
OF
A POOR
YOUNG MAN.

Characters by Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Mme. PONISI, Misses ADA DYAS, EFFIE GERMON, IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and MABEL LEONARD.

Mr. WALLACK has the honor to announce
A NEW AND IMPORTANT REVIVAL,
HOLCROFT'S GREAT LEGITIMATE COMEDY,
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
for
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.
This fine play will have every advantage of cast, scenery, and other accessories, and will be illustrated by
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
who will make his first appearance in the character of
HARRY DORNTON.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT
in his well-known impersonation of OLD DORNTON.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. PLYMPTON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. BROWNE, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss KATE BARTLETT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14TH ST.
One night only, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, TONY PASTOR and his traveling company, the grandest combination yet. Mr. Pastor would call particular attention to the fact that in organizing this company he has selected the best artists, both in America and Europe, and now offers the largest and best aggregation of talent that ever appeared together in the world. The Carnella Brothers, Robert and Little Dick, the champion gymnasts of the world; Gus Williams, unequaled Dutch comique; Venus and Adonis, beautiful infant velocipedists; the Foy Sisters, charming character duetists; the Fieldings, Sanford and Wilson, the funny musical mokes; Miss Jennie Morgan, the beautiful sentimental vocalist; Harry Kernell, the mirth-provoking Irish comedian; Miss Ella Wesner, the beautiful representative of the young men of the day; Frank Girard, the versatile comedian; McKee and Rogers, the great American eccentrics, introducing their specialty of fautee, or flip-flap fandango; Tony Pastor, who will positively appear in his latest and best songs. Popular Prices—General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; family circle, 25 cents; boxes, $10, $6, and $4; single seats in boxes, $1. Sale of seats commences Monday, April 19, at 9 A. M., at the box office, Academy of Music; Nos. 114 Broadway and 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE,
BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
A FEW NIGHTS MORE,
in consequence of increasing success.
MR. FRANK MAYO
as
DAVY CROCKETT.
in Murdock's beautiful Robertsonian Romance of the Forest,
AN AMERICAN PASTORAL.
Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN.
EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT,
MATINEE SATURDAY.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the
BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.
"Mother, is the Old Home Lonely?" Blake, 50 cents; "Flowret, I Kiss Thee," from Balfe's Talisman, 40 cents; "Swedish Wedding March," Courlaender, 50 cents; "Mignon Fantasie," Pease, $1 25; "Chimes of St. Thomas' Church," G. W. Warren, 50 cents; "Morton Commandery Quickstep," Wiegand, 40 cents; "Fairy Footsteps Gently Falling," Blake, 40 cents; "Sunday Morning Reverie," Muller, 50 cents; "Dearest Thou," Tito Mattei, 50 cents; "Sweet Idleness," Tito Mattei, 50 cents. Copies mailed free. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch, No. 39 Union Square.

EPHESUS AND THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.—Two lectures on the recent discoveries in Ephesus will be delivered in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union on THURSDAY, April 22, and SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 P. M., by Mr. John T. Wood, F. R. S. B. A., Director of the excavations. The doors will be open at 7:30 P. M. Tickets for the course, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Can be obtained at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book-store of D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, and G. P. Putnam's Sons, 23d st. and 4th av. The lecture will be fully illustrated with the stereopticon.

$20.—FRENCH CLASSES THREE TIMES a week till Sept. 15; visitors admitted; conversational fluency guaranteed; private lessons. Prof. SAVAR, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER WALL STREET SPELLING MATCH.

CONTEST BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE GOLD AND STOCK BOARDS—THE LATTER BODY VICTORIOUS—AN AFTERNOON'S FROLIC.

Emulous of the honors gained by the Stock Exchange in the spelling match of Tuesday last, the gold brokers sent a challenge to their brethren of the Stock Board to a friendly contest for the orthographical championship of the Street. The *défi* was promptly accepted, and yesterday afternoon was the time named for the encounter. It was at first intended that the match should come off in the Gold Room, but at a late hour the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange placed the Governor's room of the latter building at the disposal of the spellers. Hardly had the reverberations of the big gong announcing the close of business ceased, than the brokers in gold and the brokers in stocks, accompanied by their friends, who had been specially invited, began to pour up stairs into the large room of the Stock Exchange, used in the deliberations of the Governing Committee. Within fifteen minutes the room was filled to overflowing by as jolly a crowd as ever gathered together, notwithstanding the fact that the door-keepers of both Exchanges were stationed at the door to prevent the entrance of any person not known to them or not provided with credentials. All kinds of jokes were bandied about before organization. Each new-comer's peculiarities were happily hit off, producing roars of laughter, but the jokes being generally technical would not be understood by the outside public. One old fellow produced a clay pipe, and began to smoke vigorously. Instantly shouts and cat-calls condemning this infringement of etiquette were heard on all sides, but the old fellow stood it all sturdily, until a paper ball unerringly aimed, knocked the offending instrument out of his mouth, eliciting hearty cheers for the marksman.

At this point Mr. W. B. Bend, who so successfully conducted the previous match, stepped upon the platform amid universal applause. The gold brokers ranged themselves on the right of the room, and the stock brokers took possession of the seats on the left. The contestants, twelve in number on each side, occupied chairs in the immediate vicinity of the platform. The Captains were George W. Ely, of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. Kirkner, of the Gold Exchange. Mr. Bend arose and rapped for order, which, after awhile, was granted. He stated that the Captains would toss up for the first spell; [cries of "where will they get the cent?"] that each man would have but one chance, but would have the right to appeal from the chair to Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries, unabridged copies of which had been provided; that each man would also have the right to call for the definition of a word before spelling it; that no technical words should be given out, and that as soon as a man missed he should at once step down and out. Cheers and yells of approval greeted this speech. Mr. Bend again rapped for order, and added that if a man could say that he had never heard the word given him before, he would be excused from spelling it. [Cries of "Oh!" and cheers, followed by demands to know how much "Four of a kind" would count, and yells to go on with the deal.] Mr. Bend then began to give out words in common use, which were glibly spelled for some time, the audience making all sorts of remarks. After one man had rattled off a word with unusual gusto, the silence that followed was broken by a shout of "Keno." At length a protest was made that it was getting monotonous, and there was a shout to "Give them something harder." "They'll get something harder after we are through," answered Mr. Bend, and the audience yelled with delight at the hit.

The first man to go down was Mr. Nichols, of the stock brokers. He spelled appal with two ls. All the other stock brokers shouted Oh! and the gold men cheered at their advantage. Can-na-bal-ysm then knocked over Harry Ferris, of the gold brokers, and he retired amid derisive yells from all sides. Cat-as-tro-phy spelled a stock broker, and, as yells broke forth, he corrected himself by saying "phe." Mr. Bend, however, would not hear him, and said, "phe, Sir." "I said e before you did," shouted the broker. [Cries of Oh!] The claim was disallowed, and the blunderer vacated his seat. Still another stock broker was knocked out of time by cath-e-cet-ical. Boozy was given to a gold broker, but he claimed he had never heard the word before. The claim was received with shouts of disbelief. A stock broker having mastered it, cries went up of "he's been there." A stock broker had never heard of bisextile, and a gold broker who attempted it put in one s too many. When he had reached biss a yell broke the stillness, and a roar of laughter followed. He then corrected himself, but the Captain of the other side protested that he had been prompted, and the unfortunate speller was ruled out. Mr. Bend announced that any person caught prompting would be compelled to retire, whereat there was mere applause. Another gold broker halted over caligraphy, and then spelled it with an e, which sent him to the rear. Apparel with one p bowled down a stock broker, and another spelled champagne cam-phene. He was allowed to retain his seat on account of the joke, which was received with shouts of "Good" and laughter. Connoisseur was too much for a gold broker, who would allow it but one s.

Flageolet was then given to a gold broker, who spelled it fla-geo-lette. "Wrong," said Mr. Bend. The broker appealed, saying that it was a French word and should have the termination he had given it. While the dictionaries were being examined a gentleman in the rear of the room arose and insisted that the speller had a right to another chance, as being a Frenchman by birth he naturally took to the French style of spelling. Roars of laughter and shouts of O'Connor followed this speech, O'Connor being the name of the "French" broker who missed. Mr. O'Connor put on his hat and went to the rear. Another gold broker had never heard the word pinnace, but he was disbelieved. O-leo-gar-chy sent another to the rear. Mr. Russell, of the stock brokers, missed on mon-ies. There was a protest all over the room, but both dictionaries spelled it moneys, and Mr. Russell passed out of his seat. N-u-p, nup, t-i-a-l-s tials, nuptials rattled off a gold broker, and there were shouts of "married man." M-o-s, mos, q-u-i, qui, t-o to, mosquito glibly spelled a stock broker. Shouts arose of "Jerseyman," which the speller was, and roars of laughter followed. Another stock broker who spelled mercurial with alacrity was greeted with yells of "Quicksilver," he being a heavy dealer in that stock. Par-all-elled cut short the career of another gold broker. He protested, but the point was decided against him, and being slow to depart the most unearthly yells testified to the disapproval of the audience. Another gold broker had never heard of ophic eide, and from all parts of the room broke forth imitations of fog-horns and other noisy instruments. He was then given pavilion, into which he put two ls, and was followed to the rear by the derisive yells of the audience. Pillion with one l was equally effective with a stock broker. Then a gold broker got poniard, of which he wanted to know the meaning. While Mr. Bend was hesitating shouts of "fish-knife" "cheese-knife" broke from all quarters. He commenced p-o-g, and was then ruled out.

There now remained only two on the side of the gold brokers, of whom one was the Captain, while five still sat in the Stock Exchange seats. Reconnoissance was hurled at the gold Captain's head. He attempted to plead that he had never heard the word, but that was voted down. At length he attempted it, but succeeded in getting only one s into it, whereupon he was ordered out, amid cheers from the stock side. A friend of his pleaded that he was hard of hearing, and should have another chance. This looked incredulous, and was greeted with yells and shouts of "Get him an ear trumpet!" "Here's some tin tubing!" &c. The excitement now became intense. Mr. Dessauer, the sole surviving champion of the gold brokers, spelled for several minutes against the five stock brokers, who remained, neither side missing a word. Then three stock brokers went out in quick succession. The first spelled rinse with two n's. The second spelled cemetery with a central a, and the audience manifested their disgust by shouts of "bury him." The third rendered sibilant s-y-b-i-l-l-a-n-t. This effort was appropriately greeted with hisses. Only two stock brokers now remained, Messrs. Edwards and Wadsworth. For several minutes longer Mr. Dessauer spelled against them both, neither side having the advantage, but finally the gold champion tripped over shillelah, to which he allowed but two l's. The room rang with the cheers of the stockbrokers over their victory, and all hands adjourned to celebrate the event.

PROBABLE MURDER BY A POLICE OFFICER.

THE CLUBBING OF JOHN CAMPBELL—VERDICT AGAINST OFFICER WILLIAMSON.

Coroner Woltman was summoned to Bellevue Hospital yesterday to take the ante-mortem statement of John Campbell, a laborer, residing at No. 149 Norfolk street, who was brought to that institution on April 12 suffering from a fracture of the skull, his condition having become very critical. In response to the questions of the Coroner, Campbell made the following statement:

"On Monday, April 12, I was in the liquor store on the south-west corner of Liberty and West streets about 7 o'clock in the evening, drinking a glass of ale. At that time two strangers had some angry conversation and clinched. There were no blows struck, as I separated the men. After this we all left the store, and I crossed over to the north side of Liberty street walking toward Washington street. I noticed one of the men who had the angry talk in the store walking on the other side of the way. On arriving near Washington street he crossed over to me. As soon as he came near he hit me a blow in the face, without speaking to me. Before the man crossed over I noticed a policeman standing behind him, who also crossed over to the side of the street I was on. On being struck I returned the blow. The stranger and I then clinched, and I threw him down on the sidewalk, I being uppermost. Several blows were exchanged, and while I was in the act of rising I received a blow on the head with a club in the hands of a policeman, who gave his name at the Park Hospital as Williamson. The same officer arrested me and took me to the Church Street Station, whence I was taken to the Park Hospital, and subsequently transferred here. The policeman made no attempt to separate us, and did not speak to me before he struck me."

The jury rendered a verdict against Officer Williamson, and Coroner Woltman issued a warrant for his arrest, which was placed in the hands of Capt. Saunders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, for service.

THE ALDERMEN AND THE CONTROLLER.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION—MME. UDA'S AERIAL FIRE LADDER CLAIM—THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRIVATE COUNSEL.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law, consisting of Messrs. Purroy, Shandley, and Billings, met yesterday to resume their investigation of the management of the Finance Department. Alderman Purroy presided. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., had been summoned as a witness, but he did not appear. It was decided that the session should be devoted mainly to the consideration of Mme. Mary Scott Bell Uda's claim, amounting to $25,000, for the right to manufacture her aerial fire ladder—a claim which the Controller persistently resisted, and which was ultimately paid to satisfy a judgment obtained by the lady's lawyers, Messrs. Ormsby and Shaw.

Mr. Charles P. Hodges, a lawyer, testified that he was counsel for one Parta, the inventor of the ladder; that Mme. Uda obtained an assignment of patent, and that the Fire Department subsequently entered into a contract with her to buy it in behalf of the City for the sum of $25,000. The lady presented her bill to the Controller, but he refused to pay it. He believed the Spanish Consul, in behalf of several claimants for the patent, protested against any payment being made to Mme. Uda. She then employed Ormsby and Shaw, and they instituted legal proceedings to recover the money. A lawyer named Edward Jourdan was subsequently retained to examine the books of the Patent Office at Washington, with a view to ascertain if Mme. Uda had a title to the patent, and he reported that she had. The lady's lawyers obtained a judgment against the City for the full amount of her bill, and the Controller then drew his warrant for the money. Mme. Uda had previously sold the patent right to Mr. William B. White, Secretary of the Fire Department, for $15,000. He believed that Mr. White paid her $500 on account, and $13,500 afterwards. He paid the latter amount when the lady handed him the warrant which had been given to satisfy the judgment. [The assignment of Mme. Uda's patent right to Mr. White was here put in evidence.]

Alderman Billings said that there was nothing whatever in the testimony bearing against Controller Green. The Controller paid the money only after a judgment was granted—and he previously fought the claim.

Alderman Purroy replied that his colleague could embody his views on the subject in a report.

The Corporation Counsel, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, was next called. He testified that the claim had to be paid upon the judgment, and that he had previously, after examining the contract made with Mme. Uda, furnished an opinion that the claim was a legal one. The Controller resisted the claim, and was not responsible for paying it. Mr. Smith then testified that the Controller never requested him to retain Gen. Alexander W. Harvey, Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, or Gen. Husted, or other lawyers, in defending suits against the City, and that the requests for the employment of counsel came from the late Mayor Havemeyer.

Mr. Oscar Zollicoffer, President of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, testified to the fact, which has already been often published, that the claims of his company for gas furnished to the City are in litigation.

Mr. Charles Swan, formerly a clerk in the Tax Receiver's office, was next called. He deposed that the Controller did not ask him at any time to use his influence at Albany to have bills, especially the Miller bill, passed.

The committee then adjourned.

LOCAL POLITICS.

TROUBLE IN THE TAMMANY HAPPY FAMILY—THE ELECTION OF SACHEMS.

The annual election for Sachems of the Tammany Society will be held to-morrow evening at the wigwam, and a lively scene is expected. There are two tickets in the field—one in the interest of Mr. John Kelly and his supporters, and the other said to be in the interest of ex-Judge Waterbury, ex-Alderman Hardy, and others. The regulars claim that they have a large majority, and that the Kellyites will be victorious. To make assurance doubly sure, however, they have admitted about 150 new members.

DISTRIBUTING THE PATRONAGE OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

Among the vacancies caused by the death of Judge Stemmler, in the Seventh Civil District Court, is that of stenographer. The present incumbent is neither a stenographer nor a resident of the district, but, being a friend of Joseph J. O'Donohue, who claims to be the leader of the Tammany General Committee of the Twentieth Assembly District, and to be able at all hazards to "run the machine," his claims to the office are being vigorously supported by that individual. Sheriff Conner, to his credit be it said, has opposed the nomination of this "stenographer," and advocates the appointment of a resident of the district, who is a practical phonographer and journalist. In consequence of the action of Sheriff Conner, the position has not been awarded to O'Donohue's poor relation, and the matter has been postponed until next meeting. All the other offices in the court have been filled by the nominees of the District Committee, and their names have been sent in to Judge Ackert, who, of course, as in duty bound, will approve of them. It may not be amiss to inform O'Donohue and his friends that, should they succeed in nominating a man not qualified to perform the work expected of him, it will be but waste of time, inasmuch as Controller Green has on more than one occasion taught the pot-house politicians that they cannot receive salaries for work which they are unable to perform.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN TERMINAL CHARGES ON GRAIN.

The International Grain Elevating Association held a meeting at No. 33 Pearl street yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing a proposed reduction in rates. Nearly all the elevator companies and proprietors of elevators were represented. After a long discussion it was decided to appoint a committee to confer with the subcommittee of the Canal Board having charge of the question of reducing the canal tolls. If the committee will give a guarantee that the proposed reduction of 33⅓ per cent. on tolls—about one cent a bushel on grain—shall take effect, the elevator men say that they will see their way to making a reduction of terminal charges, as the increase of business will repay the percentage lost. But unless such a guarantee be given they will refuse to lower their charges, because at the present rates and with the present business they are only making a living profit. For the past three years, on account of the large crops, they have done fairly, but before that the elevator business was run at a loss, and the outlook for this year is very poor. In regard to the Lord Investigating Committee, which is to begin its sessions in the Metropolitan Hotel next week, the elevator men say that it will have no power over them. There are only two elevator companies incorporated—the New-York Floating Elevator Company and the Grain Elevator Company. The committee may investigate these, but they will find that the first pays only ten per cent. on its capital stock, and the latter has not paid expenses during the three years of its existence. The great bulk of the elevators are owned by private parties who claim that they have the same right to charge whatever they can get as men in other branches of business. If the committee wish any information the elevator men say they will be only too happy to furnish it, but "if they come around putting on frills" they will "get kicked down stairs." In reply to a question by THE TIMES reporter as to what Senator Lord's purpose was in appointing the committee, in view of these circumstances, one of the elevator men responded: "He is trying to do as the pearl divers do. They have to go down to great depths, and are afraid of sharks. They therefore stir up the mud on the bottom so as to discolor the water and thus conceal themselves from these monsters. Senator Lord hopes by raking among the terminal charges to divert attention from his own rascality."

PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.

Henry Small, nineteen years of age, the son of the proprietor of the Mansion House, in Belleville, N. J., was stabbed in the breast, Friday evening, by William Osborne, a lad seventeen years of age, and so badly wounded that his recovery is not anticipated. Small, Osborne, and a friend named George Barnett, had been playing at billiards in the billiard-room of the hotel, and a dispute arose about the count. Small refused to play longer, and Osborne becoming very angry threw his cue at him. Small, in retaliation, struck him on the cheek with his open hand. Osborne threatened to get square with him, and left the hotel with Barnett. The two soon returned, and the quarrel was renewed. Small was at that time standing near the stove. Osborne walked up to the opposite side of it, and exhibiting a knife dared Small to go around to the place where he stood. The altercation was kept up. Osborne frequently saying, "If you come here I will stab you." Small finally accepted the challenge, and stepped around to the side of the store where Osborne stood. Osborne called him a vile name, and Small kicked him. Osborne instantly plunged his knife into Small's breast. Small struggled with him to take the knife from him, but Osborne was aided by Barnett, who seized Small from behind and threw him down. Quickly regaining his feet, Small chased the two into the back yard, and fell weakened by the loss of blood. Osborne and Barnett fled, and have not yet been arrested. Small's mother and a servant carried him into the house and medical attendance was procured. Dr. Skinner, the physician in attendance, is unable to say whether the wound is a mortal one or not, but pronounced it a very dangerous one.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB PRACTICE IN A SNOW-STORM—IMPROVEMENTS ON THE CREEDMOOR RANGE.

A large number of the members of the Amateur Rifle Club proceeded to Creedmoor Range, Long Island, yesterday for rifle practice. The day was cold, and during the forenoon the snow frequently fell so thickly as to obscure the targets and temporarily prevent the marksmen from recording the shots made. Under these circumstances the idea of keeping a record of the score was abandoned. Having traveled so long a distance, however, the majority of the party remained during the day for practice, and the usual number (fifteen shots) were fired at each range of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The wind blew strongly from the west to the south-west during the entire day, and seriously disconcerted the contestants, even when the snow did not obscure their vision. Among those present were Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Scott, Capt. Fulton, Capt. Bruce, Capt. Lindsay, Messrs. G. W. Yale, J. S. Conlin, E. H. Madison, L. M. Ballard, A. V. Canfield, Jr., A. J. Hennion, Jr., and a large number of beginners. Col. Gildersleeve had a new rifle upon which he experimented in the position adopted by Capt. Fulton last year, namely, lying on the back, with the left hand grasping the breech of the musket, back of the neck of the marksman, and allowing the barrel to rest upon the crotch formed by crossing the legs. A member of the Eighth Regiment, in attempting to adopt the same position, received a severe contusion in the face from the recoil of his gun. Col. Scott, Capt. Bruce, and Messrs. Yale and Conlin also had new guns, of fancy pattern, but with heavy barrels, and burning, it is claimed, from ninety to 110 grains of powder. These gentlemen have announced their intention of contesting for places on the American team to contest the international match next June.

A slight alteration has been made in the method of painting the targets, by which the centre line on the target is invisible to the naked eye at the firing point. This change has been effected for the convenience of the markers, who are thus enabled to keep the targets cleaner, while the bull's-eye is more distinctly observable. The work of raising the epaulment by the erection of a double plank fence, has been completed for about seventy-five feet, in the rear of the 1,000-yard targets. Its urgent necessity has already become apparent, as during the practice of the presumably expert marksmen of yesterday, a number of bullets were imbedded in the fence about thirty feet above the top of the targets. The picket fence which surrounds the enclosure is being painted, and the work of converting the restaurant at the 200-yard firing point into a barn and store-house is progressing rapidly. These changes will have been completed by May 28, the date of the Spring meeting. The first regular competition for places on the American team, to take part in the international match, will take place next Saturday at 11 A. M.

BASE-BALL.

GAME BETWEEN THE ATLANTICS AND A FIELD NINE—THE PROFESSIONALS VICTORIOUS.

Despite the threatening aspect of the weather and the unfavorable condition of the grounds, quite a large assemblage of ball players and others witnessed the game between the Atlantics and a field nine at the Capitoline Grounds yesterday. Some delay was occasioned in getting up the field nine, most of the players present being unwilling to take part in the game in consequence of the severity of the weather. Finally, however, a good team was got together and play was called, with the "field" at the bat. The Atlantics were without the services of two of their best players—Pabor and Young—but notwithstanding this disadvantage they had little difficulty in defeating their opponents. The game was called after five innings had been played, with the score standing at 9 to 1 in favor of the Atlantic.

Some very sharp play was shown by the Atlantic players during the game, especially by Knowdell, their catcher, who captured eight out of the fifteen batsmen by his excellent fielding. Crane, at first, and Patterson, at second base, also played well, while Nichols led the batting score. For the field team, Meyers and Rooney did the sharpest fielding, Morris leading at the bat. Appended is a full score of the game:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	FIELD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Clark, c. f.	1	1	0	0	Morris, 2d b.	0	1	4	1
Patterson, 2d b.	1	0	3	4	Guy, 1st b.	0	0	4	0
Cassidy, p.	1	0	0	0	Myers, c. f.	1	0	0	0
Crane, 1st b.	2	1	5	0	Rooney, c.	0	0	5	1
Knowdell, c.	2	1	6	2	Roseman, p.	0	0	1	1
Farrell, l. f.	1	0	0	0	Hollowood, 3d b	0	0	0	1
Boyd, r. f.	0	0	0	0	Gilon, r. f.	0	1	0	0
Nichols, 3d b.	0	2	0	0	Guy, s. s.	0	0	1	3
Kessler, s. s.	1	0	1	0					
Total	9	5	15	6	Total	1	2	15	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Field Team	1	0	0	0	0—1
Atlantic	4	1	0	0	4—9

Umpire—Mr. Clinton, of the Reliance Club.
Time of Game—One hour and ten minutes.
First Base by Errors—Field, 3 times; Atlantic, 6 times.
Runs Earned—Field, 0; Atlantic, 0.

NEW-YORK FORGERS ARRESTED IN CANADA.

On the 28th of January last, Joseph Repston and Davis Repston purchased goods amounting to $684 51 from Etta Goldstein, of No. 53 Catharine street, and gave in payment a promissory note for $583, purporting to be signed by H. Harris, of No. 26 East Broadway. It was subsequently discovered that the note was a forgery, and search was made for the Repstons, but they had departed for parts unknown. The District Attorney, a short time since, discovered that the alleged forgers were sojourning in Montreal, Canada, and had an indictment for forgery found against them on the 24th of March. A requisition was then procured from President Grant, and on Thursday, Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, left for Montreal to execute a warrant for the arrest of the fugitives. On Friday the Officer arrested his men, and having handed them over to the Canadian Police authorities to await the result of an examination, which will be begun in Montreal to-morrow, returned to this City. Arrangements are now being made for the extradition of the prisoners, on the completion of which they will be handed over to Detective O'Connor for transmission to New-York.

SCARCITY OF WATER ON THE WEST SIDE.

Since the first of the new year the inhabitants of the high ground west of Prospect Hill, in Central Park, especially on Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, have had much trouble in getting the Croton water through their pipes, and since the middle of January have had to rely almost entirely on the limited supply to be had from the street hydrants. Those who live nearest the park fare worst, as whatever water does reach this elevated ground comes around by the Boulevard, and the ground on Eighth avenue being almost the highest outside the park, one hydrant in that locality has been dry for the entire time mentioned. The residents of the neighborhood are exasperated by the regular demand for the water tax, when they are not supplied with water, and numerous complaints have been made to THE TIMES in relation to the matter. Engineer Birdsall, of the Board of Public Works, says: "The ground there, although not the highest on the island, is still very high, being 119 feet above the tide, and the water in the reservoir is very low; so low that the water cannot be supplied at present above the street level. The people dreaded the freezing up of their pipes last Winter, and allowed the water to run at all times, so that 40,000,000 gallons a day more was used than in Summer. This drain has reduced the level of the water ten feet, but it is now rising fast, and in a short time will be supplied as before. It has already risen five feet since the people ceased to fear the frost." Meantime, should a fire occur in the neighborhood considerable difficulty would be experienced in overcoming it.

A DISHONEST BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER ARRESTED.

On the 17th of March, Thomas Gerritty and Patrick Burns arrived at Castle Garden from Ireland, and took lodging at the boarding-house for emigrants kept by James F. Callahan, No. 117 Washington street. They had seventy-five English sovereigns in their possession. Callahan induced them to entrust this money to him to have the gold exchanged into currency, by representing that he could get a higher rate for the gold than they could. Callahan left the house with the money and failed to return. The emigrants complained to the Police, and Officer Groden, stationed at Castle Garden, a day or two ago learned that Callahan had been seen at St. Paul's Hotel, in West Philadelphia. A warrant for his arrest was obtained, together with a requisition from Gov. Tilden, of this State, on Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, for his rendition, and Groden went to Philadelphia in pursuit of the fugitive. He arrested him at the railroad depot in West Philadelphia and brought him to this City, where he arrived last night. He will be taken to court to-day.

RAPID TRANSIT.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Rapid Transit Association was held yesterday afternoon at No. 654 Fifth avenue, Judge Thomas Pearson presiding. It was resolved that the thirty-three subscribers to the New York Rapid Transit Deferred Capital Stock should increase their subscriptions, and bind themselves to raise the amount of $5,000 each in additional subscriptions. It was further resolved that until the sum of $3,000,000 was obtained in subscriptions, and 10 per cent of that amount paid up, no election for the Directors of the association should occur. An investigating committee consisting of Robert McCafferty, Jacob Cohen, E. Jones, William Hitchman, Samuel E. Sloan and C. O'Reilly were appointed to ascertain whether any of the present subscribers to the deferred fund of the association were connected with any schemes organized to retard and defeat rapid transit in this City. It was then resolved that the association urge the Legislature to pass a bill providing rapid transit for the cities.

THE BROOKLYN COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED.

THE CANAL RING DENOUNCED AND THE ACTION OF GOV. TILDEN INDORSED BY THE BROOKLYN REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Reform Association, better known under its old title of the Committee of One Hundred, was held last evening in the Directors' room of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Franklin Woodruff, who briefly stated the object for which they had come together. A number of gentlemen then spoke in reference to the Canal Ring and the gigantic frauds perpetrated on the people of the State by that iniquitous organization. Among the speakers, all of whom warmly indorsed the action of Gov. Tilden in reference to the Canal Ring were Mayor Hunter, Samuel McLean, S. N. Davis, and R. L. Scott. Col. Robert Johnstone also spoke at length upon the widespread corruption which had entered into State politics in consequence of the machinations of the Canal Ring, and concluded his address by moving the appointment of a committee of three to draft resolutions in reference to the subject. The motion was carried, and Col. Johnstone, William Marshall, and F. A. Schroeder, being appointed such committee, drew up the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, irrespective of party, we regard the action of Gov. Tilden, in exposing what are known as the Canal frauds, with satisfaction, and call upon all members of the Legislature from this County to sustain him in the battle he is now waging against corruption in high places.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge to him our earnest support, and trust he may accomplish all that he has designed in this matter.

Resolved, That his action entitles him to the support and confidence of all citizens who desire a pure Government and have at heart the credit of our republican institutions.

The next subject discussed was the propriety of holding a great public meeting in order that the people might have an opportunity to express their sentiments with regard to the Canal Ring. To consider this matter the following committee was appointed by the chair on motion of Mayor Hunter, after which the meeting adjourned: A. McLean, Daniel Maujer, F. A. Schroeder, James Eschwege, and G. L. Nichols. The Chairman was also added to the committee.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Excise Board during the past week: Monday, April 12, twenty-five applications, amount $1,430; Tuesday, fifteen applications, amount $760; Wednesday, twenty-one applications, amount $1,070; Thursday, twenty applications, amount $1,150; Friday, seventeen applications, amount $920; Saturday, fifteen applications, amount $860; total number of applications, 113; total amount, $6,240. A large number of unlicensed liquor-dealers were arrested during the week. After being admitted to bail, the majority of them complied with the law by taking out licenses.

The following liquor-dealers were arrested on Friday night for selling liquor without license, and yesterday held in $100 bail each, by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court: Patrick Morgan, Patrick Larkin, John Clinch, John Crolin, Martin Burns, John O'Brien, Timothy Sheehan, Bernard Boyle, Denis Gierdera, James Egan, Michael Reilly, James Haughey, Patrick Byrnes, James Eckford, and Patrick Keyes. At the Second District Court, the following saloon-keepers were held in $100 bail by Justice Otterbourg, for a similar offense: Charles Laverty, Bernard Wade, Charles Campbell, Gilbert Mooney, and Thomas Kavanagh.

A POLICE CAPTAIN ROBBED.

On Friday night, Alabama May, a servant in the employ of Capt. John M. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct Police, left that officer's residence, No. 351 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, taking with her about $200 worth of wearing apparel belonging to Mrs. Robbins, and was not seen until yesterday, when she was arrested by Capt. Tynan, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and locked up.

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CAUTION.
To avoid counterfeits and imitations, require that the capsule bears the name of one of the above-named springs, and also the year of the bottling.

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Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 206 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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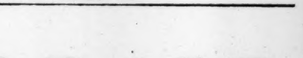

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LARGE AND ELEGANT VARIETY OF ALL STYLES FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Every Carriage guaranteed for one year.

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GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
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Le Boutillier Bros.,
No. 48 East 14th st., Union Square.
JUST RECEIVED, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Paris Hand-made Chemises.
Tucked and Embroidered at $1 50.
One case of finer quality at 1 75.
And a very superior quality at 2 00.
Closing balance of large sizes.
French Night-dresses without regard to cost.
All the above are hand-made, and manufactured expressly for us.
A full assortment of Domestic Under-garments, the best make to be found in the City.
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Storage and Insurance of Jewelry, Plate, Pictures, Laces, and other Valuables.
Facilities are afforded for opening of packages, and for occasional removal of the whole or part of contents.
Our Factory on the premises enables us to clean and put in perfect order Plate, &c., if desired.
Packages and Articles will be sent for and delivered by our own wagons free of charge.

BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE.
As we are retiring from the Retail Trade, we offer our large Stock of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE of every variety during this Spring season at cost, and less than cost. It will pay those who intend purchasing to call and examine our stock, and compare prices to satisfy themselves.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
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A
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT
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CUSTOM WORK AT LOW PRICES.
PANTS TO ORDER, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, AND $12.
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IN
Furniture Coverings
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CURTAIN MATERIALS.
NEW STYLES OF
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B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
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Starr & Marcus,
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AUCTION NOTICE.
T. JONES, AUCTIONEER.
WET GOODS AT AUCTION.
We shall sell at auction, on
MONDAY, APRIL 19,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT
NOS. 7 AND 9 GREENE ST.
for account of Underwriters, 300 packages Flannels, Tweeds, and Woolens, wet by water at the recent fire in Worth st., consisting in part of
TALBOT'S FLANNELS, all widths.
STERLING'S FLANNELS, all widths.
CHILTON DOESKINS.
Also, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Coatings, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets, &c.
Sale peremptory.
JONES, UNDERHILL & SCUDDER,
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ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER, Wine and Milk Cooler.—Is the best food and ice-keeper in the world; no drip; no water on the floor. Send for book.
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NOTICE.
NONE GUARANTEED UNLESS EACH PIECE BEARS THE MARK.
HAND-SPUN
(TRADE MARK.)
BLACK SILKS.
"ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT."

The frequent disappointments which ladies experience in the wear of black silks are to be attributed partly to the use of loaded chemical dyes [which cause the fabric to cut] instead of pure vegetable dyes, partly through employing Chinese and Asiatic raw silk instead of pure Italian Organzine, but chiefly to the increasing tendency of late years to produce silk goods in factories by means of power looms.

Every effort, however, to make silks by purely mechanical process has been attended with but doubtful success, and it has been found almost impossible to produce them free from that crisp, harsh touch so common to the ordinary makes of silks.

Moreover, it is foreign to the character of the French weaver to work in factories, and all attempts of manufacturers to induce the best workmen to do so have proved unavailing.

This accounts for the superior excellence of the Handspun Cashmire Silks marked "Ancienne Maison Hamot," spun from the purest Italian raw material, and each piece made in the good old-fashioned way by skilled weavers on looms at their own homes, thus fulfilling the true conditions under which fine silks can alone be produced, insuring more reliable wear, rendering them less apt to wear shiny, and giving them that soft, mellow, satin finish so sought after by all connoisseurs.—*Translated from the Paris Journal.*

A FULL LINE OF THESE FINE SILKS FOR SALE BY
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
14TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS
GRAND OPENING OF NEW SPRING STYLES.
ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 75 PER YARD. BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 PER YARD. INGRAINS FROM 40c. PER YARD.
AGENTS FOR THE ENGLISH LINOLEUM.
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Enameled and Chestnut
Bedroom Furniture.
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BODY BRUSSELS
CARPETS
AT RETAIL.
1,000 Pieces New Goods,
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Geo. E. L. Hyatt,
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